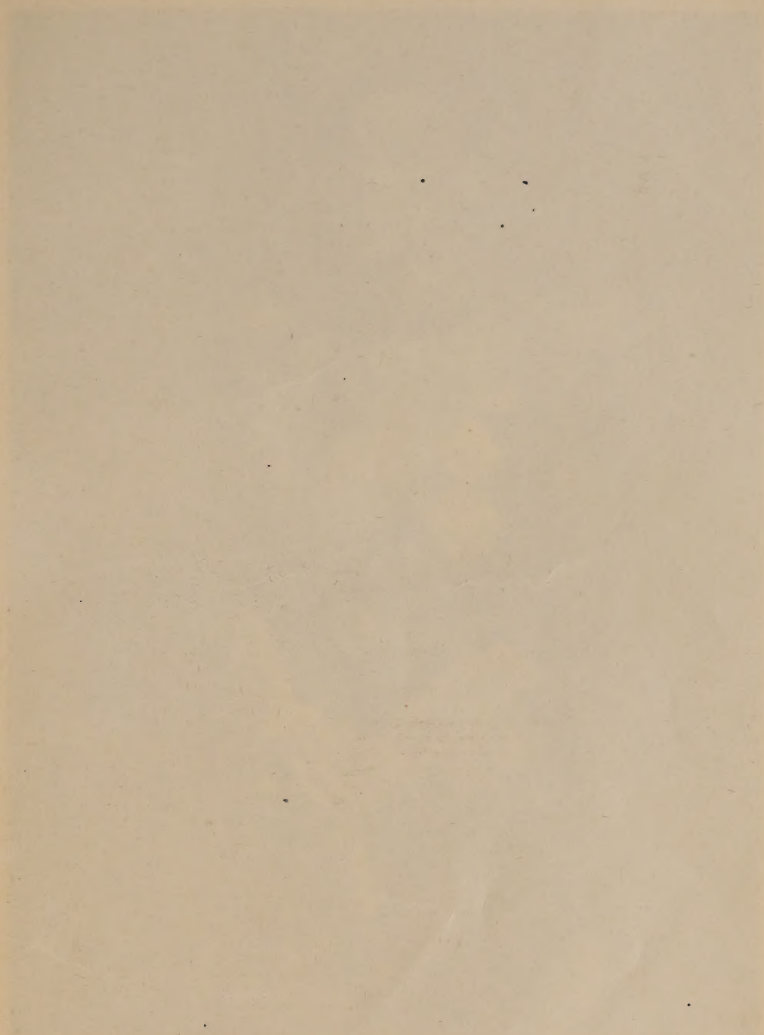


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THE
KING'S
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HIS MAJESTY
KING EDWARD VII

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PROCL

Tweedsmuir

Am



By His Excellency the Right Honourable
Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight-Grand-
Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint-Michael and
Saint-George, Member of the Order of the Companions of
of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of
the Dominion of Canada

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING:



Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His
Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth
of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the
Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other His
late Majesty's dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High
and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick
David; Now know Ye that I, the said Right Honourable Baron
Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor General of Canada as aforesaid,
assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, do now
hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish
and proclaim that the High and Mighty

INATION



Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David
is now by the Death of Our late Sovereign of happy and glorious
memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward
the Eighth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the
British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith,
Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of
Canada, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedi-
ence with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom
all Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward
the Eighth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my Hand and Sealar-Arms at Ottawa this twenty-
first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and thirty-six, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

BY Command,

Edward Rinfret

Secretary of State of Canada.



Engraved under the direction of E. H. Coleman,
Esq., Under Secy of State, by J. F. Champagne.



HIS LATE MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V

Photo, Vandyke, London.

CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1936

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE RESOURCES,
HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS OF THE DOMINION

Published by Authority of
The Honourable WILLIAM D. EULER, M.P.,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



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PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its beginning in the first year of the Dominion, when the "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was changed to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America". It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade and general conditions of the Dominion. The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and was continued annually until 1904, under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. In 1905 the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office; the Year Book was remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued as "The Canada Year Book, Second Series".

In the reorganization and centralization of statistics which followed the report of the Royal Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the improvement of the Year Book was made a primary object, and this progress has been continued down to the present time.

With the growth of the administrative functions of government and the consequent increase in the content and variety of the statistical data made available, it is becoming more and more difficult to keep the size of the Year Book within convenient limits. It is obviously quite impossible to make each edition of the Year Book a complete statistical digest; much space can be and is saved in replacing material which is unchanged from year to year by adequate references to a recent edition. For instance, since the presentation of as complete a picture of the 1931 Census as will appear in the Year Book was given in the 1934-35 edition, Chapter IV has been cut down considerably, and will remain in skeleton form until the next decennial census, although sections on the blind and deaf-mutes and on dwellings and households, not previously published, have been summarized from 1931 census data and included this year. Some of the space saved here and elsewhere has been given to special features and necessary revisions, among the more important of which are the following: A special article, "Canada on Vimy Ridge", prepared by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., Director of the Historical Section (G.S.), Department of National Defence, has been included in Chapter II. This is apropos in the light of the pilgrimage to Vimy and the official unveiling of the Vimy Memorial arranged to take place next month. New material on fertility rates and multiple births in Canada has been added to Chapter V. Insofar as statistics are available, the immigration tables of Chapter VI have been placed on a calendar year basis to facilitate international comparison. Statistics covering the construction industry in Canada have been made available in the Bureau recently, and are published for the first time in Chapter XV, amplifying the information on contracts awarded and building permits, statistics of which have appeared regularly in the past. The introduction to the External Trade Chapter (XVI) has been revised by the inclusion of an abstract of the value and quantum of world trade abridged from the League of Nations' "Review of World Trade, 1934".

Section 9 of Chapter XVII dealing with Merchandising and Service Establishments has been entirely revised and rewritten to cover the estimates of retail trade made since the 1931 Census; a new series of monthly indexes of retail sales, 1929-35, is also included as well as principal statistics of chain stores and the motion picture industry. Some revision has been considered necessary in Chapter XXI by the inclusion of new material on the important subject of municipal taxation and the estimate of national wealth, 1933, with revised comparable figures for 1929—the latter estimate gives a picture at the peak of domestic prosperity while the 1933 figures reflect the writing down of values resulting from the depression. Several of the statistical series in Chapter XXII have become broken by the creation of the Bank of Canada, but since it will be some time before other series can be begun on the new basis, a compromise has been temporarily made. Improvement has been effected in the presentation of the financial statistics of the provincially controlled schools of Canada by the collection of data on a more comparable basis from all provinces. These are presented in Chapter XXV, Tables 8 and 9. Chapter XXVI has been revised; sections dealing with the public health activities of Dominion and of provincial health authorities and a brief sketch of the origin and growth of the different classes of institutions in Canada have been included.

The death of His Majesty King George V on Jan. 20, 1936, received with deep sorrow throughout the Empire and with world-wide regret, and the succession of King Edward VIII to the Throne, have been appropriately marked by the reproduction, as frontispiece, of the official Proclamation of the Government of Canada made on Jan. 21, 1936, accompanied by the latest official photographs, obtained through the courtesy of the respective Court photographers.

A list of special articles appearing in past editions is given on page vi immediately preceding the map of Canada.

All parts of the volume have been carefully revised by the most competent authorities and include the latest information appearing to the date of going to press.

In the absence of the Editor, S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., (seconded to the Government of Palestine), the present volume has been edited under the immediate direction of the Dominion Statistician by A. E. Millward, B.A., B.Com., W. H. Lanceley, and R. F. Clarke, M.C., D.L.S., of the editorial staff of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau. With one or two exceptions, charts, graphs and layouts have been made by, or under the supervision of, J. W. Delisle, draughtsman of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments who have assisted in the collection of information. An effort has been made to apportion due credit to the various individuals and services concerned by means of footnotes to those chapters and sections which have been contributed, or in the compilation of which co-operation has been received.

While the greatest care has been taken in preparation, there are doubtless imperfections and, with a view to the improvements of future editions, the Dominion Statistician will be glad to hear of any errors which may have escaped notice, and to receive any suggestions with regard to omissions or to method of treatment.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1936.

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THE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF THE
PROGRESS OF CANADA
1871-1935.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,556; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total, 3,694,863.

Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Population—¹						
1	Prince Edward Island..... No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	96,000 ²
2	Nova Scotia..... "	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	465,000 ²
3	New Brunswick..... "	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	334,000 ²
4	Quebec..... "	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	1,784,000 ²
5	Ontario..... "	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,299,000 ²
6	Manitoba..... "	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	366,000 ²
7	Saskatchewan..... "	—	—	—	91,279	258,000 ²
8	Alberta..... "	—	—	—	73,022	185,000 ²
9	British Columbia..... "	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	279,000 ²
10	Yukon..... "	—	—	—	27,219	18,000 ²
11	Northwest Territories..... "	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	13,000 ²
	Canada..... "	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	6,097,000 ²
Vital Statistics—³						
12	Births (live)..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
	Rates per 1,000.....	—	—	—	—	—
13	Deaths, all causes..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
	Rates per 1,000.....	—	—	—	—	—
14	Diseases of the heart ³ No.	—	—	—	—	—
15	Cancer..... "	—	—	—	—	—
16	Diseases of the arteries ³ "	—	—	—	—	—
17	Tuberculosis (all forms) ³ "	—	—	—	—	—
18	Pneumonia..... "	—	—	—	—	—
19	Nephritis..... "	—	—	—	—	—
20	Marriages..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
	Rates per 1,000.....	—	—	—	—	—
21	Divorces..... No.	4	7	10	19	37
Immigration (fiscal years)—						
22	From United Kingdom..... No.	—	17,033 ⁴	22,042 ⁴	11,810	86,796
23	" United States..... "	—	21,822 ⁴	52,516 ⁴	17,987	52,796 ⁴
24	" Other Countries..... "	—	9,136 ⁴	7,607 ⁴	19,352	44,472
	Totals..... "	27,773 ⁴	47,991 ⁴	82,165 ⁴	49,149	184,064 ⁴
Agriculture—						
25	Area of occupied farms..... acre	36,046,401	45,358,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	—
26	Improved lands..... "	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	—
27	Gross agricultural revenue.... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Field Crops—⁴						
28	Wheat..... acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	—
	bush.....	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	—
	\$.....	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	—
29	Oats..... acre	—	—	3,961,356	5,367,655	—
	bush.....	42,489,453 ⁷	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	—
	\$.....	15,966,310	23,967,665	31,702,717	51,509,118	—
30	Barley..... acre	—	—	868,464	871,800	—
	bush.....	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	—
	\$.....	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	—
31	Corn..... acre	—	—	195,101	360,758	—
	bush.....	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	—
	\$.....	2,283,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	—
32	Potatoes..... acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	—
	bush.....	47,330,187	55,368,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	—
	\$.....	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,840,658	—
33	Hay and clover..... acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	—
	ton.....	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	—
	\$.....	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	—
	Total Areas, Field Crops.... acre	—	—	15,662,811	19,763,740	—
	Total Values, Field Crops ⁵ .. \$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	—

¹ Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years.

² Exclusive of the Territories.

³ For these causes of death the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for the years 1931, 1933 and 1934 is not exact owing to changes in classification.

⁴ The figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years, those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only.

⁵ See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,556; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total, 3,694,863.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹²	
93,728	92,000 ⁷	88,615	87,000	88,038	89,000 ¹¹	89,000 ¹¹	89,000 ¹¹	1
492,338	505,000 ⁷	523,837	515,000	512,846	522,000 ¹¹	526,000 ¹¹	527,000 ¹¹	2
351,889	368,000 ⁷	387,876	396,000	408,219	420,000 ¹¹	426,000 ¹¹	429,000 ¹¹	3
2,005,776	2,154,000 ⁷	2,360,665 ⁸	2,603,000	2,874,255	2,970,000 ¹¹	3,022,000 ¹¹	3,062,000 ¹¹	4
2,527,292	2,713,000 ⁷	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,524,000 ¹¹	3,566,000 ¹¹	3,596,000 ¹¹	5
461,394	554,000 ⁷	610,118	639,000	700,139	722,000 ¹¹	731,000 ¹¹	739,000 ¹¹	6
492,432	648,000 ⁷	757,510	821,000	921,785	951,000 ¹¹	966,000 ¹¹	978,000 ¹¹	7
374,295	496,000 ⁷	588,454	608,000	731,605	757,000 ¹¹	770,000 ¹¹	786,000 ¹¹	8
392,480	456,000 ⁷	524,582	606,000	694,263	712,000 ¹¹	725,000 ¹¹	735,000 ¹¹	9
8,512	7,000 ⁷	4,157	4,000	4,230	4,000 ¹¹	4,000 ¹¹	4,000 ¹¹	10
6,507	8,000 ⁷	7,988	8,000 ⁷	9,723	10,000 ¹¹	10,000 ¹¹	10,000 ¹¹	11
7,206,643	8,001,000 ⁷	8,788,483 ⁹	9,451,000 ⁷	10,376,786	10,681,000 ¹¹	10,835,000 ¹¹	10,949,000 ¹¹	
-	-	-	232,750	240,473	222,868	221,303	-	12
-	-	-	24.7	23.2	20.9	20.5	-	
-	-	-	107,454	104,517	101,968	101,582	-	13
-	-	-	11.4	10.1	9.6	9.4	-	
-	-	-	11,415	13,734	15,485	16,352	-	14
-	-	-	7,614	9,578	10,653	10,581	-	15
-	-	-	4,981	5,957	6,950	7,379	-	16
-	-	-	7,929	7,616	6,939	6,431	-	17
-	-	-	8,427	7,011	6,487	6,530	-	18
-	-	-	5,138	5,168	5,516	5,643	-	19
-	-	-	66,658	66,591	63,865	73,092	-	20
-	-	-	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	-	
57	67	548	608	692	923	1,106	1,376	21
123,013	8,664	74,262	37,030 ⁷	27,584	3,097	2,260	2,198	22
104,884 ⁷	25,853 ⁷	38,310 ⁷	18,778	24,280	13,196	7,740	5,960	23
66,620	2,936	26,156	40,256 ⁷	36,359	3,489	3,903	3,978	24
294,517 ⁷	37,453 ⁷	138,728 ⁷	96,064	88,223	19,782	13,903	12,136	
108,968,715	-	140,887,903	-	163,119,231	-	-	-	25
48,733,823	-	70,769,548	-	85,733,309	-	-	-	26
-	-	1,386,126,000	1,714,477,000	839,881,000	802,946,000	942,565,000	943,081,000	27
8,864,514 ⁷	15,369,709	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,991,100 ⁷	23,985,000	24,115,700	28
132,077,547	262,781,000	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	281,892,000 ⁷	275,879,000	277,339,000	
104,816,825	344,096,400	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	136,958,000 ⁷	169,631,000	169,857,000	
8,656,179	10,996,487	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,528,900	13,730,800	14,096,200	29
245,393,425	410,211,000	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	307,478,000	321,120,000	394,348,000	
86,796,130	210,957,500	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	79,818,000	103,124,000	94,180,000	
1,283,994	1,802,996	2,043,669	3,647,462 ⁷	3,791,395	3,658,000	3,612,500	3,886,800	30
28,848,310	42,770,000	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	63,359,000	63,742,000	83,975,000	
14,653,997	35,024,000	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	18,954,000	29,975,000	23,162,000	
293,951	173,000	204,775	209,725	131,829	136,600	161,100	167,700	31
14,417,599	6,282,000	10,822,278	7,815,000 ⁷	5,449,000	5,054,000	6,798,000	7,765,000	
5,774,039	6,747,000	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	2,982,000	4,419,000	3,494,000	
464,504	472,992	534,621	523,112	591,804	527,700	569,200	506,800	32
55,461,473	63,297,000	62,230,052	46,937,000 ¹⁰	52,305,000 ¹⁰	42,745,000 ¹⁰	48,095,000 ¹⁰	38,670,000 ¹⁰	
27,426,765	50,982,300	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	33,092,000	23,822,000	29,779,000	
8,289,407	7,821,257	8,678,883 ⁷	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,875,900	8,881,400	8,697,600	33
10,406,367	14,527,000	8,829,915 ⁷	14,058,000	14,539,600	11,443,000	11,174,000	14,060,000	
90,115,531	168,547,900	174,110,386 ⁷	170,473,000	110,110,000	100,306,000	131,295,000	107,133,000	
30,556,168	38,930,333	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305 ⁷	58,533,450	55,990,320	56,923,960	
384,513,795	886,494,900	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400 ⁷	453,598,000	549,079,600	506,613,900	

the values of field crops for the years 1871, 1881 and 1901.

the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

estimates are subject to adjustment as later data is made available.

to revision.

⁶ Calendar year.

⁷ Revised since

⁸ Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of

⁹ Includes Canadian Navy.

¹⁰ Cwt.

¹¹ These

¹² Figures for 1934 are subject

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Live Stock and Poultry—						
1	Horses..... No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	-
	\$	-	-	-	118,279,419	-
2	Milch cows..... No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	-
	\$	-	-	-	69,237,970	-
3	Other cattle..... No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	-
	\$	-	-	-	54,197,341	-
4	Sheep..... No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781 ¹	2,510,239	-
	\$	-	-	-	10,490,594	-
5	Swine..... No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	-
	\$	-	-	-	16,445,702	-
6	All poultry..... No.	-	-	14,105,102	17,922,658	-
	\$	-	-	-	5,723,890	-
	Total Values, Live Stock and Poultry..... \$	-	-	-	274,374,916	-
Dairying—¹						
7	Total milk production..... 000 lb.	-	-	-	6,866,834	-
8	Cheese, factory..... lb.	-	54,574,856	97,418,855	220,833,269	204,788,583 ¹²
	\$	-	5,457,486 ⁹	9,741,886 ⁹	22,221,430	23,597,639 ¹²
9	Butter, creamery..... lb.	-	1,365,912	3,654,864	36,066,739	45,930,294 ¹²
	\$	-	341,478 ⁹	913,591 ⁹	7,240,971 ⁹	10,949,062 ¹²
10	Butter, home-made..... lb.	-	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	-
	\$	-	-	-	21,384,644	-
11	Other dairy products ² \$	-	-	-	15,623,907	-
	Total Values, Dairy Products \$	-	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,470,953 ⁹	-
Furs—						
12	Pelts taken..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-	-
13	Value of animals on fur farms.. \$	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry—						
14	Primary forest production..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lumber production..... M. ft. b.m.	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Sawmill Products..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
16	Pulp and paper products..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
17	Exports of wood, wood products and paper..... \$	-	-	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
18	Fisheries..... \$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	26,279,485
Mineral Production—						
19	Gold ³ oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	556,415
	\$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	11,502,120
20	Silver..... oz.	-	355,083 ⁶	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
	\$	-	347,271 ⁶	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
21	Copper..... lb.	-	3,260,424 ⁶	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
	\$	-	366,798 ⁶	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
22	Lead..... lb.	-	204,800 ⁶	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
	\$	-	9,216 ⁶	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
23	Zinc..... lb.	-	-	-	788,000 ¹⁰	1,154
	\$	-	-	-	36,011 ¹⁰	23,800
24	Nickel..... lb.	-	830,477 ⁷	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
	\$	-	498,286 ⁷	2,421,208	4,594,523	8,943,834
25	Pig iron..... long ton	-	22,167 ⁹	21,331 ⁹	244,979 ⁹	534,295 ⁹
26	Coal..... short ton	1,063,742 ⁵	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
	\$	1,763,423 ⁵	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
27	Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	150,000 ¹¹	339,476	583,523
28	Petroleum, crude..... brl.	-	368,987	755,298	622,392	569,753
	\$	-	-	1,010,211	1,008,275	761,760
29	Asbestos..... short ton	-	-	9,279	40,217	82,185
	\$	-	-	999,878	1,259,759	2,060,143
30	Cement..... brl.	-	69,843 ⁸	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
	\$	-	81,909 ⁸	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production. ⁴ \$	-	10,221,255 ⁸	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697

¹ The figures for the decennial census years 1881-1921 are for the next preceding years. In the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 values only were given of factory butter and cheese, and quantities have been calculated by reckoning cheese at 10 cents per lb. and butter at 25 cents.

² Previous to 1931 this item does not

include skim milk and buttermilk.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹⁴	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909	2,984,095	2,933,492	2,931,337	1
381,915,505	418,686,000	440,502,040	245,119,000	155,908,000	154,215,000	168,132,000	189,341,000	2
2,595,255	2,835,552 ^a	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923	3,654,000	3,804,200	3,849,200	3
109,575,526	108,896,000	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000	113,115,000	110,721,000	134,000,000	4
3,930,828	3,763,155	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108	5,182,000	5,087,700	4,971,400	5
86,278,490	204,477,000	139,590,484	148,742,000	114,201,000	88,452,000	84,657,000	107,152,000	6
2,174,300	2,025,023 ^a	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116	3,385,800	3,421,100	3,399,100	7
10,701,691	20,927,000	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000	13,549,000	14,298,000	17,055,000	8
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,404,730	4,359,582	4,699,831	3,800,700	3,654,000	3,549,200	9
26,986,621	60,700,000	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000	33,804,000	36,029,000	41,778,000	10
31,793,261	—	50,325,248	50,168,516	65,468,000	59,324,400	59,798,700	56,768,800	11
14,653,773	—	31,750,247	51,037,000	43,138,000	33,456,000	35,398,000	40,292,000	12
630,111,606	—	872,996,360	747,509,000	508,232,000	436,591,000	449,235,000	529,618,000	13
9,806,741	—	10,976,235	13,407,340	15,772,852	16,048,725	16,329,285	16,310,837	14
199,904,205	192,968,597	149,201,856 ^a	171,731,631	113,956,639	111,146,493	99,346,617	100,360,300	15
21,587,124	35,512,622	39,100,872 ^a	28,807,841	12,824,695	11,127,984	9,797,600	11,091,200	16
64,489,398	82,564,130	111,691,718 ^a	177,209,287	225,955,246	219,232,546	234,852,961	238,854,600	17
15,997,807	26,966,355	63,625,203 ^a	61,753,390	50,198,878	43,546,109	48,168,600	50,804,600	18
137,110,200	—	103,487,506 ^a	95,000,000	103,310,000	106,485,000	109,918,000	106,949,000	19
30,269,497	—	50,180,952 ^a	28,252,777	21,450,000	16,623,000	17,492,000	18,182,000	20
35,927,426	—	—	158,490,971	106,916,119	99,531,574	108,333,021	111,418,023	21
103,381,854	—	—	277,304,979	191,389,692	170,828,667	183,791,221	191,495,823	22
—	—	2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,503,558	6,076,197	—	23
—	—	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	10,305,154	12,349,328	—	24
—	—	5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	7,509,567	8,427,567	—	25
—	—	168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	93,773,142	105,539,732	—	26
4,918,202	3,490,550	2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	1,957,989	2,578,411	—	27
75,830,954	58,365,340	82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	27,708,908	40,500,600	—	28
—	115,884,905 ¹³	116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	39,438,057	54,822,439	—	29
—	92,074,684 ¹³	149,216,005	215,370,274	174,733,954	123,415,492	152,647,756	—	30
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,604,474	120,886,796	143,142,398	160,932,709	31
29,965,142 ^a	35,860,708	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	27,496,946 ^a	34,022,323	—	32
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	2,949,309	2,972,074	3,283,121	33
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	84,350,237	102,536,553	115,533,027	34
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	15,187,950	16,415,282	16,624,426	35
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	5,746,027	7,790,840	10,770,950	36
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	299,982,448	364,761,062	419,874,920	37
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	17,490,360	24,114,065	21,634,853	26,671,438	32,380,343	38
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	266,475,191	346,275,576	339,089,296	39
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	6,372,998	8,436,658	10,624,278	40
1,877,479	23,364,760	53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	199,131,984	298,579,683	320,558,659	41
108,105	2,991,623	2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	6,393,132	9,087,571	9,934,081	42
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	83,264,658	128,687,340	138,516,240	43
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	20,130,480	32,139,425	35,345,103	44
619,228 ^a	1,043,979 ^a	593,829 ^a	757,317 ^a	420,038 ^a	227,317 ^a	404,995	599,794	45
11,323,388	14,489,395	15,057,493 ^a	16,478,131	12,243,211	11,903,344	13,810,193	13,864,577	46
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	35,923,962	42,045,942	41,888,528	47
—	25,467,458	14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	23,138,103	23,162,324	24,191,612	48
1,917,678	3,958,029	4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	8,712,234	8,759,652	9,096,619	49
291,092	198,123	187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,145,333	1,410,895	1,429,386	50
357,073	392,284	641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,138,791	3,449,162	3,476,730	51
127,414	154,149	62,761	279,403	164,296	155,367	155,980	210,467	52
2,943,108	5,228,869	4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	5,211,177	4,936,326	7,054,614	53
5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	3,007,432	3,783,226	3,648,086	54
7,644,537	6,547,148	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	4,536,935	5,667,946	5,580,043	55
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	240,437,123 ^a	230,434,726	221,495,253	278,161,590	310,162,455	56

^a As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization.⁴ Includes other items not specified.⁵ 1874.⁶ 1887.⁷ 1889.⁸ 1886.⁹ Revised since¹⁰ 1917.¹¹ 1917.¹² 1917.¹³ 1917.¹⁴ The figures for 1935 are

subject to revision.

¹⁰ 1898.¹¹ 1892.¹² 1907.¹³ 1917.¹⁴ 1917.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Central Electric Statistics—						
1	Power Houses..... No.	-	-	80	58	157
2	Capital invested..... \$	-	-	4,113,771	11,891,025	80,393,445
3	Kilowatt hours generated ¹ No.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Customers..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
Water Power—						
5	Turbine H.P. installed..... No.	-	-	71,219	238,902	608,002
Manufactures—²						
6	Employees..... No.	187,942	254,935 ⁷	272,033	339,173	383,920
7	Capital..... \$	77,964,020	165,302,623 ⁷	353,213,000 ⁶	446,916,487	833,916,155
8	Salaries and wages..... \$	40,851,009	59,429,002 ⁷	79,234,311	113,249,350	162,155,578
9	Values of Materials used in..... \$	124,907,846	179,918,593	250,759,292 ⁶	266,527,858	-
10	Products—					
	Gross..... \$	221,617,773	309,676,068 ⁷	368,696,723	481,053,375	706,446,578
	Net..... \$	96,709,927	129,757,475	117,937,431	214,525,517	-
Construction—						
11	Values of contracts awarded... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade—						
Wholesale—						
12	Establishments..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
13	Employees..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
14	Net sales..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Retail—						
15	Stores..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
16	Employees, full-time..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
17	Net sales..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Services—						
18	Establishments..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
19	Employees, full-time..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
20	Receipts..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
External Trade (fiscal years)—						
21	Exports ³ \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
22	Imports ⁴ \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Totals, External Trade..... \$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	519,224,236
23	Total exports to British Empire..... \$	-	-	47,137,203	100,748,097	138,421,222
24	Exports to United Kingdom... \$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	127,456,465
25	Total imports from British Empire..... \$	-	-	44,337,052	46,653,228	83,789,434
26	Imports from United Kingdom \$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	42,820,334	69,183,915
27	Exports to United States..... \$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	83,546,306
28	Imports from United States... \$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	169,256,452
Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—						
29	Wheat..... bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,739,758	40,399,402
		1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	6,871,939	33,658,391
30	Wheat flour..... brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	1,118,700	1,532,014
		1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	4,015,226	6,179,825
31	Oats..... bush.	542,386	2,926,532	260,569 ⁷	8,155,063	2,700,303
		231,227	1,191,873 ⁷	129,917	2,490,521	1,083,347
32	Hay..... ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	252,972	206,714
		290,217	1,813,208	559,489	2,097,882	1,529,941
33	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides. } cwt.	103,444	108,547	75,541	1,055,495	1,029,079
		1,018,918	758,334	628,469	11,778,446	12,086,868
34	Butter..... lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	16,335,528	34,031,525
		3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	3,295,663	7,075,539
35	Cheese..... lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	195,926,397 ⁷	215,834,543
		1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	20,696,951	24,433,169
36	Gold, raw..... \$	163,037	767,318	554,126	24,445,156	12,991,916
37	Silver..... oz.	-	-	-	4,022,019	7,261,527
		595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	4,310,528
38	Copper ⁵ lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	26,345,776	44,282,348
		120,121	150,412	505,196	2,659,261	7,148,633

¹ 000's omitted.

² The statistics of manufactures in 1871 and 1881 include works employing fewer than 5 hands; those of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1916 are for works employing only 5 hands and over except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, and fish canneries. The figures shown are for the preceding years in each case. Figures shown for 1906 are for the preceding year. From 1922 statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. Figures for 1925-34 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier years.

³ Exports of domestic merchandise only.⁴ Imports of mer

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹¹	
266	307	510	595	559	575	573	-	1
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,386,532,055	1,430,852,166	-	2
-	-	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	17,338,990	21,197,124	-	3
-	-	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,666,882	1,660,079	-	4
1,363,134	2,222,169	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,332,070	7,547,035	7,909,115	5
515,203	-	456,076	581,539	557,426	493,903	545,162	-	6
1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	4,689,373,704	4,703,917,730	-	7
241,008,416	283,311,505	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	465,562,090	533,594,635	-	8
601,509,018	791,943,433	1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	969,188,574	1,230,977,053	-	9
1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,576,037,029	3,221,269,231 ⁷	2,698,461,862	2,086,847,847	2,533,758,954	-	10
564,466,621	589,603,792	1,209,143,344	1,492,645,039	1,474,581,851	1,117,659,273	¹²	-	
345,425,000	99,311,000	240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	97,289,800	125,811,500	160,305,000	11
-	-	-	-	13,140 ⁸	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	90,564 ⁸	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	3,325,210,300 ⁸	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	125,003 ⁸	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	238,683 ⁸	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	2,755,569,900 ⁸	1,775,857,000 ⁹	1,942,480,000 ⁹	-	17
-	-	-	-	42,223 ⁸	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	55,257 ⁸	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	249,455,900 ⁸	-	-	-	20
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,315,355,791	799,742,667	473,799,955	579,343,145	659,899,994	21
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,892	927,328,732	906,612,695	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153	22
727,041,156	1,249,811,772	2,429,322,583	2,242,684,523	1,706,355,362	880,183,699	1,013,141,770	1,182,331,147	
148,967,442	482,529,733	403,452,219	598,567,995	292,864,396	222,118,927	278,025,134	341,496,978	23
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	508,237,560	219,246,499	184,361,019	227,601,411	274,182,737	24
129,467,647	105,229,977	266,002,688	208,820,128	204,898,426	120,384,324	140,403,886	156,186,471	25
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	163,731,210	149,497,392	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490	26
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	474,987,367	349,660,563	143,160,400	194,443,139	224,697,923	27
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	608,618,542	584,407,018	232,548,055	238,187,681	303,639,972	28
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	249,679,470	217,243,037	239,373,255	175,534,255	165,701,983	29
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	364,364,388	177,419,769	130,546,365	118,969,445	132,441,685	
3,049,046	6,400,214	6,017,032	10,084,974	7,218,188	5,268,371	5,619,937	4,936,827	30
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	69,687,598	32,876,234	16,987,110	19,729,782	18,386,040	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	43,058,283	3,258,501	13,824,449	5,707,502	12,873,595	31
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	24,237,692	1,146,266	4,300,592	1,747,650	4,915,135	
326,132	255,407	179,398	368,787	156,722	27,138	29,362	102,355	32
2,723,291	5,849,426	4,210,594	3,711,840	1,590,657	212,682	295,232	1,137,587	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	1,253,760	121,770	402,101	960,178	1,276,051	33
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	28,590,301	2,914,273	4,023,518	12,683,273	19,998,575	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	23,303,865	1,162,900	3,206,060	4,401,900	446,600	34
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	8,773,125	389,419	589,537	818,996	104,758	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	148,333,500	79,590,400	85,711,600	74,966,900	60,213,000	35
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	33,718,587	12,989,726	8,758,415	8,176,271	6,480,947	
5,344,465	16,870,394	3,038,779	25,968,094	17,832,608	3,797,351 ¹⁰	2,629,346 ¹⁰	3,725,211 ¹⁰	36
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	18,382,415	24,695,827	15,585,632	14,841,161	11,006,242	37
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	12,365,576	8,927,216	4,416,571	5,686,890	5,357,657	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	61,090,600	62,997,100	31,202,900	40,203,900	33,161,100	38
5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	7,037,206	5,629,512	936,690	2,169,770	1,454,256	

chandise for home consumption.

⁸ Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.⁶ Includes

all establishments irrespective of the number of employees.

⁷ Revised since the publication

of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁸ Census figures for calendar year 1930.⁹ Estimated on basis of

inter-censal survey of larger establishments.

¹⁰ Exclusive of exports of domestic gold bullion which, valued at the average current market price amounted to \$58,140,997 in 1933, \$99,063,579 in 1934, and \$96,754,127

1935.

¹¹ The figures for 1935 are subject to revision.¹² See footnote to p. 406 of this volume.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—concluded.						
1	Nickel..... lb.	—	—	5,352,043	9,537,558	23,959,841
	\$	—	—	240,499	958,365	2,166,936
2	Coal..... ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,888,538	1,820,511
	\$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	5,307,060	4,643,198
3	Asbestos..... ton	—	—	7,022	26,715	57,075
	\$	—	—	513,909	864,573	1,578,137
4	Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	280,619	1,937,207	3,478,150
5	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—	—
Exports, Domestic, by Classes—						
6	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).. \$	—	—	13,742,557	25,541,567	55,828,252
7	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	36,399,140	68,465,332	84,570,644
8	Fibres, textiles and textile products..... \$	—	—	872,628	1,880,539	2,602,903
9	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
10	Iron and its products..... \$	—	—	556,527	3,778,897	4,705,296
11	Non-ferrous metals and their products..... \$	—	—	1,618,955	33,395,096	28,455,786
12	Non-metallic minerals and their products (ex. chemicals) \$	—	—	3,988,584	7,356,444	7,817,475
13	Chemicals and allied products.. \$	—	—	851,211	791,855	1,784,800
14	All other commodities..... \$	—	—	5,291,051	3,121,741	4,002,038
	Totals, Exports, Domestic. \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
Imports for Consumption—						
15	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).. \$	—	—	24,212,140	38,036,146	50,307,368
16	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres). \$	—	—	8,080,862	14,022,896	23,616,835
17	Fibres, textiles and textile products..... \$	—	—	28,670,141	37,284,752	59,292,868
18	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	5,203,490	8,196,901	14,341,947
19	Iron and its products..... \$	—	—	15,142,615	29,955,936	49,436,840
20	Non-ferrous metals and their products..... \$	—	—	3,810,626	7,167,318	17,533,430
21	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).. \$	—	—	14,139,024	21,255,403	33,757,284
22	Chemicals and allied products.. \$	—	—	3,697,810	5,684,999	8,269,169
23	All other commodities..... \$	—	—	8,577,246	16,326,568	27,184,539
	Totals, Imports..... \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
Steam Railways—						
24	Miles in operation..... No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	21,423 ^a
25	Capital..... \$	257,035,188 ¹	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
26	Passengers..... No.	5,190,416 ²	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
27	Freight..... ton	5,670,836 ²	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
28	Earnings..... \$	19,470,539 ²	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
29	Expenses..... \$	15,775,532 ²	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	87,129,434
Electric Railways—						
30	Miles in operation..... No.	—	—	—	553 ³	814
31	Capital..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
32	Passengers..... No.	—	—	—	120,934,656	237,655,074
33	Freight..... ton	—	—	—	287,926	506,024
34	Earnings..... \$	—	—	—	5,768,283	10,966,871
35	Expenses..... \$	—	—	—	3,435,162	6,675,037
Road Transportation—						
36	Highways, total mileage.....	—	—	—	—	—
37	Capital expenditure on..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
38	Motor vehicles registered..... No.	—	—	—	—	1,447 ^a
39	Total provincial revenue from licences and operation..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Canals—						
40	Passengers carried..... No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	190,428	256,500
41	Freight..... ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	5,665,259	10,523,185

¹ 1876.² 1875.³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ⁴	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	71,081,400	81,929,300	32,560,700	106,642,100	119,502,500	1
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	12,829,244	18,246,375	7,464,500	28,198,238	28,422,859	
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	753,842	534,710	268,183	229,729	323,056	2
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	4,083,713	2,896,837	1,352,087	1,069,969	1,499,128	
69,829	88,833	191,299	269,652	219,541	104,894	162,330 ^a	158,143	3
2,076,477	2,902,010	12,633,389	9,920,900	7,719,974	2,970,632	5,494,002	5,153,508	
6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	19,846,381 ^a	13,862,122	8,786,823	12,906,150	12,249,540	4
5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	49,909,870	35,061,689	17,786,135	25,102,381	25,869,296	
—	9,264,080	15,112,586	29,537,366	44,848,479	33,259,697	40,431,134	47,850,462	5
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	102,238,568	127,352,706	74,136,863	73,238,482	82,147,844	
84,368,425	257,019,215	482,140,444	606,058,672	292,280,037	203,370,418	205,804,526	226,233,097	6
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	190,975,417	83,714,772	54,333,047	75,151,480	86,848,144	7
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	8,940,046	6,504,182	4,731,094	7,828,684	7,523,144	8
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,604,474	120,886,796	143,142,398	160,932,709	9
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	74,735,077	38,937,661	17,277,099	26,641,482	40,736,038	10
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	97,476,270	95,652,063	42,642,318	81,764,208	94,619,455	11
10,038,493	12,096,973	40,345,345	24,712,584	21,107,780	9,215,837	14,808,912	15,654,323	12
3,088,840	15,961,226	20,142,826	17,354,389	11,099,814	11,099,814	13,843,829	15,270,064	13
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	16,428,376	18,115,846	10,243,532	10,357,626	12,083,020	14
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,315,355,791	799,742,667	473,799,955	579,343,145	659,899,994	
79,214,041	95,421,161	259,431,110	203,417,431	177,597,464 ^a	88,288,966	90,828,810	109,418,595	15
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	49,185,558	45,995,756	15,438,634	19,841,877	19,957,477	16
87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	184,761,831	130,717,022	61,214,824	79,372,470	81,798,280	17
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	40,403,096	46,073,343 ^a	20,506,134	19,357,987	21,199,687	18
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	181,196,800	192,614,200 ^a	58,917,834	69,126,641	100,056,145	19
27,579,572	29,431,592	55,651,319	47,692,985	61,899,298 ^a	18,095,404	20,171,000	28,496,629	20
53,430,475	53,490,284	206,095,113	139,033,940	153,578,658	87,658,005	83,396,761	102,428,037	21
12,471,730	19,217,505	37,887,449	28,404,276	35,650,772	25,455,432	25,583,075	28,872,053	22
42,620,799	65,448,278	72,688,072	53,232,815	62,486,182 ^a	30,808,511	26,119,404	30,204,250	23
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	927,328,732	906,612,695	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153	
25,400	36,985 ^a	39,192 ^a	40,350 ^a	42,280 ^a	42,336 ^a	42,270	—	24
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,390,525,020	4,403,839,746	—	25
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	19,172,193	20,530,718	—	26
79,884,282	109,659,088	103,131,132	122,476,822	85,993,206	63,634,893	75,746,093	—	27
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	270,278,276	300,837,816	—	28
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	233,133,108	251,999,667	—	29
1,224	1,674	1,687	1,684	1,386	1,305	1,293	—	30
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	200,098,870	198,127,371	—	31
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	585,385,094	595,143,903	—	32
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	1,547,202	1,939,833	—	33
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,832 ^a	51,723,199	49,088,310	39,383,965	40,048,136	—	34
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	27,917,265	28,036,754	—	35
—	—	—	378,269	378,094	409,124	409,269	—	36
—	—	—	—	66,250,229	23,854,579	46,144,295	—	37
21,783 ^a	128,328 ^a	464,805 ^a	832,268 ^a	1,200,668 ^a	1,083,178 ^a	1,129,532	1,176,126	38
—	—	—	21,795,184	42,231,027	47,044,157	50,622,683	—	39
304,904	263,648	230,129	197,561	126,633	38,493	69,990	56,473	40
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	18,780,489	18,069,252	18,203,498	41

⁴ The figures for 1935 are subject to revision

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Shipping—						
1	Vessels on the registry..... No. ton	— —	7,394 1,310,896	7,015 1,005,475	6,697 666,276	7,516 663,415
Sea-Going—						
2	Entered..... ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	8,895,353
3	Cleared..... “	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
4	Totals..... “	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	16,843,429
Inland International—						
5	Entered..... ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	9,352,653
6	Cleared..... “	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
7	Totals..... “	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	17,888,743
Coastwise—						
8	Entered..... ton	—	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	23,543,604
9	Cleared..... “	—	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,837 ²	22,780,458
10	Totals..... “	—	15,116,766	25,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
Air Transportation—						
11	Mileage flown.....	—	—	—	—	—
12	Passenger miles..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
13	Freight carried..... lb.	—	—	—	—	—
14	Mail carried..... lb.	—	—	—	—	—
Communications—						
Telegraphs—						
15	Government, miles of line.... No.	—	1,947	2,699	5,744	6,829
16	Other, miles of line..... “	—	—	27,866	30,194	31,506
Telephones—						
17	Numbers.....	—	—	—	63,192	—
18	Pole line mileage.....	—	—	—	14,103	—
19	Employees..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
Radio—						
20	Receiving sets..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office—						
21	Revenue..... \$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,824	3,421,192	5,933,342 ³
22	Expenditure..... \$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	4,921,577
23	Money orders issued..... \$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	37,355,673
Dominion Finance—						
24	Customs revenue..... \$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	46,053,377
25	Excise revenue..... \$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	14,010,220
26	War tax revenue..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
27	Income tax..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
28	Sales tax..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total receipts from taxation.... \$	16,320,369	23,942,139	30,220,068	38,612,196	60,063,597
30	Per capita receipts from taxation..... \$	4.42	5.54	6.25	7.19	9.69
31	Total revenue..... \$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	80,139,360
32	Revenue per capita..... \$	5.24	6.85	7.98	9.78	12.93
33	Total expenditure..... \$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	57,982,866 ³	83,277,642
34	Expenditure per capita..... \$	5.23 ³	7.82 ³	8.44 ³	10.79 ³	13.44 ³
35	Gross debt..... \$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	392,269,680
36	Assets..... \$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	125,226,703
	Net Debt..... \$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	267,042,977
Provincial Finance—						
37	Revenue, Ordinary, Totals..... \$	5,518,946	7,858,698	10,693,815	14,074,991	23,027,122
38	Expenditure, Ordinary, Totals. \$	4,935,008	8,119,701	11,628,353	14,146,059	21,169,868
Note Circulation—						
39	Bank notes..... \$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	50,601,205 ⁴	70,638,870
40	Dominion notes ¹ \$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316	27,898,509	49,941,426

¹ As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1934. 1935 figures are the average of Bank of Canada Notes outstanding from March to December.

² Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs.

³ Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ⁵	
8,088	8,659	7,482	8,193	8,966	8,920	8,877	—	1
770,446	943,131	1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,429,578	1,395,653	—	
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	25,044,389	28,209,947	28,512,257	2
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	24,722,443	27,235,907	28,547,591	3
22,297,186	24,827,650 ⁶	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	49,766,832	55,445,854	57,059,848	4
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	12,714,054	12,718,566	14,772,884	5
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	13,791,599	14,460,952	14,602,087	6
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	26,505,653	27,179,518	29,374,971	7
34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	41,975,393	41,923,543	43,146,037	8
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,100,788	41,843,250	42,827,149	9
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	83,076,181	83,766,793	85,973,186	10
—	—	294,449	393,103	7,046,276	4,538,315	6,497,637	7,522,102	11
—	—	—	631,715	4,073,552	3,816,862	6,266,475	7,936,950	12
—	—	79,850	724,721	2,372,467	4,205,901	14,441,179	26,439,224	13
—	—	—	3,960	470,461	539,358	625,040	1,126,084	14
8,446	10,699	11,207	10,722	9,300	8,844	8,864	—	15
33,905	38,552	41,577	42,239 ²	43,928	43,268	43,542	—	16
302,759 ⁷	548,421 ⁷	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,192,330	1,193,729	—	17
—	—	178,093	201,604	222,196	219,753	213,767	—	18
10,425 ^{3,7}	15,247 ^{3,7}	19,943 ³	23,083 ³	23,825 ³	18,796 ³	17,291 ³	—	19
—	—	—	134,486	523,100	761,288	707,625	812,335	20
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	30,825,155	30,367,465	31,248,324	21
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,167,827	29,202,730	28,974,316	22
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	107,767,394	107,471,321	114,832,665	23
71,838,089	98,617,695 ⁶	163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	70,072,932	66,305,356	76,561,975	24
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	37,833,858	35,494,220	43,189,655	25
—	3,620,782	168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	146,412,011	170,051,973	181,118,715	26
—	—	46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	62,066,697	61,399,171	66,808,066	27
—	—	38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	56,813,813 ⁶	61,391,400 ⁶	72,447,311	28
88,707,926	124,666,969	368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	254,318,801	271,851,549	304,443,729	29
12-31	15-58	41-96	34-66	28-55	23-81	25-09	27-81	30
117,780,409	172,147,838	436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	311,126,329	324,471,271	361,871,929	31
16-34	21-52	49-64	40-52	34-32	29-13	29-95	33-05	32
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,302,513 ⁶	355,186,423	440,008,855	531,760,983	457,968,585	478,004,747	33
17-04	42-46 ⁶	60-11	37-59	42-41	49-79	42-27	43-66	34
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	2,996,366,665	3,141,042,097	3,205,956,369	35
134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133 ⁶	379,048,085 ⁶	348,653,762 ⁶	399,885,839 ⁶	411,063,957 ⁶	359,845,411 ⁶	36
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,937	2,596,480,826	2,729,978,141	2,846,110,958	
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	184,877,414	175,592,585	—	37
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	200,528,217	217,701,776	—	38
89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,960,350	130,362,488	135,537,793	125,644,102	39
99,921,354	176,816,066	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	179,217,446	190,261,981	86,753,388	40

⁴ Active assets only.⁵ The figures for 1935 are subject to revision.⁶ Revised since

the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁷ As at June 30.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Chartered Banks—						
1	Capital, paid-up..... \$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
2	Assets..... \$	125,273,631 ¹	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
3	Liabilities to the public..... \$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
4	Deposits payable on demand..... \$	—	—	—	95,169,631	165,144,569
5	Deposits payable after notice..... \$	—	—	—	221,624,664	381,778,705
6	Totals, Deposits ² \$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	605,968,513
Savings Banks—						
7	Deposits in Post Office..... \$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	45,736,488
8	Deposits in Government Banks..... \$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,146	16,174,134
9	Deposits in Special Banks..... \$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	27,399,194
Loan Companies—¹						
10	Assets..... \$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	158,523,307	232,076,447
11	Liabilities..... \$	8,392,958 ³	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	232,076,447
12	Deposits..... \$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	20,756,910	23,046,194
Trust Companies—						
13	Shareholders' assets..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
14	Trust funds, liabilities..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
15	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,443,902,244
16	Premium income for each year..... \$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	14,687,963
17	Losses paid during each year... \$	1,549,199	3,169,824	3,905,697	6,774,956	6,584,291
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
18	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
19	Premium income for each year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
20	Losses paid during each year... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Life Insurance—²						
21	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	45,825,935	103,290,932	261,475,229	463,769,034	656,260,900
22	Premium income for each year..... \$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,364,456
23	Net amount of policies become claims during each year..... \$	—	—	—	7,182,358	8,881,776
Provincial Life Insurance—						
24	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
25	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
26	Net amount of premiums become claims during year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Business Transacted—						
27	Bank clearings.... Thousands of \$	—	—	580,644	1,871,062	3,950,701
28	Bank debits..... Thousands of \$	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Failures..... No.						
29	Assets..... \$	—	—	1,861	1,341	1,184
30	Liabilities..... \$	—	—	—	7,686,823	6,499,052
31	Liabilities..... \$	—	—	16,723,939	10,811,671	9,085,773
Education—(Provincially-Controlled Schools only)—						
32	Enrolment..... No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633	1,173,009
33	Averages of daily attendance... "	—	—	—	669,000	743,299
34	Numbers of teachers..... "	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	32,250
35	Totals, Public Expenditures on. \$	—	—	—	11,044,925	16,368,244
Criminal Statistics—³						
36	Convictions, criminal offences.. No.	—	7,378	8,600	9,974	14,363
37	Convictions, minor offences.... "	—	21,847	29,017	32,174	56,540
Hospitals—						
38	Other than Mental..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
39	Patients admitted during year. "	—	—	—	—	—
40	Bed capacity..... "	—	—	—	—	—
41	Mental..... "	—	—	—	—	—
42	Patients admitted..... "	—	—	—	—	—
43	Receipts..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
44	Expenditures..... \$	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871-1911). ² Figures do not include fraternal insurance. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book. ⁴ These figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. ⁵ Includes Newfoundland. ⁶ The figures for 1935 are subject to revision. ⁷ Included in Post Office savings banks. ⁸ Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. ⁹ Year ending Sept. 30.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935. ^a	
103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	144,500,000	144,916,667	145,500,000	1
1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,864,019,213	3,066,018,472	2,831,393,641	2,837,919,961	2,956,577,704	2
1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,789	2,741,554,219	2,517,934,260	2,548,720,434	2,667,950,352	3
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	488,527,864	513,973,506	568,615,373	4
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869	1,445,281,247	5
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,236,841,539	2,274,607,936	2,426,760,923	6
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	23,920,915	23,158,919	22,547,006	7
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	8,794,870	7	7	7	8	8
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	68,113,501	66,673,219	66,496,595	9
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,921,556	138,560,381	142,807,787	-	10
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	119,425,317 ^a	146,858,594	138,532,428	142,774,876	-	11
33,742,513	8,987,720	15,868,926	21,316,150	30,823,662	24,287,270	24,908,363	-	12
-	7,794,712 ^a	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	15,351,418	15,901,219	-	13
-	47,162,220	87,802,281 ^a	157,756,647	241,416,690 ^a	252,880,859 ^a	261,881,340	-	14
2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	9,008,262,736	8,804,840,676	8,769,187,987	15
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	41,573,986	41,468,119	40,884,814	16
10,936,948	15,114,063	27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	21,655,460	16,968,030	14,820,715	17
-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333 ^a	1,190,180,426 ^a	1,240,396,613	-	18
-	3,902,504	5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066 ^a	5,339,552 ^a	5,589,975	-	19
-	2,188,438	3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	3,559,190	2,921,249	-	20
950,226,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,247,625,974	6,220,725,929	6,259,732,426	21
31,619,626	48,093,105	98,864,371 ^a	159,872,965 ^a	225,100,571	206,954,224	202,583,536	200,063,988	22
11,434,901	20,259,534	24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	55,477,239	53,882,595	53,870,238	23
-	348,097,229	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	170,794,091	164,678,734	-	24
-	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	4,500,610	4,250,888	-	25
-	4,592,420	2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	3,169,001	2,902,736	-	26
7,346,382	10,315,854	16,811,287	17,715,090 ^a	16,827,603	14,720,611	15,963,570	16,927,486	27
-	-	27,157,474 ^a	30,358,034	31,586,468	29,981,465	32,866,673	31,546,066	28
1,332	1,685 ^a	2,451 ^a	2,196 ^a	2,563 ^a	2,344	1,627	1,402	29
9,964,404	19,670,542 ^a	57,158,397 ^a	25,668,509 ^a	37,613,810 ^a	20,268,923	12,979,753	9,511,000	30
13,491,196	25,069,534 ^a	73,299,111 ^a	37,082,882 ^a	52,987,554 ^a	29,256,841	20,728,014	14,542,000	31
1,361,205	1,626,144	1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,287,171	-	-	32
870,532	1,118,522	1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,855,564	-	-	33
40,516	50,307	56,607	63,840	71,246	73,241	73,039	-	34
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	121,464,641	114,245,283	-	35
19,547	23,282	24,946	27,036	44,064	42,593	41,995	-	36
93,713	100,509	152,227	169,171	323,024	290,475	321,239	-	37
-	-	-	-	822	876	904	-	38
-	-	-	-	688,456	700,284	753,259	-	39
-	-	-	-	55,285	65,822	65,432	-	40
-	-	-	-	56	58	56	-	41
-	-	-	-	9,221	9,343	9,816	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	11,395,085	11,315,072	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	13,720,550	13,691,288	-	44

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of immigration, fisheries (1871-1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government savings banks relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, subsequently to years ended Mar. 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (from 1922), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies construction, road transportation, vital and hospital statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871-1916, and to the calendar years 1921 and 1926-35. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PART I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.*

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern half of the North American continent except the United States territory of Alaska, and the Coast of Labrador, a dependency of the Colony of Newfoundland. It also includes the Arctic archipelago between Davis strait and the connecting waters northward to the 60th meridian on the east, and the 141st meridian on the west.

The Dominion is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska; on the south by the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and additional lines set out by the Ashburton Treaty, signed Aug. 9, 1842; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the territory of the Coast of Labrador (as defined by the award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927), and Davis strait. As regards the far north, Canada includes all the lands in the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole. The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 41'$, while from east to west the Dominion extends from about west longitude 57° —at the southernmost point of the boundary with the Coast of Labrador—to west longitude 141° , the boundary with Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion is 3,694,863 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,738,395 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 4,277,655 the total area of China inclusive of dependencies, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,805,252 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the British Isles and 13,318,000 the area of the British Empire. By comparison with the last two figures, Canada is seen to be over 30 times as large as the British Isles and to comprise over 27 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces: the Maritime Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Ottawa to Hudson strait, except the territory of the Coast of Labrador; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from 49° to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the western mountain and Pacific Coast region, also extending from 49° to 60° . North of the 60th parallel of latitude, the country is divided into the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter area composed of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. *

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies in the southern bend of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland

* Revised by F. H. Peters, Director of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

by Northumberland strait. It is about 120 miles in length and, with an average width of 20 miles, covers an area of 2,184 square miles, approximately 200 square miles more than the State of Delaware. The island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque bay north of Summerside and by the mouth of the Hillsborough river at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie bay on the north side. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations are a distinctive feature, and no point in the island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by from 50 to 105 miles in width, a long, narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter province by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at the north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,068 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, south of the main entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles. Its area of 3,970 square miles encloses the salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peters ship canal. The ridge of low mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotia mainland, the highest altitude of which is less than 1,500 feet, divides it roughly into two slopes. That facing the Atlantic is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, but the other, facing the bay of Fundy and Northumberland strait, consists for the most part of fertile plains and river valleys noted for general farming and for fruit-farming districts which produce the famous Nova Scotian apples. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours many of which provided splendid homes and refuges for the old sail fishing fleets.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared in size to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The province is very compact and in shape nearly rectangular, with its depth not greatly exceeding its width. The conformation is in general undulating and of low relief. In the southeastern half of the province the ground elevation does not generally exceed 500 feet above sea-level except for a narrow strip in the south which produces the highlands bordering the bay of Fundy east of Saint John. In the northwestern half the ground elevation is in general from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level and reaches its greatest elevation of about 2,690 feet in Northumberland county north-east of Grand Falls. The St. John, rising in the sister province of Quebec and the bordering State of Maine, is a river with many distinctive beauties, while its length of nearly 400 miles makes it quite noteworthy as to size. In the northeastern half of the province there are very extensive areas of Crown lands still carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea-coast. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of

which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. New Brunswick has been called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Quebec.—Quebec might with considerable accuracy be included among the Maritime Provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic, and altogether salt water washes the coasts of the province for a length of over 2,700 miles. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St. Lawrence and the International and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Labrador and Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 594,534 square miles, about 38 p.c. of which lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The combined areas of France, Germany and Spain are about 2,600 square miles less than the area of Quebec. The conformity of the surface of Quebec is in general that characteristic of the Precambrian rocks, being quite even in general but much diversified by minor hills and hollows. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge, parallel to the river and rising from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet and then descending gently again to the sea-level of Hudson bay to the northwest; but to the northeast the ridge carries its height to end abruptly in the high headlands of Labrador. South of the river, the area is comprised of the St. Lawrence Lowlands between Montreal and Quebec which, rising to the east, produce the highest elevation in the province, of about 4,200 feet, in the Gaspé peninsula. With the exception of the treeless zone extending somewhat south of Ungava bay, the whole of the province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forest in the southwest to the eastern and northern coniferous in the areas of higher latitude. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the gateway through which ocean vessels must pass on their way to the interior of the continent Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The extensive timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for the great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply about two-fifths of the electric power available in Canada. Its mineral deposits, particularly those of asbestos, have long been known for their quality and extent, while more recent developments of copper and gold deposits in Rouyn and the neighbouring townships in the western part have brought the province up to third place in mineral production in Canada. The fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are well known. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence River valley and the plains of the Eastern Townships are eminently adapted to general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Although generally regarded as an inland province, Ontario has a fresh-water shore line on the Great Lakes of more than 2,362 miles and on the north a salt-water shore line of about 680 miles with a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James bay. The southernmost point of Ontario, which is also the southernmost point of the Dominion, is in north latitude 41° 41'—a little further south than the northern boundary of the State of California—and its most northern, in north latitude 56° 48'. The total area comprised within its limits, of which about 82 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of

* The isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature is generally considered as the northern limit for the economic production of cereals.

60° F. mean July temperature,* is 412,582 square miles, of which its fresh-water area of 49,300 square miles forms the unusually large proportion of 12 p.c. The province is over 17,000 square miles greater in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the States to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined areas of the six New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Excepting in the southwestern part, the surface conformity of Ontario is influenced by the characteristics of the Precambrian rocks. In northern Ontario a large area with elevations of 1,000 feet or over adjoins the north shore of the Great Lakes and going north a short distance over the Height of Land the slope descends very gently to Hudson bay, which has a wide marginal strip less than 500 feet above sea-level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the northeastern corner of lake Superior. The whole province supports a valuable covering of trees, varying from south to north, from the mixed forest to the eastern and northern coniferous. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the very different ones of Hudson and James bays. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining is an important industry in the Sudbury, Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake districts, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to 90 p.c. of the world production, while as regards gold production the province ranks first in Canada. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire southern part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber, pulp and furs are among the most important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, and also the oldest of them in point of settlement, includes the area between Ontario on the east and Saskatchewan on the west. Its southerly limit is the International Boundary, while its northerly boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude and Hudson bay, where its coast of over 400 miles includes the harbour and port of Churchill. The total area of Manitoba, of which about 56 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 246,512 square miles—3,246 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The conformity of the surface of Manitoba is quite even; commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson bay perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually towards the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck mountain, northwest of lake Dauphin. East and north of lake Winnipeg the Precambrian formation intrudes, producing a rock formation, but the remainder of the province is overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The treeless prairie belt extends into the southwest corner of the province, but the greater portion of the developed area is in the grove belt, characterized by groves of poplar interspersed with open prairie patches; to the north there are great areas of northern mixed forest, blending into the northern coniferous, which thin again to some treeless areas along the coast line farther north. The province has been regarded as typically agricultural, its southern lands being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, however, are of importance in the production of timber and also contain large mineral

* See footnote, p. 3.

deposits particularly of copper-gold ore. About three-fifths of the area of this province is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so rich in minerals in northern Ontario and northern Quebec.

Saskatchewan.—This central prairie province lies between Manitoba and Alberta; it reaches to the International Boundary on the south and its northerly limit is the 60th parallel of latitude, which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The area, of which about 89 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60°F. mean July temperature,* is 251,700 square miles, approximating that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. With the exception of a point of the Precambrian rocks jutting in from the east at the Height of Land, well to the north, and again covering a narrow strip along the northern boundary, the whole of the province is overlain by generally fertile soil of great depth. The greater part of the developed area in the south is comprised in the great treeless prairie belt, fringed to the north with a zone of poplar, interspersed with open prairie, which gradually changes into the northern mixed forest covering all the northerly parts. Apart from the southern prairies, which are extraordinarily smooth, the surface topography is generally of low relief and with a general rising slope towards the west. The bulk of the province has a general elevation of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, with the maximum elevation of about 4,500 feet on the eastern point of the Cypress hills in the southwest corner. The climate is quite different from that of Eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps slightly more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but is nevertheless most favourable to plant and animal growth. The northern districts, abundantly watered by lakes and rivers, are rich in timber resources and have prospective mineral wealth, while the southern plains include a large portion of the wonderful western wheat fields.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east, and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, of which about 90 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The area of the province is over 8,600 square miles greater than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Like Saskatchewan, the southern part of the province is comprised in the dry treeless prairie belt, changing to the north into a zone of poplar interspersed with open prairie, which again gives way to the northern mixed forest covering the northerly parts. The Precambrian rocks just touch Alberta at its northeast corner, so that excepting the fringe of mountainous country on its western border the whole of the province is overlain by arable soil of great depth. Alberta has two marked features: (1) the great valley of the Peace river, which has already resulted in the extension of settlement farther north than in any other part of Canada, and (2) the wonderful grazing lands in the foothills district, which, rising sharply on the west, commences the ascent which continues to the very peaks of the Rocky mountains. The southern half of the province, rising toward the west, lies at a general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; but in the northern half the slope descends until elevations of well under 1,000 feet are reached at lake Athabaska in the northeast corner. Mount Columbia, with an elevation of 12,294 feet, is the highest point in the province. Considerable coal and oil mining are carried on, lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, while some ranching is still pursued in

* See footnote, p. 3.

the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

British Columbia.—British Columbia, the most westerly province of the Dominion, comprises an area of 366,255 square miles, slightly more than three times the area of the British Isles. The predominant feature of the province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspaced with valleys, many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. Apart from the smoother area in the northeast corner which extends up from the "Peace River Block" there is another notably large area of smoother terrain in the Stuart Lake district, traversed by the Canadian National Railways running west from Fort George to Prince Rupert. The highest point in the province is Mount Fairweather (15,287 feet). The shore line of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and with wonderful scenic aspects. With two ocean ports served by transcontinental railways British Columbia is well situated and equipped to carry on trade with the Orient, while its great stands of fir, spruce and cedar timber constitute a natural resource of great value. The province includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver island; the latter, with an area of about 12,408 square miles, is noted for its temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber, fisheries and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent. The boundaries of the province extend from Alberta on the east to the Pacific ocean and Alaska on the west, and from the International Boundary northward to Yukon.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the British Isles, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. The northern territories are as yet, in parts, unexplored and excepting the main through water routes are still in many places unmapped in any accurate way. The territories are known to include mighty rivers like the Mackenzie and the Yukon and great inland bodies of water such as Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; but with the present paucity of accurate knowledge the potentialities of this great area are at present unknown. There are many general indications of mineral wealth in the country which are supported by recent mineral discoveries in the Great Bear Lake-Coppermine River area. Because a large portion lies within the Arctic circle the tendency has been to associate with the Northwest Territories thoughts of ice and snow, but as our knowledge is increased the argument steadily gains more weight that what have been regarded in the past as the great 'barren lands' of the north are more appropriately described as our great northern prairies. The opening of the port of Churchill, making the Hudson Bay coast of the district of Keewatin readily approachable, adds considerably to the transportation facilities, which previously have been confined to a regular steamboat summer route down the Mackenzie river. In the future it is likely that travel and transport by air will have a great influence in the further development of these territories, while a net of established radio stations already brings a large area within the realm of quick

communication. The production of minerals in Yukon in 1934 was valued at \$1,628,879, while the value of the production of furs in the Northwest Territories and Yukon in the 1933-34 season was \$1,638,076.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—The total land and fresh-water area of the Dominion, together with its distribution by provinces and territories, is shown in Table 1.

1.—Land and Fresh-Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1935.¹

Province or Territory.	Land. ²	Fresh Water. ²	Total. ²	Per cent of Total Area.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	325	21,068	0.6
New Brunswick.....	27,473 ³	512 ³	27,985	0.8
Quebec.....	523,534	71,000	594,534	16.1
Ontario.....	363,282	49,300	412,582	11.1
Manitoba.....	219,723	26,789	246,512	6.7
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	13,725	251,700	6.8
Alberta.....	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.9
British Columbia.....	359,279	6,976	366,255	9.9
Yukon.....	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032	15.0
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160	6.2
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490	14.2
Canada.....	3,466,556³	228,307³	3,694,863	100.0

¹The salt-water areas of Canada are excluded.
of the 1934-35 Year Book.

²Approximate.

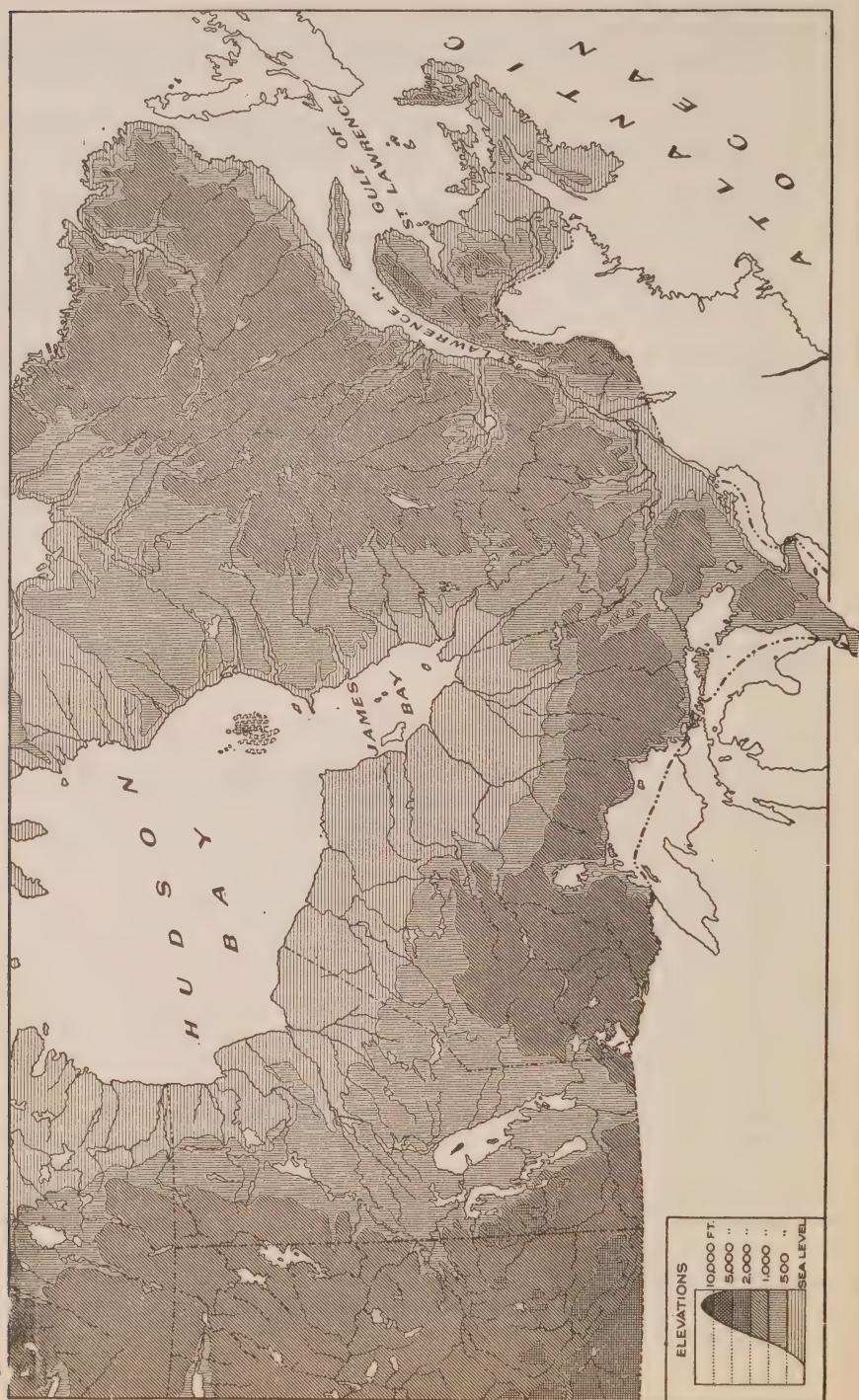
³Revised since the publication

Section 1.—Orography.

The conformation of the present surface of the North American continent admits of its apportionment, in Canada, into several orographic divisions. The exposed surface of the old Precambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian Highland of Eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence Lowlands lie between the Laurentian and Appalachian Highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt". It occupies a part of the basin that during the glacial period was submerged and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Orographical maps of Eastern and Western Canada, showing elevations above sea-level, will be found on pp. 8 and 10 of this volume.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the Precambrian continent whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago and the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by

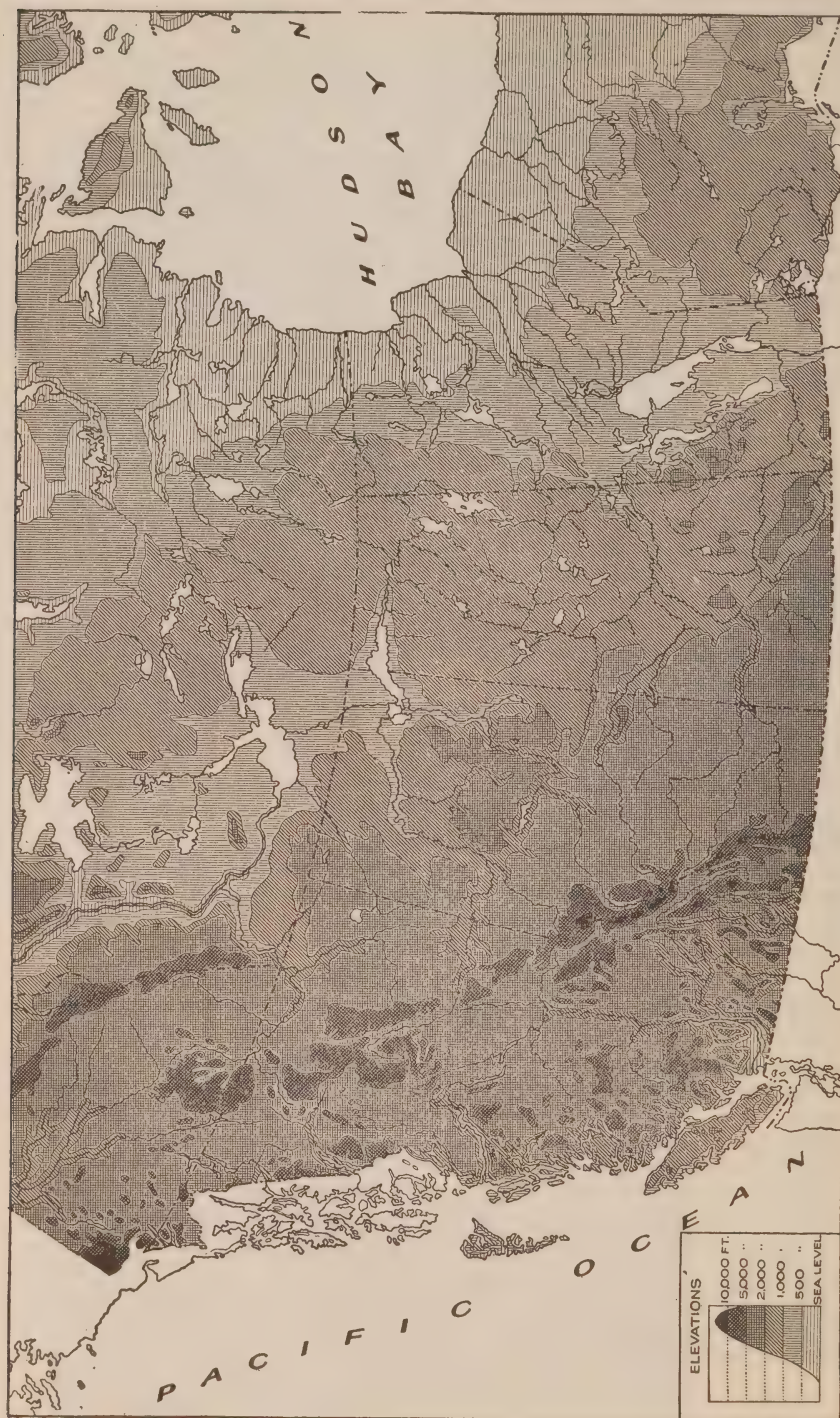


the St. Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from this spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of lake Huron and sweeps almost around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska, and passes through the basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular, but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders where it presents a rather steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin, where it presents a steep face to the sea, rising to a maximum altitude of about 5,500 feet.

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence northeast of Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part of the region, these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising more than 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province do not attain elevations of even 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran Mountain systems, and on the north by the Laurentian plateau. This plain, in its Canadian portion, is known as the St. Lawrence Lowlands, and extends from a short distance below Quebec city to lake Huron, south of Georgian bay, having a length of 600 miles and an area of 35,000 square miles. To the northeast it becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river.

Great Plains.—A great area, including diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface, forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. This area is characteristically different from other parts of Canada in that any exposure of surface rock is rare. Generally, it is overlain by great depths of soil, through which the streams have cut themselves down into deep coulees and the rivers into deep wide valleys. Lakes of any considerable extent are infrequent and usually quite shallow; in the dry prairie section there are many places where the absorption from the broad and shallow bodies of water is so great that they have little or no outflowage and consequently the concentration of mineral salts in the water makes it unfit for domestic use. The terrain is generally smooth or gently undulating and with elevations of from 600 to 3,500 feet has a general upward slope toward the south and west where, rising more sharply in the foothills, the real ascent to the high mountains commences.



OROGRAPHY OF WESTERN CANADA.

Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in the United States has, in Canada, an average width of about 475 miles. This region, covering about 530,000 square miles, is the most elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands: a series of plateaus and mountains, comprised in the Columbia, Interior, Cassiar, and Yukon systems, forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt; another series of parallel ridges east of the central plateaus, formed of fault rocks and folds and including the Rocky and Arctic systems, known as the Eastern Belt; and a third division between the plateau country and the Pacific, composed of the Pacific and Insular systems, called the Western Belt.

Table 2 shows the principal named Canadian Cordilleran peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude.

NOTE.—The highest mountain in Eastern Canada, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which rise to about 5,500 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in N. lat. 48° 59', W. long. 65° 56', Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,160 feet above sea-level.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.	W. Long.	Range.
	ft.	° ' "	° ' "	
Alberta—				
Alberta.....	11,874	52 14	117 36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra ¹	11,214	51 59	117 12	"
Assiniboine ¹	11,870	50 56	115 42	"
Athabaska.....	11,452	52 07	117 11	"
Coleman.....	11,000	52 06	116 55	"
Columbia ¹	12,294	52 09	117 27	"
Deltaform ¹	11,235	51 18	116 15	"
Diadem.....	11,060	52 19	117 00	"
Forbes.....	11,902	51 48	116 56	"
Fryatt.....	11,026	52 33	117 54	"
Hector.....	11,135	51 34	116 15	"
Hungabee ¹	11,457	51 20	116 17	"
Joffre ¹	11,316	50 32	115 12	"
King Edward ¹	11,400	52 10	117 30	"
Kitchener.....	11,500	52 13	117 19	"
Lyell ¹	11,495	51 58	117 06	"
Lefroy ¹	11,230	51 22	116 17	"
Lunette ¹	11,150	50 52	115 39	"
Sir Douglas ¹	11,174	50 43	115 20	"
Snow Dome ¹	11,340	52 11	117 19	"
Stutfield.....	11,320	52 15	117 29	"
Temple.....	11,636	51 21	116 15	"
The Twins.....	11,675 12,085	52 13	117 12	"
Victoria ¹	11,365	51 23	116 18	"
Wilson.....	11,000	51 58	116 45	"
Woolley.....	11,170	52 18	117 25	"

¹This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude—con.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.	W. Long.	Range.
	ft.	° ' "	° ' "	
British Columbia—				
Bush.....	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce.....	11,507	52 03	117 20	"
Clemenceau.....	12,001			"
Chown.....	11,500	53 26	119 26	"
Delphine.....	11,076	50 28	116 25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather ¹	15,287	58 54	137 31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50 29	116 27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,676	51 12	116 24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler.....	11,113	51 09	117 25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber.....	11,051	51 22	116 18	"
Jumbo.....	11,217	50 24	116 32	Rocky Mts.
King George.....	11,226	50 36	115 24	"
Resplendent.....	11,240	53 05	119 07	"
Robson.....	12,972	53 07	119 08	"
Root ¹	12,860	58 59	137 30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51 09	117 24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	51 39	117 52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51 11	116 20	Rocky Mts.
Waddington.....	13,260	51 23	125 16	Coast Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53 08	119 16	Rocky Mts.
Yukon—²				
Alverstone.....	14,500	60 21	139 02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60 18	140 28	"
Baird.....	11,375	60 19	140 31	"
Badham.....	12,625	60 38	139 47	"
Cook.....	13,760	60 10	139 59	"
Craig.....	13,250			"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61 16	140 53	"
Jeannette.....	11,700	60 20	140 43	"
King.....	17,130	60 35	140 39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60 35	140 21	"
Lucania.....	17,150	61 01	140 28	"
Malaspina.....	12,150	60 19	140 34	"
McArthur.....	14,400	60 36	140 13	"
Newton.....	13,811	60 19	140 52	"
St. Elias.....	18,008	60 18	140 57	"
Steele.....	16,644	61 06	140 19	"
Strickland.....	13,818	61 14	140 45	"
Vancouver.....	15,696	60 21	139 42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61 00	140 00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61 14	140 31	"

¹This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.²The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary.³Data not available.

Section 2.—Rivers and Lakes.

General.—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features, but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The fresh-water area of 228,307 square miles is unusually large, constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh-water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the Prairie Provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

Drainage Basins.—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (524,900 square miles), the Hudson Bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles) and the Gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table 3 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

3.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping and to the fact that minor basins are omitted, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.
	sq. miles.		sq. miles.
Atlantic Basin.		Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.	
Miramichi.....	5,400	Churchill.....	115,500
St. John.....	21,500	Kazan.....	32,700
St. Lawrence.....	309,500	Dubawnt.....	58,500
Saguenay.....	35,900	Total	1,486,000
St. Maurice.....	16,200	Pacific Basin.	
French.....	8,000	Yukon.....	145,800
Nipigon.....	9,000	Porcupine.....	24,600
Ottawa.....	56,700	Stewart.....	21,900
du Lièvre.....	3,500	Pelly.....	21,300
Gatineau.....	9,100	Lewes.....	35,100
Total	524,900	White.....	15,000
Hudson Bay Basin.		Alsek.....	11,200
Koksoak.....	62,400	Taku.....	5,572
George.....	20,000	Stikine.....	20,625
Big.....	26,300	Nass.....	7,788
Eastmain.....	25,500	Skeena.....	20,395
Rupert.....	15,700	Fraser.....	89,765
Broadback.....	9,800	Thompson.....	22,162
Nottaway.....	29,800	Nechako.....	18,975
Moose.....	42,100	West Road (Blackwater).....	4,578
Abitibi.....	11,300	Quesnel.....	4,659
Missinaibi.....	10,600	Chilcotin.....	7,622
Albany.....	59,800	Columbia.....	39,722
Kenogami.....	20,700	Kootenay.....	14,509
Attawapiskat.....	18,700	Okanagan.....	5,998
Winisk.....	24,100	Kettle.....	3,133
Severn.....	38,600	Pend d'Oreille.....	540
Hayes.....	28,000	Flathead.....	620
Nelson.....	370,800	Total	387,300
Winnipeg.....	44,000	Arctic Basin.	
English.....	20,600	Back.....	47,500
Red.....	63,400	Coppermine.....	29,100
Assiniboine.....	52,600	Mackenzie.....	682,000
Saskatchewan.....	158,800	Liard.....	100,700
North Saskatchewan.....	54,700	Hay.....	25,700
South Saskatchewan.....	65,500	Peace.....	117,100
Red Deer.....	18,300	Athabaska.....	58,900
Bow.....	11,100	Total	1,290,000
Belly.....	8,900	Gulf of Mexico Basin.	12,365

The St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior, practically half-way across the continent. The present waterway provides a draught of 30 feet as far as Montreal, 14 feet through the remainder of the St. Lawrence river and 20 feet on the Great Lakes.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,514 miles. The Yukon river, after draining a

great part of the Yukon Territory, flows northward through Alaska into the Behring sea after a course of 1,765 miles. The Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean after draining the western slopes of the mountains of British Columbia. Table 4 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries, classified according to the course taken by their waters.

4.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Natashkwan (to Labrador boundary).....	160	Albany (to head of Cat river).....	610
Romaine.....	270	Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340
Moisie.....	210	Mattagami.....	275
Marguerite.....	130	Abitibi.....	340
St. John.....	399	Missinaibi.....	265
Miramichi.....	135	Harricanaw.....	250
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)..	1,900	Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400
Manikuanan.....	310	Waswanipi.....	190
Outarde.....	270	Rupert.....	380
Bersimis.....	240	Eastmain.....	375
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	405	Big.....	520
Peribonka.....	280	Great Whale.....	365
Mistassini.....	185	Leaf.....	295
Ashuapmucuan.....	165	Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	535
Chaudière.....	120	Kaniapiskau.....	445
St. Maurice.....	325	George.....	365
Mattawin.....	100		
St. Francis.....	165	Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Richelieu.....	210	Columbia (total).....	1,150
Ottawa.....	696	Columbia (in Canada).....	459
North.....	70	Kootenay.....	407
Rouge.....	115	Kootenay (in Canada).....	276
North Nation.....	205	Fraser.....	850
du Lièvre.....	60	Thompson (to head of North Thompson).....	304
Gatineau.....	240	North Thompson.....	210
Coulonge.....	135	South Thompson (to head of Shuswap).....	206
Dumoine.....	80	Chilootin.....	146
South Nation.....	141	West Road (Blackwater).....	141
Mississippi.....	105	Nechako.....	287
Madawaska.....	130	Stuart (to head of Driftwood).....	258
Petawawa.....	95	Porcupine.....	525
Moir.....	60	Skeena.....	360
Trent.....	150	Bulkley (to head of Maxam Creek).....	160
Grand.....	165	Nass.....	236
Thames.....	163	Stikine.....	335
French (to head of Sturgeon).....	180	Alsek.....	260
Sturgeon.....	110	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,765
Spanish.....	153	Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	655
Mississagi.....	140	Stewart.....	320
Thessalon.....	40	White.....	185
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika).....	130	Pelly.....	330
		Macmillan.....	200
		Lewis.....	338
Flowing into Hudson Bay.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Hayes.....	300	Anderson.....	465
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg).....	400	Horton.....	275
Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,600	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,514
Red (to head of lake Traverse).....	355	Peel.....	365
Red (to head of Sheyenne).....	545	Arctic Red.....	230
Assiniboine.....	590	Twitya.....	200
Souris.....	450	Liard.....	570
Qu'Appelle.....	270	Fort Nelson.....	260
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475	South Nahanni.....	250
English.....	330	Petitot.....	260
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205	Athabaska.....	765
North Saskatchewan.....	760	Pembina.....	210
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	865	Slave.....	258
Bow.....	315	Hay.....	350
Belly.....	180	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,054
Red Deer.....	385	Finlay.....	250
Churchill.....	1,000	Parsnip.....	145
Beaver.....	305	Smoky.....	245
Kazan.....	465	Little Smoky.....	185
Dubawnt.....	580	Coppermine.....	525
Severn.....	420	Back.....	605
Winisk.....	295		
Attawapiskat.....	465		

The Great Lakes.—Table 5 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes. Particularly notable are the depth of lake Superior and the shallowness of lake St. Clair and lake Erie.

5.—Areas, Elevations and Depths of the Great Lakes.

Lake.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum Depth.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior.....	383	160	1,180	31,810	602.29
Michigan.....	320	118	870	22,400	581.13
Huron.....	247	101	750	23,010	581.13
St. Clair.....	26	24	23	460	575.62
Erie.....	241	57	210	9,940	572.52
Ontario.....	180	53	738	7,540	246.17

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, only a part of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian, while the whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. The total length of the St. Lawrence waterway, from the head of the St. Louis river in Minnesota to Pointe-des-Monts at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 696 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes, there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (840 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,590 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,398 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,444 square miles); in Saskatchewan and Alberta, lake Athabaska (3,058 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, the largest of which are Great Bear lake (11,660 square miles) and Great Slave lake (11,170 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.

Table 6 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the delimitation of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Acts, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40, and 45).

6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces.

Province and Lake.	Area.	Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.		square miles.
Nova Scotia—		Quebec—continued.	
Bras d'Or.....	360	Burnt.....	56
New Brunswick—		Champlain (total, 360) part.....	18
Grand.....	65	Chibougamau.....	138
Quebec—		Clearwater.....	410
Abitibi (total, 350) part.....	55	Evans.....	180
Albanel.....	145	Expanse.....	59
Apiskigamish.....	392	Gull.....	125
Baskatong (reservoir).....	109	Great Long.....	110
		Indian House.....	125
		Kakabonga.....	66

6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—continued.

Province and Lake.	Area.	Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.		square miles.
Quebec—concluded.		Manitoba—concluded.	
Kaniapiskau.....	375	Kipahigan (total, 59) part.....	29
Kempt.....	63	Kiskittogisu.....	99
Kipawa.....	95	Kiskitto.....	65
Lower Seal.....	130	Kississing.....	141
Manikuanan.....	110	Manitoba.....	1,817
Manuan.....	100	Molson.....	154
Mattagami.....	88	Moose.....	525
Minto.....	485	Nomeu (total, 79) part.....	8
Mistassini.....	840	North Indian.....	150
Nichikun.....	150	Nuelin (total, 336) part.....	76
Olga.....	50	Oxford.....	155
Payne.....	300	Paint.....	54
Pipmakan.....	90	Pelican, west of Winnipegosis.....	80
Pletipi.....	138	Playgreen.....	257
Quinze, Lac des.....	55	Reed.....	78
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part.....	63	Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis.....	86
St. John.....	375	Reindeer (total, 2,444) part.....	386
St. Louis.....	57	St. Martin.....	125
St. Peter.....	130	Setting.....	49
Timiskaming (total, 110) part.....	55	Shoal (total, 114) part.....	6
Two Mountains.....	63	Sipiwesik.....	201
Upper Seal.....	260	Sisipuk (total, 99) part.....	73
Waswanipi.....	75	Southern Indian.....	1,200
		Stevenson.....	75
		Swan.....	100
Ontario—		Talbot.....	72
Abitibi (total, 350) part.....	295	Todatara (total, 241) part.....	156
Dog.....	61	Walker.....	62
Eagle.....	137	Waterhen.....	90
Erie (total, 9,940) part.....	5,094	Wekusko.....	64
Huron, including Georgian Bay (total, 23,010) part.....	13,675	Winnipeg.....	9,398
Kesagami.....	90	Winnipegosis.....	2,086
La Croix (total, 55) part.....	25	Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part.....	59
Long.....	75		
Manitou, Kenora.....	60	Saskatchewan—	
Mille Lacs, Lac des.....	102	Amisk.....	168
Minitaki.....	72	Athabaska (total, 3,058 ¹) part.....	2,165 ¹
Nipigon.....	1,590	Besnard.....	72
Nipissing.....	330	Black Birch.....	54
Ontario (total, 7,540) part.....	3,727	Candle.....	56
Rainy (total, 366) part.....	292	Canoe.....	78
Red.....	69	Churchill.....	213
St. Clair (total, 460) part.....	270	Cold (total, 136) part.....	36
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part.....	20	Cree.....	350
St. Joseph.....	187	Cumberland.....	93
Sandy.....	270	Deschambault.....	209
Seul.....	416	Doré.....	248
Shoal (total, 114) part.....	108	Ile-à-la-Crosse.....	165
Simcoe.....	280	Johnstone.....	123
Stout, Berens river.....	50	Kamuchawie (total, 56) part.....	26
Sturgeon, English river.....	110	Kipahigan (total, 59) part.....	30
Superior (total, 31,810) part.....	11,200	La-Plonge.....	90
Timagami.....	90	La Ronge.....	450
Timiskaming (total, 110) part.....	55	Last Mountain.....	89
Trout, English river.....	156	Little Quill.....	70
Trout, Severn river.....	215	Loche, Lac la.....	70
Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part.....	1,127	Montreal.....	162
		Nomeu (total, 79) part.....	71
		Nemeiben.....	63
		Peter Pond.....	302
		Primrose (total, 181) part.....	173
		Quill.....	236
		Reindeer (total, 2,444) part.....	2,058
		Riou.....	75
		Sisipuk (total, 99) part.....	26
		Smoothstone.....	110
		Snake.....	159
		Tazin.....	156
		Wollaston.....	768
Manitoba—		Alberta—	
Athapapuskow.....	104	Athabaska (total, 3,058 ¹) part.....	893 ¹
Atikameg.....	112	Beaverhills.....	80
Beaverhill.....	70	Biche, Lac la.....	94
Cedar.....	537	Buffalo.....	56
Cormorant.....	134		
Cross (Nelson river).....	274		
Dauphin.....	200		
Dog.....	64		
Etawney.....	546		
Gods.....	319		
Goose.....	53		
Granville.....	181		
Island.....	550		
Kamuchawie (total, 56) part.....	30		

¹Added or revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

*** 6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—concluded.**

Province and Lake.	Area.	Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.		square miles.
Alberta—concluded.		Northwest Territories—concluded.	
Calling.....	55	Baker.....	975
Claire.....	545	Clinton-Colden.....	253
Cold (total, 136) part.....	100	Dubawnt.....	1,600
Lesser Slave.....	461	Faber.....	163
Mamawi.....	64	Franklin.....	175
Peerless.....	75	Garry.....	980
Primrose (total, 181) part.....	8	Gras, Lac de.....	345
Sullivan (variable).....	62	Great Bear.....	11,060
Utikuma.....	85	Great Slave.....	11,170
British Columbia—		Hardisty.....	107
Adams.....	52	Hottah.....	377
Atlin (total, 308) part.....	307	Kaminuriak.....	360
Babine.....	194	Macdougall.....	265
Chilko.....	75	Maguse.....	540
Eutsuk.....	96	Martre, Lac la.....	1,335
François.....	91	Mackay.....	250
Harrison.....	87	Marian.....	90
Kootenay.....	168	Nueltin (total, 336) part.....	260
Kotcho (unsurveyed and estimated).....	90	Nutarawit.....	350
Lower Arrow.....	59	Pelly.....	331
Okanagan.....	136	Point.....	295
Ootsa.....	50	Rae.....	74
Quesnel.....	100	Schultz.....	110
Shuswap.....	120	Thaalintoa.....	160
Stuart.....	139	Todatara (total, 241) part.....	85
Tagish (total, 138) part.....	93	Yathkyed.....	860
Takla.....	102	Yukon—	
Teslin (total, 161) part.....	65	Aishihik.....	107
Upper Arrow.....	88	Atlin (total, 308) part.....	1
Northwest Territories—		Kluane.....	184
Aberdeen.....	475	Kusawa.....	56
Artillery.....	207	Laberge.....	87
Aylmer.....	340	Tagish (total, 138) part.....	45
		Teslin (total, 161) part.....	96

Section 3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the numerous unsurveyed and little known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Of the Arctic islands, but little need be said. They are known to be of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450 and 75,024 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, Devon, Southampton, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are also of considerable size. Their economic possibilities, beyond scattered deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been established. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the West.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group (included in the province of Quebec) and the islands of Grand

Manan and Campobello (part of the province of New Brunswick) in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward island and mining on Cape Breton are among the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island in lake Huron and the Thousand Islands group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

PART II.—GEOLOGY.

Section 1.—Geology of Canada.*

The outstanding feature of Canadian geology is the vast area underlain by formations of Precambrian age. These occupy nearly the whole of Canada east of a line joining lake Winnipeg and Great Bear lake with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, the extreme southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, and a part of Ontario adjacent to the southern coast of Hudson bay. The Precambrian rocks are the oldest rocks exposed on the earth's surface, and the vast area which they underlie is one that has probably existed as a land mass throughout longer periods than any other part of Canada.

These ancient formations extend, with gently sloping surface, in almost all directions beneath a mantling series of nearly flat-lying sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic age. These little disturbed sediments occupy southern Quebec, southern Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories. Some of them were at one time of much wider extent and covered part or all of the Precambrian area.

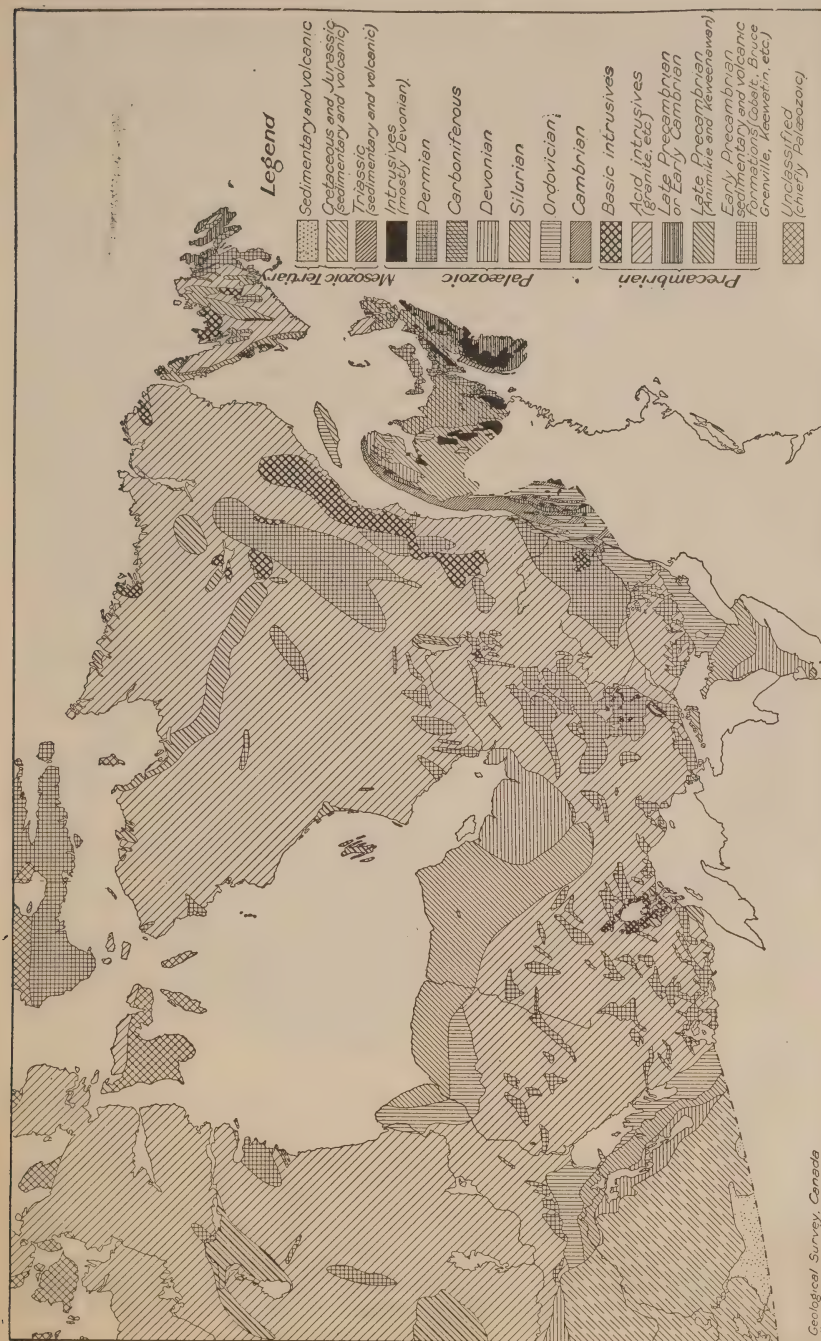
Towards the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the Palæozoic and later sediments, together with the older rocks on which they rest and assemblages of volcanic rock, are intensely folded and faulted, forming the Appalachian system of mountains on the east and the great Cordillera, comprising nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon, on the west.

Subsection 1.—Topography.

The present topography of Canada is the temporary outward expression of a half continent which is subject to unceasing change. It is the result of the operation of geological processes at the surface of the earth or at depth throughout hundreds of millions of years. It derives from the injection of igneous rock masses in liquid form beneath the surface, the ejection of lavas and volcanic fragmental material, the deposition of sediments, the folding and faulting of rock formations, and the disintegration of solid rocks and transportation of the products of disintegration by surface agencies. The slow rising and sinking of broad continental land masses and the upheaval and subsequent gradual levelling of mountain ranges are involved.

The great area in Eastern Canada underlain by rocks of Precambrian age is known as the Canadian (or Precambrian) Shield or the Laurentian Plateau. It may be regarded as a subdued plateau or perhaps, more strictly speaking, a peneplanated surface that has been rejuvenated by Pleistocene glaciation and uplift.

* By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.



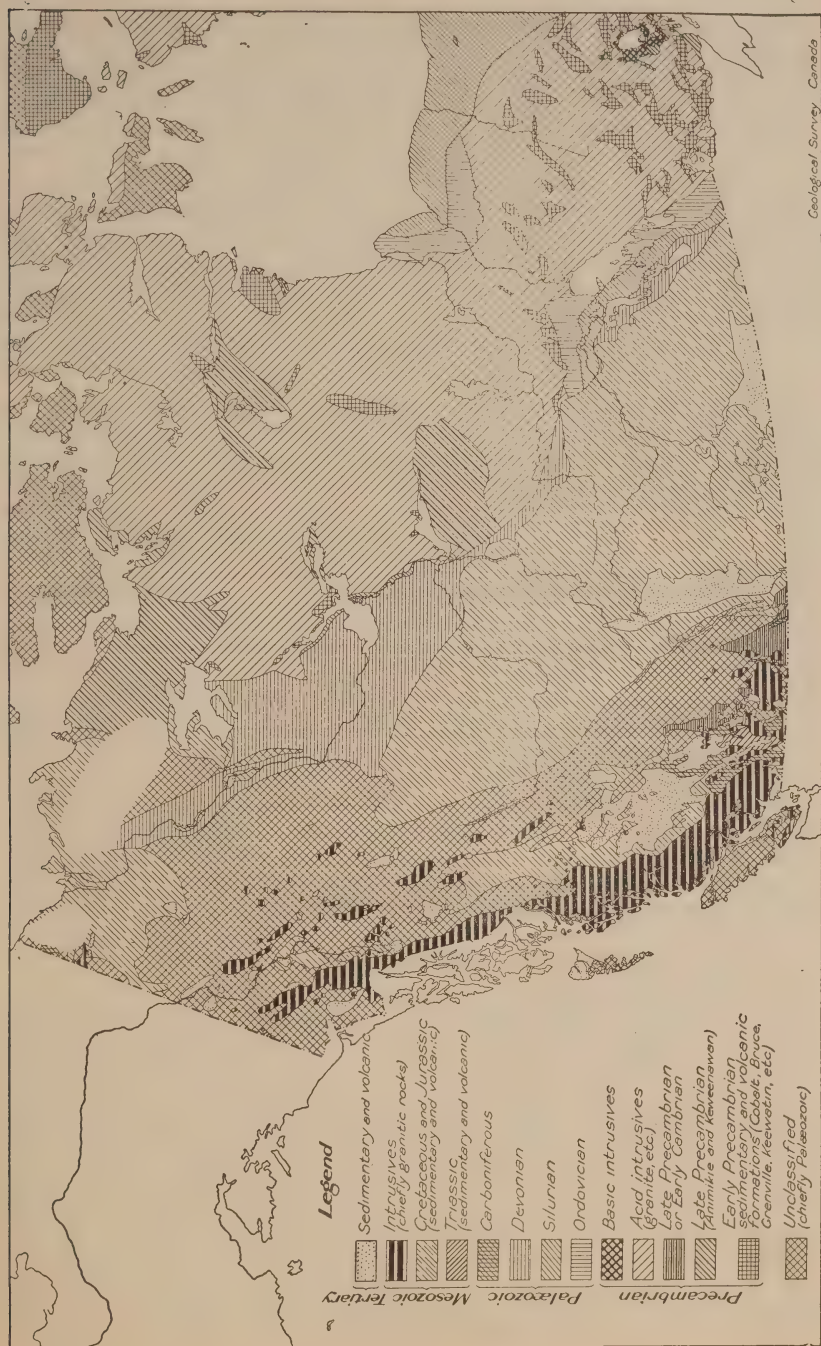
GEOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Its average elevation probably does not exceed 1,500 feet, and, except in the northeast, there are few areas that exceed 2,000 feet. In general, the surface slopes gently to the surrounding plain and there are long stretches of the boundary in which there is no marked difference of elevation between the Precambrian Shield and the adjacent Palæozoic plain; there are other long stretches in which there is an abrupt rise of several hundred feet above the plain or the sea. The greatest known elevations are in the eastern part of Baffin island and along the coast of northern Labrador. Peaks of the Torngat mountains of Labrador have elevations of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The coast is one of the boldest and most rugged in the world, with nearly vertical cliffs rising 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. Though the Canadian Shield is an area of low relief and has a remarkably even sky line, the surface is generally rugged with successions of rocky hills 100 to 200 feet high. Occasional exceptions occur in which there is a relief of several hundred feet, as in the hills on the north shores of lake Huron and lake Superior. The area is dotted with lakes, large and small, of irregular outline and with numerous islands. They are rock basins that spill their waters from one to another by streams with rapids and falls. In an area of 250 square miles in western Ontario that cannot be considered exceptional, aerial surveys have shown that there are 700 lakes. There are well-defined deep trenches, like that occupied by lake Timiskaming, related to faulting or other structural features. The Saguenay river flows in a trench that descends to more than 800 feet below sea-level, and lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the face of the earth, fills a basin in the Canadian Shield that reaches over 500 feet below sea-level.

Extending south and west from the Canadian Shield and limited on the east by the Appalachian Mountain system and on the west by the western Cordillera of America, is the great North American plain. The northeastern part of this plain occupies southern Ontario south of a line extending from Georgian bay to the east end of lake Ontario, that part of eastern Ontario lying between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and the part of Quebec lying adjacent to the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. The part of the plain west of the Canadian Shield is of wide extent, and stretches northward to the Arctic ocean between a line approximately joining lake Winnipeg, lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake on the east, and the foothills of the Rocky mountains on the west.

Although these areas are but parts of one great plain and are disconnected in Canada only because the Canadian Shield happens to project across the International Boundary in a narrow belt east of lake Ontario and in a wide zone between lake Huron and the lake of the Woods, they will, for convenience of treatment, be considered separately. Those parts lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes have been designated the St. Lawrence Lowlands, while the western area has been named the Interior Plains.

The part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands lying in the eastern angle of Ontario and in Quebec south of Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence, is comparatively flat and lies less than 500 feet above sea-level. On the lower St. Lawrence it is greatly narrowed by the near approach of the Appalachian system to the Canadian Shield. The part lying adjacent to lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron is of less even surface, has its greatest elevation of over 1,700 feet south of Georgian bay, and slopes rather gently to the Great Lakes. A striking topographical feature is the Niagara escarpment. This is an eastward-facing escarpment having a height of 250 to 300 feet and extending from the Niagara peninsula northwest to Bruce peninsula.



GEOLOGY OF WESTERN CANADA.

The Interior Plains region is in general a rolling country with broad undulations and a slope eastward and northward of a few feet per mile, descending from an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet near the mountains on the west to less than 1,000 feet at its eastern border. The elevation of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary is 3,439 feet and at Winnipeg 772 feet. The rolling character of the area is relieved by several flat-topped hills—erosion remnants rising hundreds of feet above the surrounding country, by flat areas that formed the beds of lakes of considerable extent, and by deeply incised river valleys. A striking feature is the broken escarpment of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, marking the rise of 400 to 1,000 feet from the Manitoba lowland to the upland of the west. A lowland of considerable extent stretches for some distance into Ontario and Manitoba from the south shore of Hudson bay.

The Arctic archipelago consists of large islands, many of which rise prominently from the sea as sloping table lands while others are comparatively low.

The Appalachian and Acadian regions occupy practically all that part of Canada lying east of the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the lowland west of a line joining Quebec city and lake Champlain. The Appalachian region is a continuation northward into the province of Quebec of three chains of the Appalachian system of mountains. The most westerly of these ranges stretches northeast into Gaspé peninsula, where it forms flat-topped hills over 3,000 feet high. Mount Jacques Cartier or Tabletop mountain has an elevation of 4,160 feet. The Acadian region, which includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is an alternation of uplands and lowlands. The northwest part of New Brunswick is an upland with hills and ridges rising to 2,500 feet or higher. Adjacent to the bay of Fundy is a series of ridges rising in places to an elevation of 1,200 feet or more. Between these two New Brunswick uplands, which converge towards the southwest, is a lowland forming the whole eastern part of the province. This lowland extends east so as to include Prince Edward island, the western fringe of Cape Breton island and the mainland of Nova Scotia north of the Cobequid mountains, which have an elevation of 800 to 1,000 feet. South of them lies a long narrow lowland stretching from Chedabucto bay to Minas basin and along the Cornwallis-Annapolis valley between North and South mountains. South of this is a highland sloping to the Atlantic coast and having an elevation at its highest part of about 700 feet. The northern part of Cape Breton island is a tableland 1,200 feet high, with its central part rising to an elevation considerably in excess of this, one point at the headwaters of Clyburn and Cheticamp rivers being 1,747 feet above sea-level.

The Cordilleran region, the mountainous area bordering the Pacific, extends northward from the United States through Canada into Alaska, and embraces nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon, and the western edge of Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The eastern part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Rocky mountains. They consist of overlapping chains with peaks rising to heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. They extend northwest and fall away towards the Liard river. North of this river mountains with a similar trend lie 100 miles farther east and are known as the Mackenzie mountains. The western part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Coast range and the mountains of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. The Coast range rises to heights of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. Between the Rocky mountains and the Coast range lies a vast plateau system having elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and cut by deep river valleys. The plateau region merges into rugged mountain ranges as it approaches the Rocky mountains; it also breaks into mountains in northern British Columbia, but becomes subdued to a plateau

again in Yukon. A striking feature of the Cordillera is the deep trench that lies immediately to the west of the Rocky mountains, extends northwesterly from the International Boundary into Yukon and is occupied by the head waters of the Kootenay, Columbia and Fraser rivers, and tributaries of the Peace and Liard rivers.

Subsection 2.—Geology.

Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age. These consist of series of sedimentary and volcanic formations and igneous intrusives of great variety. They were subjected to mountain-building processes, folded, crushed and metamorphosed, and the mountains were reduced nearly to their present level before the earliest Palæozoic sediments were deposited. The Precambrian period was probably of greater duration than all the subsequent geological periods taken together.

Geologists do not agree on the main subdivisions of the Precambrian formations. There is one great unconformity, which represents a long period of erosion, and which divides the stratified rocks into two groups, the earlier group consisting of a great mass of volcanics with associated sedimentary rocks and the later group consisting more fully of sediments. The earlier group is greatly folded and altered; the later group has in general been less disturbed and altered.

In the earlier group the most important series is the Keewatin. The Keewatin consists essentially of lava flows accompanied in many places by tuffs and basic intrusives, and includes iron formation, which frequently is made up of thin layers of chert-like quartz, alternating with quartzose layers holding magnetite or hæmatite or both. Sedimentary rocks consisting of conglomeratic, sandy and slaty strata are frequently associated with the volcanics and are, in places, of considerable thickness and extent. They may underlie the volcanics, like the Couchiching of the Rainy Lake area; they may be interbedded with the volcanics, like the Doré formation of Michipicoten; or they may overlie the volcanics, like the Timiskaming formation of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec. Between the volcanics and overlying sediments of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec there is an unconformity that is regarded by some geologists as of major importance. The early Precambrian formations occupy numerous areas of various sizes up to several hundred square miles in western Quebec, northern Ontario, eastern and central Manitoba, and to a less degree in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

The later Precambrian formations consist in a large measure of sedimentary rocks—conglomerates, quartzites and slates. In an area lying immediately north of lake Huron and stretching northeast to beyond lake Timiskaming lies a succession of sediments known as the Huronian. These consist of: (a) the Bruce series, made up of conglomerates, quartzites and impure dolomitic limestone with an aggregate thickness of 2,700 to 12,000 feet; and (b) the Gowganda series, made up of boulder conglomerate and other materials probably of glacial origin, overlain by quartzite and calcareous quartzite, with an aggregate thickness of 12,000 feet. An erosion interval of considerable time intervened between the deposition of these two series. These strata are undulating with gentle dips except on the north shore of lake Huron and eastward, where they stand at high angles and represent the core of an ancient mountain range that probably flanked the southern edge of the continent.

North of lake Superior the later Precambrian rocks are represented by a group of nearly flat-lying sediments known as the Kaministiquian group. This group

embraces: the Animikie series of conglomerate, iron formation, and shale; the Sibley series of conglomerate, sandstone, limestone, and tuff; and the Osler series of lavas, conglomerate, sandstone and tuff.

In northwestern Manitoba the Precambrian formations are separated by an unconformity into an earlier Wekuskoan group of lavas and sediments and a later group of Missian sediments. Farther north in the Canadian Shield, the areas underlain by the complex of altered volcanics and sediments of early Precambrian age are fewer and smaller and are found on Great Slave lake, Great Bear lake, Ferguson river, and at Cape Smith and a few other places.

Strata, presumably of late Precambrian age, are known to occur on lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake, east of Great Bear lake, on Belcher islands, on the east of Hudson bay and at other points in the Ungava peninsula. In the southern part of Ungava peninsula sediments are found that bear a resemblance to the Grenville-Hastings group of southern Quebec and southeastern Ontario.

The Grenville-Hastings group consists of closely folded, highly altered sediments intruded by, and in places interleaved with, granite. They are in general rusty-weathering banded gneisses, quartzose gneisses grading into quartzites, crystalline limestones, amphibolites, pyroxene-rich rocks and volcanic schists. Pegmatite dykes are common and anorthosite occupies large areas. The Grenville-Hastings group forms a belt in the southern part of the Canadian Shield, extending east from Georgian bay. The formations have not as yet been indubitably correlated with the Keewatin and Huronian rocks to the north.

The Precambrian sediments have suffered intrusion at various times by granites. These have been unroofed at different stages in the history of the Precambrian, and pebbles of granite are found in the conglomerates as early as those of Keewatin age. So complete has been the unroofing of the granites that they are exposed over the greater portion of the Canadian Shield. Basic intrusives were common in later Precambrian times. Sills and dykes of diabase cut the late Precambrian sediments around lake Nipigon, to the west of lake Timiskaming and at many other points. A thick laccolith of norite and micropegmatite is found in the Sudbury district.

The Canadian Shield was intensely glaciated during Pleistocene times, and in general only a scant amount of soil was left, sufficient partially to conceal the rocks and maintain a forest growth. In some areas, as in part of northern Ontario and Quebec, adjacent to the Canadian National Railway, stratified fine sediments were deposited in lakes formed in front of the retreating glacier.

The Precambrian formations are prolific of mineral deposits of great number, variety and extent. These latter occur generally at or near the contact of the intrusives and the intruded rocks. Among them are the gold deposits of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, associated with intrusions of porphyry, the silver deposits of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda, associated with diabase sills, the enormous nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, associated with norite of a thick laccolithic intrusion, the auriferous copper sulphides of western Quebec, the copper-zinc sulphides of Manitoba, the pitchblende and silver deposits of Great Bear lake, and the iron ores and iron pyrites of many localities of Ontario; in the Grenville-Hastings area are found deposits of galena, mica, graphite, feldspar, magnesite, fluorite, kaolin, molybdenite, talc and apatite.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The St. Lawrence Lowlands are divided into two parts by an arm of the Laurentian Plateau that extends southward into New York State, crossing the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville. They are

underlain by nearly horizontal Palaeozoic sediments dipping gently away from the Canadian Shield and resting on the sloping surface of Precambrian rocks which, prior to the deposition of the Palaeozoic strata, had been reduced to a physiographic condition similar to that existing on the Canadian Shield to-day.

The sediments are almost wholly of marine origin, consist mainly of limestone, magnesian limestone and shale, and range in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian.

In the Ottawa-Montreal division the latest strata are Ordovician; these, together with the Potsdam sandstone (Cambrian), have a thickness of about 6,000 feet. In the Great Lakes region of southern Ontario the Ordovician formations are succeeded upward by those of Silurian age and these in turn by strata of Devonian age. The Ordovician formations form a zone extending from Kingston to the Niagara escarpment and stretching northwest to Georgian bay and into Manitoulin island. The Silurian formations are exposed in the Niagara escarpment and westward in a belt 25 to 50 miles wide stretching northwest from Niagara peninsula into Manitoulin island. West of this nearly the whole of the area between lake Erie and lake Huron is underlain by Devonian limestones and shales. Each in turn is exposed over an area farther to the southwest than the older and underlying formation, so that in travelling westward from Kingston to Sarnia one passes over the bevelled edges of successively younger strata. Borings made at Courtright, in the township of Moore, show a thickness of nearly 4,260 feet of sedimentary rocks.

It is probable that the seas in which some of these sedimentary rocks were formed extended northward over the Precambrian rocks through Hudson bay into the Arctic ocean. The presence of outliers on lake St. John, lake Nipissing, and lake Timiskaming in the south, and on lake Nicholson west of Hudson bay, of broad areas of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations south of Hudson bay, and of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations on the islands of the northern part of Hudson bay and of the Arctic seas, is clearly indicative of wide submergence. On the Arctic islands formations of Carboniferous (with coal seams) and Triassic ages are widespread, and there are patches of Tertiary sediments (with lignite). Sediments of Cretaceous age with lignite are found in Moose River basin.

The St. Lawrence Lowlands were covered by the glaciers of Pleistocene time, and the bedrock is to a great extent concealed by thick deposits of glacial till. In places are found stratified deposits that formed in lakes at the edge of the retreating ice sheet. Marine deposits were laid down in an arm of the sea that extended up what are now the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys to a point above Ottawa.

The only intrusives worthy of mention are the igneous rocks of alkali types that form the Monteregian hills in southern Quebec, Mount Royal and seven others to the east. They are circular or oval hills that rise 600 to 1,200 feet above the plain and appear to be stock-like bodies or fillings of conduits that may have led to volcanic vents or larger masses of intrusives.

The mineral deposits are such as are usually found in the less altered sedimentary rocks. Petroleum has been produced in southern Ontario for 70 years; natural gas has been produced for 40 years in the counties bordering on lake Erie; salt has been obtained for a great many years from thick beds lying at a depth of about 1,000 feet in the counties bordering on lake Huron and lake St. Clair; gypsum is produced in the Grand River valley; limestone and dolomite, utilized in chemical and metallurgical industries, are widespread; materials for construction, for brick, tile and cement manufacture are abundant.

Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian regions are composed of geological formations ranging from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Mesozoic. The Palæozoic sediments pass upward from dominantly marine formations into dominantly continental formations. A complete succession is not found and there are several breaks in sedimentation.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southeastern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island and on the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites, known as the Gold-bearing series, forms a belt occupying a very considerable part of the mainland of Nova Scotia, faces the Atlantic coast and is probably of late Precambrian age.

During the Palæozoic period numerous disturbances took place in sedimentation; there were periods of uplift, of folding, and of erosion. Cambrian formations are found in southeastern Quebec, Ordovician formations are of extensive development in the Appalachian region from Vermont to Gaspé, Silurian and Devonian are well developed in Gaspé and the northwestern part of New Brunswick. Patches of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks are found in other parts of the Appalachian and Acadian regions.

The system of sediments most widely distributed in the Maritime Provinces is the Carboniferous. The formations are mainly of continental deposition although during Mississippian time a part of the area was submerged and received marine sediments. Towards the close of Devonian time there was a period of intense mountain building and igneous activity. Granite masses of large size were intruded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of smaller size in Gaspé and southeastern Quebec. The upheaval was succeeded by intense erosion, and in early Carboniferous time granite masses were exposed by the removal of the overlying rocks.

The Carboniferous system occupies the triangular lowland forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and northeastern Cape Breton island and Prince Edward island. On Prince Edward island the Carboniferous may pass upward into the Permian. In the Carboniferous system are found the coal measures of Sydney and Glace bay, of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia; and of the Minto coal field, New Brunswick. The extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found in a formation of Mississippian age, and the bituminous shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also of early Carboniferous age. The Carboniferous system has in places been subjected to folding and faulting, but considerable areas have suffered little disturbance since these sediments were laid down.

Sandstone and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on the bay of Fundy, particularly on the south coast. North Mountain is composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone. During the Pleistocene period the whole of the Appalachian and Acadian regions, with the exception of the higher parts of Gaspé, was subjected to glaciation.

The most important economic minerals of the Appalachian and Acadian regions are coal, asbestos and gypsum. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of coal and gypsum. Asbestos occurs in altered peridotite in southeastern Quebec. These are the most productive deposits of the world. Chromite also occurs in the peridotite. Auriferous quartz veins, mainly of the interbedded type, are found on domes and pitching anticlines of the gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia. Zinc-lead deposits occur in the Devonian shales and limestones of Gaspé peninsula, zinc-lead-

copper sulphides in the southern part of Cape Breton island in a series of lava flows, copper deposits in southern Quebec, and salt in Nova Scotia and southeastern New Brunswick.

Interior Plains.—The Interior Plains are underlain by a series of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary ages. The Palæozoic rocks, consisting mainly of limestone, dolomite and shale of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian ages, form a belt extending north through Manitoba and northwest through Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta down the basin of the Mackenzie river. East of the Mackenzie, rocks of Cambrian age are exposed in an area of limited extent. The Palæozoic formations rest upon the gently sloping shelf of the Canadian Shield and pass westward with a dip of a few feet a mile beneath the shales and sandstones of Cretaceous age. The Cretaceous formations occupy nearly the whole of the plain from western Manitoba to the Rocky mountains and extend northward nearly to the Mackenzie river. There are also large parts of the Mackenzie basin, particularly of the lower half, in which the Devonian limestones are overlain by Cretaceous sediments. The Cretaceous sediments vary from shales predominantly of marine origin in the east to sandstones predominantly of continental origin in the west. Between the two are alternations of shales of marine origin with sandstones of brackish-water or fresh-water origin.

The Cretaceous beds are overlain in places by sediments of Tertiary age. The most extensive Tertiary formations are found in the hills of southern Saskatchewan and in a belt running north through central Alberta, where they lie in a broad syncline. Glacial till is widespread and clays were deposited in large lakes formed on the retreat of the ice-sheet. A large part of southern Manitoba formed the bed of glacial lake Agassiz.

The Interior Plains region is the great wheat-producing area of Canada. The mining of coal is one of the important industries; bituminous coal and lignite are produced in large quantities in Alberta and lignite in smaller quantities in Saskatchewan. The Cretaceous sediments are the reservoirs of great quantities of natural gas, and these and underlying formations are the source of the oil of the Turner Valley and other oil fields of Alberta. Oil has also been struck in the Devonian rocks north of Norman on the Mackenzie river. Gypsum is obtained from the Palæozoic rocks of Manitoba and also occurs in northern Alberta.

Western Cordillera.—In the western Cordillera is a very thick complete succession of sediments of Precambrian, Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary ages.

The Rocky mountains consist of a series of great fault blocks in which an enormous thickness of Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments is exposed. Many thrusts of great extent have resulted in an over-riding of the Mesozoic sediments by the Palæozoic, and the erosion of the softer strata of the former has produced longitudinal valleys between the harder Palæozoic blocks. The Palæozoic formations consist mainly of limestones with less amounts of sandstone and shale. A succession with few breaks from the Cambrian through the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous is found, and probably extends with certain deviations throughout the length of the Rocky mountains and Mackenzie mountains. Between the Cambrian and Precambrian beds there is apparently little angular unconformity, but the variation horizontally in the Precambrian strata, on which the Cambrian formations rest, and a similar variation in the ages of the over-lying Cambrian strata furnish evidence of a long period of erosion. The Mesozoic strata consist of soft shales and sandstones some of which are coal-bearing. Strata of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous ages are represented.

The mountains to the west of the Rocky Mountain trench in southern British Columbia are composed of a series of late Precambrian quartzites, slates and magnesian limestones of great thickness. There are wide areas in the vicinity of granitic intrusives in which intensive alteration of these sediments has taken place. The Precambrian rocks extend west as far as Upper Arrow and Shuswap lakes and north from the International Boundary probably half the length of the province. Quartzites, mica schists and crystalline limestones with interbands and broad areas of schists of various kinds, and intrusive granite gneiss are found over a wide stretch of the Yukon plateau and are probably of Precambrian age. Slates, quartzites and conglomerates, also probably of the same age, occur along the northern part of the Alaska-Yukon boundary, in the Ogilvie range and in the Kluane district.

On the interior plateau of British Columbia, limestones, quartzites and argillites of Carboniferous age and known as the Cache Creek group are of wide distribution. These are succeeded upward by argillites and limestones and a great mass of volcanic intrusives and effusives of Triassic age, and these are succeeded by sediments and volcanics of Jurassic age. The Triassic and Jurassic formations are widely distributed, are found on the islands to the west, and some at least extend into Yukon.

Formations of Cretaceous age are found on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and in a belt extending up the Fraser and along the eastern edge of the Coast range into the Skeena valley. They are mainly formations of continental origin and carry coal seams, but also include sediments of marine origin and volcanics.

Very early Tertiary times were characterized by widespread orogenic disturbances in the Cordillera. The Rocky mountains were formed and there was much folding and faulting in places in the interior, followed by intense erosion. Tertiary sediments, partly of continental deposition with seams of lignite and partly of marine deposition, occur at many points throughout the interior of the Cordillera and on Vancouver island. Lava flows capping some of these sediments cover broad stretches of the interior plateau.

In Pleistocene time, nearly the whole of the Cordillera with the exception of a large area in Yukon was subjected to glaciation, and glaciation still persists in the mountainous regions. Volcanics of recent age are found in areas of limited extent.

An episode of great economic importance in the geological history of the West was the intrusion of the granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith and of acid rocks at different points in the interior, particularly in the southern part of British Columbia, in Mesozoic times. Many of the more important mineral deposits of British Columbia, such as the copper deposits of Hidden Creek, Britannia and Allenby mountain, the gold-silver deposits of Salmon River district and the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan, had their origin in solutions given off by the magmas of these acid intrusives.

The lead-zinc deposit of the Sullivan mine lies in sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations carry seams of coal and lignite of great importance. There are economic deposits of other minerals in great variety throughout the Cordillera, and British Columbia is one of the leading mineral-producing provinces of Canada. The gold of the once famous Klondike region was found in placers of an unglaciated area and the gold of the Cariboo district occurs mainly in Tertiary placers that were unaffected or little affected by glaciation.

Section 2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1934.*

The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada published during 1934. The particular articles here referred to, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subjects treated. For further information it is advisable to consult the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines. The reference numbers appearing throughout the text indicate the publishers as listed at the end of this paper.

Asbestos.—Investigations of the asbestos and chromite deposits of the Thetford area and the study of the general geology of the Thetford and Disraeli quadrangles, Quebec,¹ are continued by H. C. Cooke (see 1934-35 Year Book, p. 29). Some of the more important chromite deposits occur in the dunite; others are in the ordinary olivine-rich peridotite; and still others in the serpentized pyroxene-rich peridotite. Although much chromite seems to be an original constituent of the rock and to form flowage bands, most of the best ore is of later date, and has been introduced into fault fissures in the consolidated rock.

Chromite.—D. F. Kidd presents a study of the geology of chromite deposits of Obonga-Kashishibog area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario.¹ Extending east to west through the area is a belt of volcanics and sediments with probably associated intrusives, bounded by granite-gneiss and granite, and overlain by little disturbed sediments and diabase sheets of Keweenawan age. Chromite occurrences are limited to a lenticular body of serpentine rock about three and a quarter miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

Clays.—A comprehensive report on buff and white burning clays in southern Saskatchewan¹ is made by F. H. McLearn and J. F. McMahon. Geological occurrence, winning, classification and description of occurrences of the clays are fully covered.

A report on the lignite and refractory clay deposits of the Onakawana lignite fields, northern Ontario, incorporating an appendix entitled "Laboratory Classification of Refractory Clays" by R. J. Montgomery,³ is made by W. S. Dyer and A. R. Crozier. Two types of refractory clays are found: dark carbonaceous plastic clays which occur along with the lignite, and various coloured clays which occur with thick beds of white quartz sand.

A. R. Crozier provides a study of refractory clay deposits on the Missinaibi river, Ontario.³ It may be stated safely that the preliminary survey indicates promising deposits.

Coal.—A detailed description of Michel coal area, British Columbia, and Coleman South area, Alberta,¹ is given by B. R. MacKay; Michel coal field is the most important in Western Canada. Coal in these two fields occurs in the Kootenay formation.

A technical and economic investigation of northern Ontario lignite³ made by the Northern Ontario Research Foundation indicates that immediate commercial development of the lignite in this area is not recommended.

Copper.—A description of the Hidden Creek ore bodies, Portland Canal area, British Columbia, is provided by N. E. Nelson in the *British Columbia Miner*. The ore deposits are replacement bodies in a remnant of argillites and greenstones caught up in the granite rocks of the Coast Range batholith.

*Prepared under the direction of F. C. C. Lynch, Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, by P. J. Moran, B.Sc.

In an article entitled "Structural Relationships to Ore Deposition at the Britannia Mine", appearing in the *British Columbia Miner*, Frank Ebbutt indicates the relation between structure and economic deposits. He points out that the all important factor, prior to ore deposition, is the development of folds in the incompetent footwall rock and the resultant brecciation or fissuring that takes place adjacent to these folds.

A description of the geology and ore deposits of Copper Mountain, Similkameen district, British Columbia,¹ is published by Victor Dolmage. Volcanic tuffs and breccias are intruded by augite diorite stocks and later pegmatite and other dykes. The copper deposits fall into the following well-defined groups: (1) bornite deposits associated in position and origin with a diorite stock, (2) chalcopyrite-hématite deposits related to and situated in a diorite stock, and (3) chalcopyrite-pyrite deposits occupying a wide belt of doubtful affiliations. Gold and silver are present in the copper ore in small but important amounts.

A description of the sulphide deposits at Cape Smith, east coast of Hudson bay, Quebec,¹ is presented by H. C. Gunning. The vicinity is underlain by altered lavas and some sediments cut by diorite dykes. Lenticular replacement bodies of fine-grained pyrrhotite, cut by veinlets of coarser pyrrhotite some of which carry chalcopyrite and pyrite, occur in the sediments and occasionally along contacts between the lavas and diorite. So far no commercial values of metals have been found in the sulphide bodies.

The geology and ore deposits of the Horne mine, Noranda, Quebec,⁵ are described by Peter Price. The rocks in the immediate vicinity of the mine, with the exception of some intrusives, are of Keewatin age. Determination of the age of mineralization is a problem that presents many puzzling features. The most logical interpretation is that the ore bodies are post Later-Diabase in age.

M. E. Wilson provides a comprehensive report on the Amulet mine, Noranda district, Quebec.¹ The rocks of the region, in which the Amulet mine is situated, except for a quartz diabase dyke of late Precambrian age, belong to the early Precambrian complex consisting chiefly of Abitibi (Keewatin) lavas cut by numerous intrusive rocks of various ages. The ore masses are for the most part tabular in form, the highest grade ore in the case of deposits associated with the rhyolite breccia-andesite contact lying directly beneath the andesite cover. The ore consists chiefly of sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Gold.—The search for gold throughout the Dominion continues with undiminished zeal. Old prospects are receiving attention; abandoned mines are being reconditioned and opened up; and a number of recent finds are developing favourably.

A short article upon the mining industry of the Yukon Territory, 1933, and notes on the geology of Carmacks map-area¹ is written by H. S. Bostock. The Carmacks area is underlain by granite, syenite, and basic intrusives, separated by belts of older rocks and by areas of younger volcanic rocks that lie unconformably upon them.

A short paper upon the Nahanni-Francis River district, Yukon and Northwest Territories⁴ is prepared by F. A. Kerr.

The *British Columbia Miner* contains a description of the Norgold Mines, Limited, holdings, Atlin district, British Columbia, by J. E. R. Wood. The main deposit is a true fissure vein, varying in width from three to eight feet and about three thousand feet long, cutting schistose and gneissoid members of the St. Stephens group of rocks which are Pre-Devonian in age.

Victor Dolmage presents an interesting paper upon the history, regional geology, and mining development of the Cariboo and Bridge River areas, British Columbia.⁵

The results of an examination of Lillooet map-area, British Columbia,¹ is incorporated in a short report by J. F. Walker. The rocks of this area consist of folded, schistose sediments and volcanics invaded by various types of granite and quartz diorite. Lode gold deposits, which are of prime importance in the area, occur in rocks competent to maintain fissures.

Development and present operations at Bralorne Mines, Ltd., Bridge River district, British Columbia,⁵ are indicated by B. Bosustow. Gold is found in quartz veins associated with sulphides of arsenic, antimony, lead, zinc, and copper. The veins usually are banded, but large masses of quartz are found as replacements of the wall rocks. The massive quartz is usually of much lower grade than the vein quartz but it carries sufficient values to make it profitable to mine with the vein.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, members of the staff of the Pioneer mine, Cadwallader Creek area, Bridge River district, British Columbia, including David Sloan, Howard T. James, Paul Schultz, Russell J. Spry, H. K. McKenzie, Ross Thompson, Wylie Grant and H. C. Nichols, publish a comprehensive report upon the history, geology, mining methods, milling, mechanical equipment, cost accounting, social welfare, and transportation in connection with developments at the Pioneer mine.

The general geology, lode deposits, and placer deposits of Willow River map-area, Cariboo district, British Columbia,¹ are described by George Hanson and W. E. Cockfield. The greater part of the area is underlain by quartzites and argillaceous sediments (Cariboo Series). Overlying these rocks in the eastern part of the area are sedimentary and volcanic rocks believed to be of late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic age. Overlying the Cariboo Series at the western edge of the map-area are argillaceous and basaltic rocks of Mesozoic age. The mineral deposits are quartz veins, many of which are gold bearing. Placer gold may occur in ancient stream gravels, in gravels on bed rock benches, underlain and overlain by boulder clay, in glacial drift, and in post-glacial gravels.

In the *British Columbia Miner* an article appears upon the mineralogy of the Cariboo Gold Quartz mine by H. V. Warren. A study of the ore leaves no doubt as to the deep-seated origin of the gold.

A short description of the Vidette mine and mill, Kamloops district, British Columbia, is written by George F. Dickson in the *British Columbia Miner*. The principal vein, known as the Tenfold, consisting of white quartz containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tellurides, averages about sixteen inches wide. The vein lies in the Nicola formation and has remarkable continuity.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, Angus W. Davis describes the rejuvenation of the Jewell gold mine, situated about eight miles from Greenwood, Similkameen district, British Columbia. The Jewell vein strikes north and south and dips about forty-five degrees to the east. It is persistent and can be traced for a distance of four thousand feet. The filling is quartz with dissemination of pyrite and galena and occasionally a little telluride. The ore occurs in shoots of three to four feet average width.

The nature of Ymir Mine ore deposits, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is outlined by S. S. Fowler in the *British Columbia Miner*. The Ymir ore body is a quartz filling of a fissure in late Precambrian Pend d'Oreille schist and argillite. The fissure cuts both strike and dip of the host rock. The ore consists of lead and zinc sulphides, carrying gold and silver values, in quartz.

A short article upon the Second Relief mine, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is written by E. E. Mason in the *British Columbia Miner*. A dioritic satellite of the Nelson batholith penetrates a volcanic host rock, in a series of fingers, leaving pendent masses of the volcanic formation. At the contacts of these diorite fingers and the greenstones, on both foot and hanging walls, the veins of the mine occur. Mineralization consists of quartz associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Gold is found in specks and fine flakes associated with the sulphides and quartz.

In a work entitled "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Salmo Map-Area, Kootenay District, British Columbia"¹ J. F. Walker affords descriptions of the general geology of the area and of the intimate geology of various mining developments. Gold is found in quartz veins cutting quartzites. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, and a little chalcopyrite. Zinc and zinc-lead replacement deposits occur in limestone.

A study of the geology of the west half of Amisk Lake area, Saskatchewan,¹ is made by J. F. Wright and C. H. Stockwell. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and various intrusives underlie the area. In the southwest corner of the area examined Palaeozoic strata occur. Gold values are found in schist and rusty capping.

In a preliminary paper upon gold occurrences of Flinflon district, Manitoba and Saskatchewan,¹ J. F. Wright and C. H. Stockwell describe a few of the gold prospects in the area. Investigations have not advanced far enough to warrant presenting a statement of the geological features of the vicinity.

The geology of the Granville Lake district, Manitoba,¹ is described by G. W. H. Norman as consisting of Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives. Quartz veins with reported assay values in gold occur in the district but none so far have proved of commercial importance.

E. M. Burwash provides a description of the geology of the Kakagi Lake area, Kenora district, Ontario.³ Precambrian volcanics and sediments are cut by a series of intrusives. Quartz veins carrying gold are found in shear zones in gneiss, quartz-porphry and volcanics.

James E. Thomson submits a preliminary report on the geology of Straw-Rowan Lakes area, Kenora district, and descriptions of recent developments in Lake of the Woods, Saganaga Lake, and Port Arthur areas, Ontario.³ The greater part of the Straw-Rowan Lakes area is underlain by Keewatin rocks. A belt of Timiskaming sediments, four miles in length, is traced from Sucan lake westward through the eastern part of Pipestone lake. Similar sediments are found again along the strike on the northwest arm of Pipestone lake and continue westward through Schistose lake, where they nose out. The Keewatin and Timiskaming series are intruded by granite and associated quartz, feldspar, and granite porphyries, all of Algonian age. In the vicinity of Straw lake, native gold associated with carbonates and sulphides are found in quartz stringers occurring in feldspar porphyry.

The results of geological field investigations in the Straw-Manitou Lakes area, Kenora district, Ontario,³ are incorporated in a report by James E. Thomson. Gold is the only metal that has been found to date in commercially valuable deposits. It occurs chiefly in quartz veins associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, and galena, located in Keewatin lavas and fragmentals and also in porphyry masses.

A study of the geology of Manitou-Stormy Lakes area³ is also presented by James E. Thomson. The rocks found in the area consist of a Precambrian complex

involving volcanics, sediments, and intrusives. Gold occurs in quartz veins in massive sulphide bodies, in schist impregnated with sulphides, and in porphyry dykes.

A preliminary report on Mine Centre area, Rainy River district, Ontario,¹ is prepared by T. L. Tanton. Seine, Keewatin, and Couchiching strata are invaded by small and large igneous bodies of various rock types. Gold quartz veins are found in quartz porphyry and volcanics. Gold values are irregularly distributed and in some cases appear to be located in shoots characterized by a certain association of minerals.

E. L. Bruce describes the geology of the Red Lake area, Patricia district, Ontario.⁴ Precambrian volcanics and sediments are intruded by granite, granite-porphyry, etc. Gold occurs in quartz veins which may have any of the consolidated rocks as walls. Spectacular specimens have been obtained from veins in the marginal zones of the granite.

An examination of the Shabumeni-Birch Lakes area, district of Kenora, Ontario,³ made by George D. Furse indicates that the area is underlain by Precambrian sediments and volcanics cut by a series of later intrusions. Quartz veins with greater or less gold content are found in the basic volcanics, acid volcanics, amphibole-diorite rocks, basic dykes intruding the older granite, and in acid dykes perhaps belonging to the early part of the later Algoman intrusion.

A report upon the geology of the Pashkokgan-Misehkw area, lying north of Lake Nipigon is made by W. S. Dyer.³ Interbedded Keewatin greenstones, sediments, and iron formation, cut by stocks and dykes of granite pegmatite and porphyry are of wide extent. This rock relationship is of the type usually associated with gold deposits in the Canadian Shield. The eastern part of the area appears more favourable for prospecting than the western part.

In a preliminary report on the Cat River-Kawinagans Lake area, Ontario,³ W. D. Harding points out a previously unmapped belt of Precambrian greenstones and sediments which extends east from the vicinity of Slate Falls on the Cat river for a distance of at least fifty miles.

Preliminary reports on the Namewaminikan (Sturgeon) river and Little Long Lac gold area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario,³ made by E. L. Bruce contain short descriptions of the general geology and of the most important discoveries made in the areas.

A preliminary report on the Lochalsh-Missinabi area, Algoma district, Ontario,³ is provided by E. M. Burwash. Owing to the great amount of overburden a more detailed survey is necessary to determine the boundaries of the gold-bearing formation accurately.

A summary of the mining geology of the Vipond gold mine, Porcupine district, Ontario,⁵ is written by E. Y. Dougherty. In the region, Keewatin volcanics and Timiskaming sediments extending from the Dome property to the Coniaurum property have been folded into an east-northeast pitching syncline. The principal foci for ore bodies lie in or near carbonaceous zones and especially in or near contortions in these zones, in certain lava flows where these flows are well fissured, and along the sheared east contact zone of the Crown porphyry.

W. S. Dyer presents a preliminary report on the geology of the Matachewan-Kenogami gold area and describes some of the properties east of Kirkland lake.³ The Matachewan-Kenogami area may be regarded as a broad northwestward-trending syncline of Keewatin greenstones bounded by Algoman granite batholiths.

Actually there may be and in some places are more than one syncline as in Powell township. The axes of the synclines are marked by Timiskaming sediments. Within the syncline there are numerous intrusive masses of syenite, syenite-porphry, diorite, etc., of greatly varied type and of somewhat later age than the granite. All the foregoing rocks are cut by a series of diabase dykes. Two major faults are found, both striking nearly north and south, and there is some evidence of several other faults with a similar strike. Much shearing was found throughout the area. The Young-Davidson ore body is part of a red porphyry intrusion lying along this belt.

In the Burntbush River area, thirty-five miles north of lake Abitibi,³ Robert Thomson found Keewatin volcanics intruded by batholiths largely of granite composition. The youngest consolidated rocks in the area are diabase dykes. In the writer's opinion, the area of rock exposed is too small to justify extensive prospecting.

A preliminary report on the geology of the Opepeesway Lake area, Sudbury district, with notes on Swayze, Horwood Lake, and West Shiningtree areas, Ontario,³ is submitted by H. C. Laird. The main geological features consist of a broad belt of Keewatin volcanic rocks flanked on either side by widespread areas of granite and traversed along the strike by belts of sedimentary rocks known as the Ridout Series. Algoman intrusives consist of the regional granite, dykes and small bosses of porphyry and lamprophyre, and dykes and sills of quartz diorite. There is reason to believe that porphyry masses underlie the greenstone and sediments at probably no very great depth.

W. S. Savage provides a preliminary report on the geology and most important prospects in Strathy township, Timagami Forest Reserve, Ontario.³ The area examined is underlain chiefly by basic Keewatin greenstones which have suffered intrusion during several later periods. A large mass of quartz porphyry and quartz porphyry schist strikes northeast-southwest across the western half of the area.

A study of the geology of Beattie gold mine, Duparquet township, Quebec,⁵ is submitted by J. J. O'Neill. Keewatin andesitic pillow lavas with some tuffaceous sediments are the oldest rocks which occupy the immediate vicinity of Beattie mine, and are intruded by syenite porphyry and bostonite porphyry, apparently as small bosses and sills. The valuable mineralization at the Beattie mine is of the disseminated sulphide replacement type. Gold, the only metal of economic importance, is closely associated with finely crystalline pyrite and extremely fine arsenopyrite.

A description of the geology of the Senneterre map-area, Abitibi county, Quebec, is given by L. V. Bell and A. M. Bell in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. The area is underlain by a Precambrian complex of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Gold-bearing veins are found within the granite rocks and also in the Keewatin rocks. The deposits in the former type so far prove the most important.

"Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited"⁵ is the subject of a paper by D. A. Smith. Highly metamorphosed Keewatin volcanics are intruded by soda-rich granodiorite or quartz diorite of Timiskaming age. Gold occurs in quartz veins sometimes associated with tourmaline, pyrite, or chalcopyrite. There are several veins being worked at the present time and it has been noted that they show a tendency either to parallel or be at right angles to the granodiorite contact.

A description of the Montague gold mine, Halifax county, Nova Scotia,⁵ is given by J. G. A. Stevenson. Quartz veins varying from an inch to twenty-four inches in width occur in slate belts in quartzite country rock. The veins are situated on the flank of an anticline and their dip is nearly vertical. The chief minerals present are pyrite and arsenopyrite. The gold is free either alone or in physical combination with arsenopyrite.

Placer Gold.—An article on Manson River and Slate Creek placer deposits, Omineca district, British Columbia,¹ is written by F. A. Kerr. Placer operations have been conducted in the area for a great number of years. Some gold has been produced. No important deposits, however, have yet been found in the area.

In the *British Columbia Miner*, Donald D. Fraser provides a description of Tertiary channels of the Cariboo district, British Columbia. Early Tertiary, late Tertiary, and post-glacial channels are recognized.

Lead-Zinc.—The Sullivan mine, Kootenay district, British Columbia, is described by H. G. Nichols in the *British Columbia Miner*. The two big ore shoots in the five thousand feet length of the mineralized zone consist of fine-grained replacement by lead, zinc, and iron sulphides of beds of argillaceous quartzite. Although some contortions occur resulting in certain cases in a width of two hundred and fifty feet measured at right angles to the dip, the footwall at least is regular. With the known structural conditions in the whole extent of the enclosing formation which has a thickness of eight thousand feet, there exists no uncertainty as to where to look for the continuation of the deposit on any horizon.

A study of the geology and mineral deposits of the Rush Lake area, Sudbury district, Ontario,¹ is written by H. M. Bannerman. Lead-zinc, copper, and iron occurrences in the area are described.

Limestone.—A comprehensive work upon limestones of Canada, their occurrence and characteristics, Maritime Provinces,² is submitted by M. F. Goudge. The report is based on a survey of limestone resources of Canada made with the object of obtaining data on the physical and chemical characteristics of the deposits, methods of quarrying, preparing stone for the market, the technology of lime manufacture, and on the uses of lime and limestone in the various industries.

Magnesite.—A short article upon magnesite in Canada is written by M. E. Wilson.⁴ The only deposits containing magnesite in Canada that have been mined extensively are masses of magnesite-dolomite found near the southern border of the Canadian Precambrian Shield in Grenville and Harrington townships, north of the village of Grenville, in the county of Argenteuil, Quebec.

Nickel.—A description of the nickel-bearing rocks near Choate, British Columbia,¹ is given by W. E. Cockfield and J. F. Walker. The rocks in the vicinity of the ore deposits consist of schistose rocks, pyroxenite, hornblendite, and diorite. The mineral deposits consist of disseminations of sulphides in hornblendite. Pyrrhotite is by far the most abundant sulphide, and is followed by pentlandite and chalcopyrite. The only other metalliferous minerals are, probably, chromite, and possibly, some magnetite. The ore bodies on which work has been done give promise of being of reasonable size, and the development campaign now in progress should quickly test their continuity in depth.

In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, W. H. Collins submits a comprehensive study of the life history of the Sudbury nickel irruptive. Three explanations have been offered to account for the presence of norite and micropegmatite in the nickel irruptive: (1) that the nickel irruptive is a single intrusion

of magma that differentiated during cooling, under the influence of gravity, into a lower norite portion of relatively high specific gravity and an upper lighter micropegmatite portion; (2) that the norite and micropegmatite are two separate intrusions; and (3) that there is only one intrusion, the upper part of which became micropegmatite by assimilation of the overlying sedimentary rocks. The first theory, that of differentiation in place of a single intrusion, is the most widely accepted and appears to be in much the best accord with the known facts. This theory assumes fractional crystallization. Following comprehensive field investigations, however, Collins comes to the conclusion that the original magma of the nickel irruptive separated while in a liquid state into norite and micropegmatite magmas and that near the end of this process some of the norite magma escaped into cracks in the floor to form the basic offsets.

Oil and Gas.—M. Y. Williams provides a summary of the mineral resources of Peace River area, British Columbia.⁵ It is concluded by the writer that gas may be expected on all favourable structures in this area and that oil will probably be found in some of the easterly structures, although at five thousand feet or more. Raw materials for Portland cement, marl, calcareous tufa, ochre, limonite, bog iron and placer gold occur in the district.

The oil and gas potentialities in the Aldersyde area, about twenty miles south of Calgary, Alberta,⁵ are discussed by R. M. S. Owens. Prospecting within the area necessitates very deep drilling but compensation lies in the absence of pronounced irregularities in the geological structure, thus leading to less hazardous operations and the knowledge that all prospective horizons can be encountered.

The *Journal of Geology* contains a paper by Charles E. Michener upon the northward extension of the Sweetgrass Arch. Compressive stresses no doubt had an influence on the attitude of the west flank of the Sweetgrass Arch, but it is believed by the writer that the stresses that really controlled the uplift were dominantly vertical in their action and the initial arch having once been established in the Palæozoic, has been intermittently rejuvenated.

Platinum.—"Platinum and Allied Metal Deposits of Canada"¹ by J. J. O'Neill and H. C. Gunning provides a comprehensive résumé of existing knowledge of the geology of platinum deposits and concise descriptions of occurrences in Canada and foreign countries.

Silica.—A report upon a hydrous-silica deposit, situated north of Minaki, Ontario,¹ is made by J. F. Wright and C. H. Stockwell. The deposit lies in an area of Precambrian sediments and lavas penetrated by bodies of granite and pegmatite. The body of porous, friable material carrying hydrous-silica resulted from the leaching action of waters in ascending along a fissure.

Silver.—A report upon the Slocan mining camp, Kootenay district, British Columbia,¹ is written by C. E. Cairnes. The Selkirk mountains, within which the Sandon and Slocan map-areas lie, are composed of formations ranging in age from Precambrian to Tertiary, but Precambrian measures and post-Triassic intrusives occupy the major part of the territory. The Slocan Series, of Tertiary age, which is widely exposed in the area examined comprises a variety of sediments classed as slates, argillites, limestones, quartzites, conglomerates and tuffaceous beds. The deposits comprise fissure-filling and replacement types and occur mainly in the sediments of the Slocan Series. A number of important deposits have also been found in granite and a few discoveries have been made in other formations. The

principal valuable ore minerals are argentiferous galena, argentiferous grey copper, and sphalerite.

In a paper entitled "Silver Mineralization at Great Bear Lake"⁴ C. M. Furnival describes the bearing which certain field relations may have upon the problem of the source of mineralization in the area. The writer submits that the silver mineralization is genetically related to the parent magma of the basic sills.

Water.—A comprehensive study of the surface deposits and ground water supply of the Winnipeg map-area, Manitoba,¹ is incorporated in a report by W. A. Johnston. The waters may be broadly classified into three groups according to the ways in which they occur. One group comprises the shallow waters that commonly lie within 50 or 60 feet from the surface. These shallow wells are fed by the rainfall absorbed through the soil and are abundant only in certain areas where the surface deposits are porous. A second group comprises those waters that lie at various depths up to 200 to 300 feet beneath clay or other only slightly pervious material and do not rise appreciably in the hole when tapped by the drill. They are found in sandy or gravelly beds in the surface deposits and in porous strata of the bedrock. The waters of the third group are the artesian-well waters that rise to the surface or part way, depending upon the elevation of the ground at the well site and the amount of pressure. They occur in sandy or gravelly beds below clay in the surface deposits and in porous beds in the bedrock at various depths from 80 to 1,000 feet. Their source is the rainfall absorbed by porous beds, or from streams traversing these beds, through which the waters pass downward and laterally to the water-bearing strata in which it is held by the impervious rocks above and below, and which may lie at a considerable distance from the intake or source rocks.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT:—¹Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; ²Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; ³Department of Mines, Toronto, Ontario; ⁴*Canadian Mining Journal*, Gardenvale, Quebec; ⁵Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal, Quebec; ⁶*Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, U.S.A.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared at p. 37 of the Canada Year Book, 1931.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See p. 25 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 73 of the 1921 edition.

PART V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See p. 32 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 82 of the 1921 edition.

PART VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later mainly, upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their remaining resources and utilizing those of less developed areas as far as practicable.

Canada is distinctly a new country, and her resources are for the most part in the early stages of development. The fur, fishery and forest resources have, it is true, been the basis of trade for two or three hundred years, but exploitation on the present commercial scale is of relatively recent growth. A notable feature, especially in so young a country, has been the effort directed to conservation and, in the cases of those resources which admit of such methods, the actual replenishment or augmentation of the sources of supply by the practice of reforestation, silviculture, fur-farming or the establishment of fish hatcheries.

In recent years numerous surveys and investigations of the extent and value of the resources have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to later chapters—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,281,915,520 acres), it is estimated that approximately 352,157,190 acres are potential agricultural lands, including grazing lands associated with farm lands. The estimate is based on the best information available, which, for the more northerly parts, is uncertain; the total is made up by adding to the area now occupied by agriculturists all lands considered to be possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1935 being 56,923,960 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 8,341,138 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the Census of 1931 place the area then occupied at 163,114,034 acres; the area of what may be considered as agricultural land still available for occupation was, therefore, 189,043,156 acres. In Yukon and the Northwest Territories there were 5,197 acres in occupied farms in 1931, while it is officially estimated that there are 9,000,000 acres of potential agricultural land. Thus the total area of occupied farms in the Dominion in 1931 was 163,119,231 acres and that of available agricultural land 189,043,156 acres, making a grand total of 361,162,387 acres of agricultural land out of the total land area of 2,218,595,520 acres. Details are given by provinces in Table 7. See also Table 1 of Chapter XXVIII—Character and Disposition of Lands in Canada.

7.—Area of Occupied and Estimated Potential Agricultural Lands in the Nine Provinces and in all Canada, 1931, with Estimated Land Area, 1936.

Province.	Area Occupied.	Area Available for Occupation.	Total Potential Agricultural Land. ¹	Total Land Area, 1936.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,191,202	66,988	1,258,190	1,397,760
Nova Scotia.....	4,302,031	3,789,969	8,092,000	13,275,520
New Brunswick.....	4,151,596	6,566,404	10,718,000	17,582,720 ³
Quebec.....	17,304,164	26,440,836	43,745,000 ²	335,061,760
Ontario.....	22,840,898	42,996,102	65,837,000	232,500,480
Manitoba.....	15,131,685	17,248,315	32,380,000	140,622,720
Saskatchewan.....	55,673,460	24,400,540	80,074,000	152,304,000
Alberta.....	38,977,457	48,472,543	87,450,000	159,232,000
British Columbia.....	3,541,541	19,061,459	22,603,000 ²	229,938,560
Totals for the Provinces.....	163,114,034	189,043,156	352,157,190	1,281,915,520³
Yukon and N.W.T.....	5,197	9,000,000	9,005,197	936,680,000
Grand Totals for Canada.....	163,119,231	198,043,156	361,162,387	2,218,595,520³

¹These estimates have been made by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.

²Subject to revision.

³Figures have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement and, while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and beyond their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed-farming communities, various districts specializing in dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of grains, especially wheat, is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock-raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, which is suited to the growing of splendid crops, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

Forests.—The forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in their contribution to the national income. It is estimated that forest products make up about 15 p.c. of all the freight hauled on Canadian railways, and the heavy excess of exports over imports which the wood and paper group provides, amounting to \$139,733,022 for the fiscal year ended March, 1935, constitutes an important factor in Canada's balance of international trade.

Canada's forest area may be roughly divided into three main parts: (1) the great coniferous forest of the Pacific slope; (2) the northern forest, principally coniferous, which stretches from the east slopes of the Rockies, north of the prairies and of the Great Lakes to Labrador; and (3) the mixed softwood and hardwood forests extending from lake Superior through southern Ontario and Quebec to the Maritime Provinces.

Canada's forest area is estimated at 1,254,082 square miles, or 36.2 p.c. of the land area. Some of this is agricultural land, and, allowing for this and the maintenance of an adequate proportion of woodlands in agricultural districts, it is considered that 1,130,000 square miles can be utilized to the best advantage under forest. Not all of this area can be considered as capable of producing timber at the present time, only some 800,783 square miles being regarded as accessible and productive, of which 404,044 is young growth, leaving 396,739 square miles of land carrying timber of merchantable size. With regard to quantity of timber, the accessible stand has been estimated at 170,141 million cubic feet, or 245,313 million feet b. m. of saw timber and 1,107,179 thousand cords of pulpwood, cordwood, etc. The stands in Eastern Canada make up 67 p.c. of the total, those in British Columbia account for 18 p.c., leaving 14 p.c. of the accessible timber in the Prairie Provinces.

The total annual depletion under normal conditions of production is estimated to be about 4,158 million cubic feet. Until the growth studies are completed and the distribution of age-classes is known, it will be impossible to tell whether the

forest resources as a whole are being depleted or not. Certainly, in some districts they have already been seriously depleted, and this depletion has necessitated either the moving of the industries dependent on them or the transportation of the timber from more distant sources. The exhaustion of local supplies of timber has forced the abandonment of many sawmills and the consequent impoverishment of the settlements which had grown up around them. With a knowledge of the productive capacity of the forests and the adoption of suitable working plans, these industries could have been operated on a permanent basis.

A classification of Canada's forest area is given in Table 8. The total of forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying timber of merchantable sizes or valuable young growth, and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that many of these latter will develop into productive areas as the demand increases and transportation facilities are extended. The totals of forest land given in this table refer to areas which are on the whole better suited to forest production than to any other purpose, although they include about 41,637 square miles of occupied agricultural land at present covered with forest.

8.—Classification of Forest Land in Canada, 1935.

Province or Territory.	Productive.								Non-productive.	Total Forested.
	Totals.		Softwood Type.		Mixed Type.		Hardwood Type.			
	Merchantable.	Young Growth.	Merchantable.	Young Growth.	Merchantable.	Young Growth.	Merchantable.	Young Growth.		
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
P. E. Island.....	485	240	485	240	—	—	—	—	—	725
Nova Scotia.....	7,470	4,480	5,000	3,000	670	480	1,800	1,000	50	12,000
New Brunswick....	14,584	7,189	5,884	2,416	7,378	3,883	1,322	890	189	21,962
Quebec.....	213,500	90,000	164,400	54,000	42,700	23,400	6,400	12,600	70,000	373,500
Ontario.....	56,100	113,900	19,500	45,500	29,300	53,700	7,300	14,700	70,000	240,000
Totals, Eastern Provinces.....	292,139	215,809	195,269	105,156	80,048	81,463	16,822	29,190	140,239	648,187
Manitoba.....	4,615	25,885	1,835	9,115	1,100	5,120	1,680	11,650	62,500	93,000
Saskatchewan.....	7,305	34,855	1,745	7,155	2,045	7,350	3,515	20,350	40,000	82,160
Alberta.....	20,680	72,395	7,695	24,075	9,365	31,435	3,620	16,885	37,560	130,635
Totals, Prairie Provinces.....	32,600	133,135	11,275	40,345	12,510	43,905	8,815	48,885	140,060	305,795
British Columbia..	71,000	46,100	71,000	46,100	—	—	—	—	123,000	240,100
Totals, All Provinces.....	395,739	395,044	277,544	191,601	92,558	125,368	25,637	78,075	403,299	1,194,082
Yukon and N.W. Territories.....	1,000	9,000	500	4,000	250	3,000	250	2,000	50,000	60,000
Totals, Canada	396,739	404,044	278,044	195,601	92,808	128,368	25,887	80,075	453,299	1,254,082

Forest products have always formed a large part of the raw material used in all kinds of industrial activity. At the present time products of forest origin form a quarter of our total exports, being exceeded only by the products of the farm.

Because of our climate, coniferous trees form over 80 p.c. of our forest resources and over 95 p.c. of our forest products as at present exploited. Because of their universal use in industry, the softwoods are in greatest demand, not only in Canada but in the markets of the world. Canada enjoys the distinction of holding the Empire's reserve of softwood timber, being rivalled in her coniferous forests only by Asiatic Russia and the United States. The Canadian species of both hardwoods and softwoods yield lumber and timber of dimensions and quality that are equal or superior to those produced by forests elsewhere.

Statistics of forest production (operations in the woods) in 1933 place its total value at \$93,773,142, with a corresponding equivalent in standing timber of 2,027,713,767 cubic feet. The most important items are logs for sawing, valued at \$23,158,381, firewood valued at \$33,213,973, and pulpwood for use and export, valued at \$31,141,104. The total value of sawmill products in 1933 was \$39,438,057 and that of pulp and paper-mill products \$123,415,492.

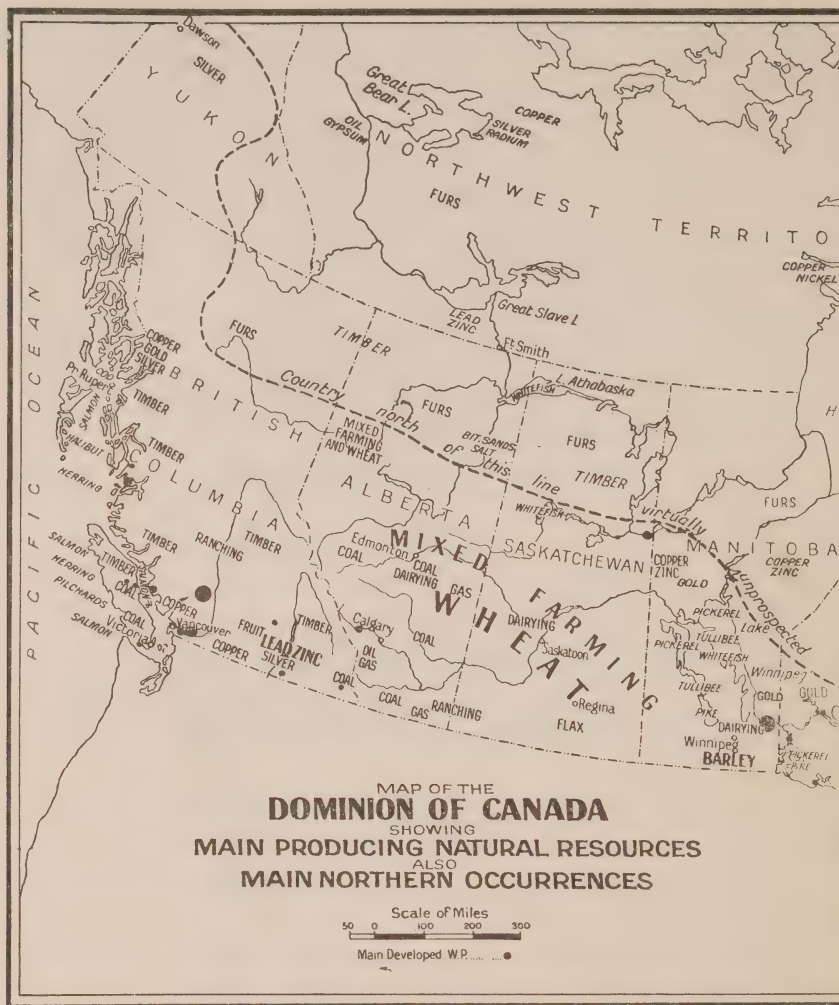
Furs.—Although the advance of settlement has restricted the fur-bearing animal life of northern Canada, yet Canada, after three and a half centuries of exploitation, still holds a foremost place in the ranks of the world's fur-producing countries. Raw furs are at present the only economic return from hundreds of thousands of square miles of the area of the Dominion and are an important product in all the provinces and territories.

The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are various varieties of fox, muskrat, mink, beaver and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition.

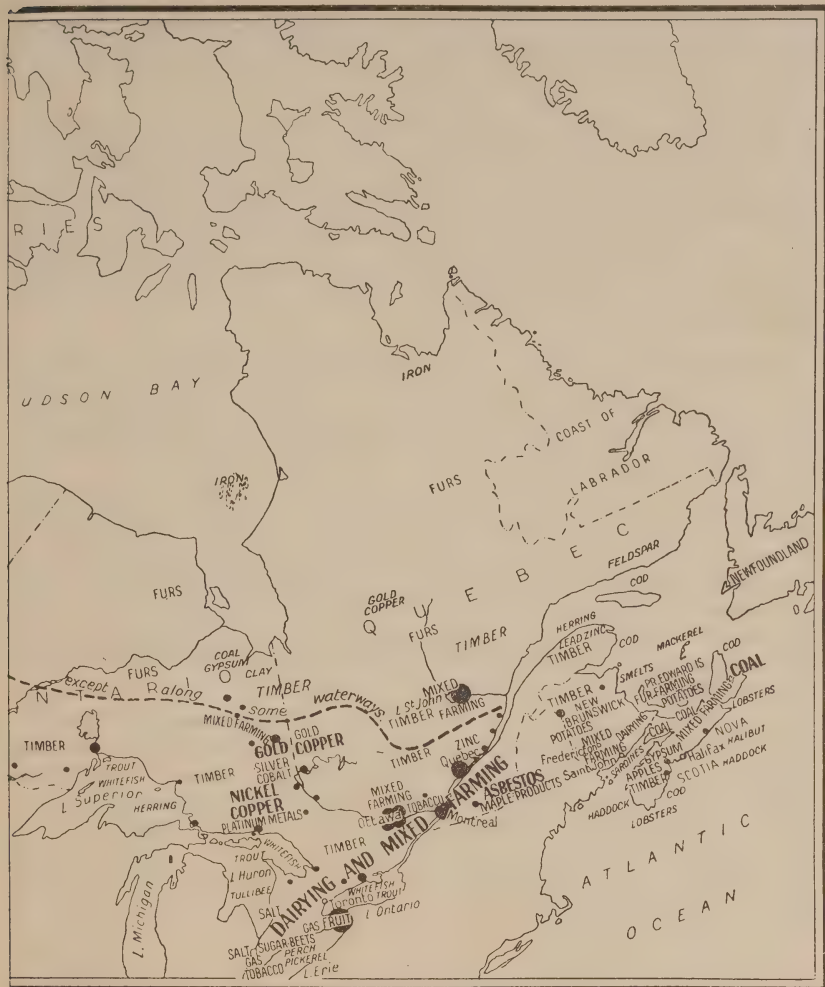
The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island was formerly the centre of the industry, but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1933, 5,507 fox farms were in operation with a total of 118,641 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety. Many of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, coyote, marten and fisher. The mink, in particular, is easily domesticated, and thrives in captivity if care is exercised in the selection of environment and proper attention is given to its requirements in the matter of diet. In 1933 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 966. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second, muskrat third and fitch fourth. The number of fitch farms has increased from 17 in 1932 to 43 in 1933.

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1933-34 was \$12,349,328. This total comprises the value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1933 were valued at \$3,627,570, and animals sold at \$330,652. In earlier years sales of live animals rather than of pelts provided the principal source of revenue to the fur farmers.



Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that, for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America, the cod banks southeast of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundance of fish. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The most important fishes of the off-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river; the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps



the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish; and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarine salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the value of fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut and herring are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1934 was \$34,022,323.

The above statistics give a general survey of the commercial aspects of the fisheries but do not indicate the advantages which Canada has to offer to those who fish for sport. This too has its economic features in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche and other rivers of the Maritime Prov-

inces, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, the red trout of the Nipigon and the salmon and rainbow trout of British Columbia. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes.

Minerals.—The mineral deposits of Canada are among the Dominion's greatest assets and their economic importance as a factor in the well-being of the nation is demonstrated by the expansion of the mining industry during 1934. The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1934 was \$278,161,590, an increase of 25.6 p.c. over 1933. Exports of the non-ferrous metals (excluding bullion) and their products amounted to \$81,764,208 in 1934, compared with \$42,642,318 in 1933. This increase indicates the extent of the world-wide recuperation in the metal-using industries.

Canadian mineral deposits of commercial value are numerous and varied and the exceptionally large area of Precambrian rocks in Canada comprises a favourable field for mining development and exploration. The history of Canadian mining, since the reported discovery of iron in Nova Scotia in 1604 by one of Champlain's companions, is replete with romance.

For many years the output of coal from the large reserves in Nova Scotia, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia held a leading position in Canadian mineral production. The recent pronounced increase in the price of gold, together with the expansion of activities in the older mining camps and the development of new gold-bearing deposits, have resulted, since 1931, in an almost continuous increase in the value of the output of this precious metal, an increase culminating in a production valued in 1934 at \$102,536,553 (Canadian funds), constituting the largest item in Canadian mineral production.

From the mines of the Sudbury area, Ontario, which constitute the world's largest reserves of nickel ore, were produced 128,687,340 pounds of nickel in 1934, a gain of 54.6 p.c. over 1933; this increase has followed an increase of 174.5 p.c. in 1933 over 1932 but, previously, declines in Canadian nickel production had been in evidence since 1929. There was also an improvement in lead and zinc production, the output of the former metal showing an increase of nearly 30 p.c. over 1933, while zinc production was almost 50 p.c. higher. Silver production at 16,415,282 fine ounces represents an increase of 8.1 p.c. over 1933, and increases were also recorded in cobalt and arsenic. Copper production in 1934 was up 21.6 p.c. over 1933 and was the largest on record. It is interesting to note that radium and uranium salts have been produced commercially in Canada since 1933. These products are extracted from pitchblende-silver ores mined at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.; data regarding the quantity produced are not available for publication.

In the fuel group increases in quantity over 1933 were registered in all items, *viz.*, coal (16 p.c.), natural gas, peat (66 p.c.), and crude petroleum. Shipments of asbestos in 1934 totalled 155,980 tons, a decrease of 1.5 p.c. from 1933. Production of asbestos, as during recent years, came entirely from Quebec. Increases in quantity in 1934 were reported for gypsum, feldspar, quartz, salt, magnesite, mica and sodium sulphate.

The value of structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, totalled \$19,286,761 compared with \$16,696,687 in 1933, an increase welcomed as indicating some recovery in building and general construction.

Water Powers.—Canada's fresh water area of 228,307 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 20,347,400 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 33,617,200 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 43,700,000 h.p. is possible. The installation at Jan. 1, 1936, was 7,909,115 h.p., which represents only about 18.4 p.c. of the possible installation. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Jan. 1, 1936, to 1,634,000 h.p. not including large amounts of secondary power purchased for use in electric boilers. Over 93 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 8,459,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. Owing to the growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman new scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season. In both Dominion and provincial parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species. The deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

National Parks of Canada.*—The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, which administers the scenic and recreational parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are the national wild animal preserves—large fenced areas established for the protection and propagation of species in danger of extinction—the national historic parks, and the historic sites of great national interest which have been acquired throughout the country.

The scenic parks include regions of unsurpassed mountain grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk mountains of Western Canada. Among these are the Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes national parks in Alberta, located on the eastern slopes of the Rockies; the Kootenay and Yoho parks in British Columbia on the

* Prepared under the direction of J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

western slopes of the Rockies; and the Glacier and Mount Revelstoke parks, also in British Columbia, located in the Selkirks. While these parks have a general resemblance to each other, yet each possesses individual characteristics, varying flora and fauna, and different types of scenery.

Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan forms a typical example of the lake country bordering the northwestern prairies, and the Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, having a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level, contrasts sharply with the fertile plains to the east. In Ontario are located three small park units, the Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands, and the St. Lawrence Islands national parks, which were established primarily as recreational areas. Fort Anne National Park in Nova Scotia and Fort Beauséjour National Park in New Brunswick, surrounding sites notable in early Canadian history.

The special animal parks were established for the protection of such vanishing species of mammalian wild life as the buffalo, wapiti (elk), and pronghorned antelope, which now thrive under natural conditions in large enclosures especially suited to their requirements. These parks include the Buffalo and Elk Island parks in Alberta, which contain large herds of buffalo, elk, moose and deer, and the Nemiskam and Wawaskesy parks, also in Alberta, which form sanctuaries for the pronghorned antelope.

In the national parks all wild life is given rigid protection and primal natural conditions are maintained as far as possible. The local administration of the parks is carried out by resident superintendents, assisted by park wardens who are responsible for the necessary game and forest patrols. Recreational facilities are many and varied, and in some parks natural attractions have been augmented by the provision of golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, bath-houses and other features. A number of the parks also possess well equipped motor campgrounds, which are available to visitors desiring this type of accommodation.

The national parks of Canada are accessible either by railway or motor highway. In addition to being served by the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National railway systems, most of the parks are either traversed by or linked up with the main arteries of motor travel. Nearly 600 miles of all-weather motor roads have been built by the National Parks Branch which have been instrumental in opening up many of the outstanding beauty spots, while other regions have been made accessible by the construction of more than 2,000 miles of trails.

Migratory Birds Treaty.—This treaty and the legislation making it effective throughout Canada is also administered by the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. The treaty, which has been effective since 1916, has as its object the protection of the valuable migratory bird life of Canada and the United States. Information concerning the treaty, and regulations enacted for its enforcement, may be obtained from the Commissioner of National Parks at Ottawa.

Provincial Parks.—Several of the provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, also maintain provincial parks for the protection of wild life and as recreational areas. Among the largest of these are the Algonquin Park (2,740 square miles) in Ontario, and the Laurentides Park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec.

9.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1936.¹

(Twenty in number with a total area of 29,363.1 square miles.)

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
			sq. miles.	
Scenic Parks.				
Banff.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585.00	Mountain playground containing two famous resorts—Banff and Lake Louise. Massive ranges, upper slopes bare and worn, or glacier crowned, lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands; glacier-fed lakes. Wild deer, goat, sheep, elk, etc. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing, skiing, skating, curling.
Yoho.....	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507.00	Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies; Kicking Horse valley; lofty peaks, large number with permanent ice-caps or glaciers; famous Yoho valley with numerous waterfalls, one over 1,200 feet in height. Natural bridge, Emerald lake, lakes O'Hara and McArthur.
Glacier.....	Southeastern British Columbia on summit of the Selkirk range.	1886	521.00	Massive formations of the old Selkirk range; luxuriant forests, alpine flower gardens. Centre for alpine climbers. Illecillewaet and Asulkan glaciers and valleys; Nakimu caves. Marion lake, Rogers and Baloo passes.
Mount Revelstoke...	Southeastern British Columbia on the summit of Mount Revelstoke.	1914	100.00	Nineteen mile drive up Mt. Revelstoke affording panoramic views of the Columbia and Illecillewaet valleys, Clachnac-dann icefield, lakes Eva and Millar. Game sanctuary and winter sports resort.
Kootenay.....	Southeastern British Columbia along Banff-Windermere highway.	1920	587.00	Park extends five miles on each side of Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere highway. Deep canyons, Iron Gates, Briscoe range, Sinclair canyon, famed Radium Hot Springs. Bear, deer, caribou, and Rocky Mountain sheep.
Jasper.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200.00	Immense mountain wilderness, rich in historical associations. Numbers of unclimbed peaks; glaciers, snowfields, canyons, lakes of wonderful colouring; Athabaska valley, Maligne lake, Mount Edith Cavell; Miette Hot Springs; big game sanctuary. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing.
Waterton Lakes.....	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier Park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220.00	Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails, waterfalls, snow peaks, trout fishing, camping, Government golf course.
St. Lawrence Islands.	In St. Lawrence river between Morrisburg and Kingston, Ontario.	1904	185.60 (acres)	Thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" in the St. Lawrence river. Recreational area, camping, fishing.
Point Pelee.....	Southern Ontario on lake Erie.	1918	6.04	Most southerly mainland point in Canada, 41° 54' N. Resting place of many migratory birds; unique flora. Recreational area, camping, bathing.

¹ This table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the Commissioner, National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

9.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1936—concluded.

Park.	Location.	Date Estab- lished.	Area. sq. miles.	Characteristics.
Scenic Parks—con.				
Georgian Bay Islands (including Flower- pot Island Reserve)	In Georgian Bay near Midland, Ont- ario.	1929	5.37	Thirty islands in Georgian bay; Beausoleil, largest of the group is a popular camping resort. Fine bathing beaches, beautiful groves of trees, varied bird and plant life. Flowerpot island, at head of Bruce peninsula, has interesting limestone formations and numerous caves.
Riding Mountain....	Southwestern Mani- toba, west of lake Winnipeg.	1929	1,148.04	Rolling woodland country in western Manitoba dotted with several beautiful lakes. Natural home of big game includ- ing one of the largest herds of wild elk in Canada. Summer resort, fine bathing and camping, Government golf course.
Prince Albert.....	Central Saskatche- wan, north of Prince Albert.	1927	1,869.00	Forest country of northwestern Canada, birch, spruce, jack-pine, poplar; lakes and streams; moose, deer, bear, beaver and interesting bird life. Excellent fishing— northern pike, pickerel and lake trout; summer resort, sand beaches, camp- grounds, Government golf course.
National Parks Tar Sands Reservation, ¹	Alberta.....	1926	2,068.20 (acres)	Four areas comprising in all 2,068 acres in the Fort McMurray District, Alberta, has been reserved for the National Parks Branch to provide a supply of tar sands for road construction purposes in the National Parks.
Animal Parks and Reserves.				
Buffalo.....	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright.	1908	197.50	Fenced enclosure; home of the Dominion Government buffalo herd. Over 5,000 buffalo, also moose, deer, elk, yak and hybrids.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1911	51.00	Fenced enclosure, containing over 2,000 buffalo, also moose, elk and deer; recrea- tional area; camping, bathing; Govern- ment golf course.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta, near Foremost.	1922	8.50	Fenced pronghorned antelope reserve, con- taining more than 300 head of this in- teresting animal, a species indigenous to the region.
Wawaskesy.....	Southeastern Alberta.	1922	54.00	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.
Wood Buffalo ²	Partly in Alberta (13,675 sq. miles) and partly in Northwest Terri- tories (3,625 sq. miles) west of Athabaska and Slave rivers.	1922	17,300.00	Forests interspersed with rivers and open plains. Dotted with innumerable lakes and streams. The home of the wood buffalo, moose, deer, caribou, bear, beaver; waterfowl abundant. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks.				
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia..... (Annapolis Royal)	1917	31.00 (acres)	National Historic Park—Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal; museum containing interesting relics of early days.
Fort Beauséjour.....	New Brunswick, near Sackville.	1926	59.00 (acres)	National Historic Park—Site of old French fort erected middle of 17th century. Renamed Fort Cumberland in 1755 by British; original name was later restored.

¹ Reserved by Order in Council and became a Dominion reserve by agreement with the province of Alberta in 1931.

² Administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior.

PART VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada.

An article on this subject by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, appeared in the 1929 edition of the Year Book at pp. 42-51.

Section 2.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.

Under the above heading, Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, contributed an article which appeared at pp. 26-31 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book, also at pp. 36-40 of the 1925 edition.

Section 3.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.

An article on "The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada", contributed by A. J. Connor, Climatologist, Dominion Meteorological Office, Toronto, appeared at pp. 42-46 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book.

Section 4.—The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada.

An article on the climate of northern Canada, accompanied by meteorological tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected northern stations, was contributed by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Toronto, to the 1930 edition of the Year Book, where it will be found at pp. 41-56.

Section 5.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederic Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

Section 6.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected Canadian stations in each of the provinces, together with the recorded extremes, also the averages of sunshine, wind and weather at such stations, will be found at pp. 51-63 inclusive of the 1927-28 edition of the Year Book. The 1931 edition of the Year Book contains at pp. 48-76 additional and more comprehensive tables, contributed by A. J. Connor, of monthly average temperatures and precipitation throughout Canada, as well as of normal snowfall and duration of bright sunshine.

Section 7.—Droughts in Western Canada.

An article on the above subject by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Toronto, accompanied by diagrams and tables showing the precipitation and sun-spot incidence in the Prairie Provinces, appeared at pp. 47-59 of the 1933 edition of the Year Book.

Section 8.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada.

A summary, based on a paper "Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada", by C. C. Smith, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, accompanied by a map diagram, appeared at pp. 50-53 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

PART I.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, pp. 60-80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, not reprinted here due to pressure on available space.

A select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada was contributed by the late Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa, to the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book, where it appears on pp. 53-55.

Section 1.—Canada on Vimy Ridge.*

The Canadian Memorial.

In the centre of that part of northern France where Canadian troops were chiefly engaged in the Great War, stands the noble memorial erected to them by their countrymen. Two majestic pylons of stone, rising from a massive square base, decorated with sculpture and suitably inscribed, commemorate the deeds and sacrifices of half a million Canadians who served overseas in the years from 1914 to 1919. The interpretation of the significance of a memorial depends largely on the beholder, and here is a wealth of symbolism to inspire contemplation: the artist, Mr. W. S. Allward, has represented the strong wall of defence; the forces of France, of Canada, and of Great Britain; Gallantry, Sympathy, and Sacrifice; Justice, Truth and Knowledge; Death, Sorrow, Peace and the Cross.

To this spot on Vimy Ridge, hallowed by the blood of many a brave soldier, will come this year a pilgrimage from distant Canada; and in the presence of many pilgrims the memorial will be unveiled.

The History of the Capture of the Ridge by the Canadians, 1917.

Topography.—The Vimy Ridge forms a barrier nine miles long across the western edge of the Douai Plain between the Rivers Souchez and Scarpe, and offers the most favourable position for an army advancing either eastwards or westwards in that district. The general direction of the Ridge is from N.W. to S.E. The northern end rises abruptly from the Souchez ravine, 200 feet in half a mile which includes a summit known in 1917 as "The Pimple"; southwards is the main body of the massif, rising another 150 feet in the next mile to the main summit, where the Canadian Memorial now stands and formerly known as Hill 145, from which point it broadens and slopes down gradually to the Scarpe near Arras. The south-western slope of the Ridge, at the foot of which lay the Canadian trenches, consists of open rolling farmlands, while on the N.E. the German side of the Ridge is wooded and falls abruptly to the Douai Plain, a flat and fertile area with occasional coal-pit heads among the villages and farms.

Earlier Operations.—Its commanding position, overlooking Arras to the south, Douai to the east and Lens to the north, made the Ridge one of the most important tactical features on the Western Front, and a focus for continual fighting throughout the War. In the first week of October, 1914, the French forces moving on Douai had been met by the German Sixth Army and driven back across the Vimy Ridge to the line Arras-Souchez. The adjoining Lorette Spur north-west of Souchez was also captured by the Germans, who, now masters of the coalfields of

* Prepared under the direction of the Minister of National Defence by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., Director of the Historical Section (G.S.), Department of National Defence.

northern France centering on Lens, continued the race to the sea. Meanwhile the opposing armies on the Vimy front had turned to the construction of field defences. At the end of November, however, Generals Joffre, Foch, de Maud'huy, Maistre, and Pétain studied the project of recapturing the Vimy Ridge, and evolved an extensive plan: converging attacks from the west and north-west by six divisions of the French Tenth Army, covered by 34 heavy batteries co-ordinated with the field artillery in close support, would break the German line between Hill 145 and La Folie; ten battalions of chasseurs would extend the breach, and a corps of cavalry would sweep across the Douai Plain towards Cambrai, followed by infantry of the general reserve in motor vehicles. The offensive opened on 16th December; but the mud was too deep, the fog too thick, and the 1st Bavarian Reserve Corps too obstinate, for this ambitious plan to materialize: after the unsuccessful preliminary operations which cost 7,771 French casualties, the main attack was postponed *sine die* and trench warfare was resumed. Thus the first winter of static warfare began, with Lorette Spur and the Labyrinth—a growing maze of field works near Ecurie—as centres of bitter trench fighting.

The Allied spring offensive of 1915 was timed to open as soon as the miry clay of winter had dried sufficiently for the passage of troops across country. Anticipating this, the Germans attacked at Lorette on the 3rd of March and improved their position during the ensuing three weeks in spite of vigorous and costly counter-attacks by the French. A period of trench warfare followed, during which preparations for the Allied offensive were resumed. Beginning on 9th May, the French Tenth Army, now commanded by General d'Urbal, fought for six weeks a continuous battle to break through at Vimy, as the Germans had recently done on the Russian Front in Galicia: by capturing the Ridge the French reckoned to so disrupt the embryo defensive system that they could resume open warfare and drive the enemy from French soil. While the co-operating British First Army of nine divisions, including the 1st Canadian Division, was engaged at Festubert and Givenchy, the French had thrown 18 infantry divisions into the attack, a force of more than a quarter of a million men, supported by 1,160 guns and two million shells. In advancing a mile and a half on a front of five miles, they had entered Souchez, and had taken the Lorette Spur, the Labyrinth and the villages of Ablain St. Nazaire, Carency and Neuville St. Vaast. They had captured 24 guns, 134 machine guns and 7,500 prisoners, and had suffered over 100,000 casualties; but the Germans, employing nine divisions, by desperate fighting and at a cost of some 80,000 casualties, had succeeded in preventing a break through and in retaining possession of Vimy Ridge—the dominant and essential feature of the battlefield.

In the autumn of 1915, simultaneously with the French main offensive in Champagne, General d'Urbal again attempted to capture the Ridge and break through with eighteen divisions. After a bombardment of three weeks, he attacked on 25th September with nine divisions, on a front of six miles north of Ecurie, while the British delivered their flanking attack at Loos. In four days of bitter fighting, amid deluges of rain, the French penetrated to a depth of some 200 yards on the southern part of the front of attack, and were there stopped by the new and formidable position 500 yards farther up the slope; on the northern flank they captured Souchez and almost reached the crest, but the general result was the same as in May and June—the Germans, fighting as in a fortress and employing only eight divisions, still held the Ridge, although No Man's Land in some places lay along the sky line. Renewed efforts in October to gain possession of the crest north of La Folie Farm failed because of inadequate artillery preparation; the general attack

on the 11th was forestalled by a counter offensive by the enemy, who retained his dominating position almost intact, and the front became stationary, with a renewal of sapping, mining and patrolling at close quarters. In these battles of September and October the French captured 2,000 prisoners and 35 machine guns, and suffered 40,000 casualties.

In February, 1916, the Germans by surprise seized The Pimple, the only French position on the crest; early in March the line on Vimy Ridge and southwards to beyond Arras was taken over by the British, and on 21st May a sudden and violent attack, mounted by a German commander exasperated by the menace of many mines, captured 1,500 yards of the front and support lines opposite Hill 145. Throughout the summer trench warfare continued on the Vimy front, and by the time the Canadian Corps, released from the Somme battles, had assumed responsibility for the sector in October, the front lines were punctuated by an almost continuous line of craters, large and small, infested with snipers and trench mortars, the scene of frequent minor operations, of raids and encounters in the dark between patrols.

The Allied Spring Offensive, 1917.—Early in January, 1917, elaborate preparations for the Allied spring offensive north and south of Arras were begun. Attacking on 9th April, the Canadian Corps took the Vimy Ridge and held it for the ensuing year, with but a short absence at Passchendaele. The Ridge did not again change hands. In the final German offensive of March, April, May and June, 1918, this was the only part of the Allied line between Rheims and Ypres, a distance of 125 miles, which did not yield.

Strategically the British operations in the spring of 1917 were antecedent and auxiliary to the main Allied attack, which would be delivered a week later on the Aisne, where the French Generalissimo, General Nivelle, proposed by a swift and crushing stroke on a front of forty miles to break through the German position on the Cr  none Plateau and the Chemin des Dames with the French Fifth and Sixth Armies; through the wide breach the French Tenth Army would advance towards the German communication centre at Laon, and exploit success by splitting the forces of the enemy against the rugged hills of the Ardennes. Tactically, a successful British advance eastwards from Arras would turn the right of the new positions in the Siegfried or Hindenburg line, occupied by the Germans as a result of their withdrawal after the battles of the Somme; and the conjoint capture of Vimy Ridge, besides forcing the enemy to take up a less advantageous defensive line, would provide a bastion upon which to base a further eastward thrust in the south towards Cambrai, or in the north towards Lille.

To accomplish these intentions the British Third Army with fourteen divisions was ordered to attack eastwards astride the Scarpe on a front of eight miles between Croisilles and Ecurie, while the British First Army (General Sir Henry Horne) on the left, employing the Canadian Corps, with the four Canadian and one British division, would simultaneously advance on the adjoining front of four miles and capture and hold the Vimy Ridge. Thus the British Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, while he surmised that the enemy might avoid battle by a timely withdrawal from their new positions south of Arras, was certain that the German

High Command would not readily give up the Vimy Ridge, and he was determined to deal a blow which would force them to use up reserves in defence of it.

In anticipation of the great Spring Offensive of the Allies, the Germans had brought up all possible troops, artillery, ammunition and technical stores, to the Western Front. Their policy was to fight a battle of withdrawal, only giving up the front line when retention in the face of heavy fire meant heavy losses. When the Allies penetrated the forward system, and before they could consolidate ground won, they would be driven out by preconcerted counter-attack delivered at the critical moment. Close co-operation between infantry, artillery, and technical branches down to the smallest unit, instruction in the use of protective weapons—hand grenades, light machine guns—perfection of communications and of all sorts of improvements in close fighting, were the chief concern of the German commanders and staffs.

The Canadian Task.—The frontage of the Canadian Corps for the attack was 7,000 yards, extending from the Arras-Lens Road, at a point 1,000 yards north-east of Ecurie Church, to a point 1,200 yards south of the Souchez River and 1,000 yards west of the village of Givenchy-en-Gohelle. Across this whole front, to a depth of 500 to 700 yards, the German advanced fieldworks consisted of three lines of parallel trenches, protected by dense belts of barbed wire and connected by communication trenches and retrenchments. Behind this was arranged another intricate network of trenches and barbed wire, woven about a series of inter-supporting concrete machine-gun forts. Here was the battle area where the defenders would deal with any assault which might penetrate; it was bounded on the east by the second position, east of the Ridge and a mile from the front line on the left, two miles on the right. Running diagonally through this area, from Vimy village southwards and following about 1,000 yards behind the front line, was an intermediate trench—the *Zwischen Stellung*—and behind it, along the crest of the Ridge, covering the second position and the field batteries, were more wide belts of wire.

These different zones of defence called for different phases in the plan of attack. The four Canadian divisions would assault simultaneously and seize the forward zone by a rapid advance of about 700 yards all along the front. This objective was designated the Black Line. After a pause of forty minutes a further advance, to the Red Line, would be made, which on the right would breach the *Zwischen Stellung* on a narrow front, in the right centre would clear Les Tilleuls cross roads, and on the left would embrace La Folie Farm and Hill 145. In the two subsequent assaults only the two right divisions would be engaged; by the third advance to the Blue Line the remainder of the *Zwischen Stellung* would be taken, the village of Thélus and the high ground north of it would be captured, and the second position would be penetrated south of Vimy; in the fourth and final advance the second position in the woods along the eastern escarpment would be secured, with the guns in action there; this Brown Objective would be consolidated while patrols moved eastward to the Arras-Lens railway embankment.

Two German corps, each of three divisions, divided the front between the Scarpe and the Lens-Bethune road, with their point of junction between Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Hill 145. In the South, opposite the 1st Canadian Division, the

sector south of Thélus was defended by the 1st Bavarian Reserve Division; in the centre, opposite the 2nd, 3rd and the right of the 4th Canadian Division, lay the 79th Reserve Division, recently arrived from East Prussia and now holding the left of the I Bavarian Reserve Corps front; in the North, opposite the left of the 4th Canadian Division, the 16th Bavarian Jaeger Division of the VIII Reserve Corps covered Givenchy.

Preparations for the Battle.—There was no secrecy about the Canadian preparations for the capture of the Ridge. All manifestations of activity were followed closely by the enemy and correctly interpreted; the commander of the 79th German Reserve Division at the end of March issued an accurate summary of the situation, closing with the ominous words: "The Canadians are known to be good troops and are, therefore, well suited for assaulting. There are no deserters to be found amongst the Canadians". The plans and preparations for the capture of the Ridge had, in fact, been under way since January, 1917, and no effort had been spared in perfecting them. For the ensuing months various engineering works were of first importance on the Canadian side of the line: the trenches had to be improved, 26 miles of forward roads had to be repaired and maintained, and three miles of plank road were constructed in the shelled area; 20 miles of light railway line had to be maintained and extended into the forward zone to handle daily 830 tons of freight—rations, small arm ammunition, bombs, grenades, artillery ammunition and engineer stores; signal communications required the installation of 25 miles of new buried cable route in which 1,500 miles of circuit were laid, and 66 miles of new overhead route were erected, making a total of 2,600 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. At the front line, to accommodate the attacking troops, eleven subways, old and new, were prepared, with a total length of nearly four miles, the longest 1,500 yards; all had at least 25 feet of head cover, they were lighted by electricity and piped with water from the rear; in them were also dugouts for brigade and battalion headquarters, dressing stations for the wounded and magazines for ammunition.

In general, the Canadian scheme was to destroy the enemy's defences by a carefully applied artillery bombardment, lasting two weeks; for this period observed fire would be carried out daily on his dugouts, rearward positions, forward trenches and barbed wire entanglements; by day and night his lines of communication would also be harassed with incessant shell and machine-gun fire. The work of destruction completed, every known hostile battery still in action would be silenced by our heavy guns, and the infantry assault would be launched under a rolling barrage by the field artillery. The infantry would follow the advance of this barrage closely, each battalion and company having a definite task; as each objective was secured there would be a pause for a stipulated period; machine guns—one to every 25 yards of frontage—would come into action to help in the consolidation of the ground gained, fresh troops following close on the original assaulting battalions would pass through and, as the prearranged rolling barrage again opened, the forward movement would resume until the final objective was attained. Once captured the Ridge would be held.

Such an elaborate prearranged attack had never before been attempted, and its success depended on perfect co-ordination of action on the part of every branch of the service and of every man in the Corps. In the arduous work of preparation,

instruction, and rehearsal, none was more active than the precise and energetic Corps Commander, Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng; by his direction a full scale plan of the battlefield was laid out in the rear area, with broad white tapes to mark the trenches and flags of different colours to mark boundaries and strong points in the enemy defences as discerned by observers or discovered by examination of aeroplane photographs. On this full-scale tracing the troops participating were repeatedly exercised, so that every man would know where he was to go and what he was to do on the day of battle. These rehearsals, carried out by battalions, by brigades and finally by divisions, and supplemented by instruction and discussion over smaller models and maps, were a new departure in battle-training which raised to sublimity the confidence of the troops in the plan, in their leaders, and in their own capacity to capture and hold the Ridge.

Co-ordination and Co-operation.—The vital necessity of closely concerted action across the whole front is worthy of special notice; failure at any point would have jeopardized success. The advance of the 1st Canadian Division (Major-General A. W. Currie) was dependent upon the occupation of Thélus by the 2nd Canadian Division, (Major-General H. E. Burstall), which could not take and hold that village unless the commanding ground to the north was cleared, an operation only possible if La Folie Farm were in the hands of the 3rd Canadian Division (Major-General L. J. Lipsett) which in turn could not advance unless the commanding trenches about Hill 145 were occupied by the 4th Canadian Division (Major-General D. Watson) and that occupation must be secured by a solid flank opposite Givenchy-en-Gohelle. In case the assault should be seriously held up at any of these points, there were four fresh brigades available in reserve: two of the attached 5th British Division, and the 9th and 10th Canadian Infantry Brigades.

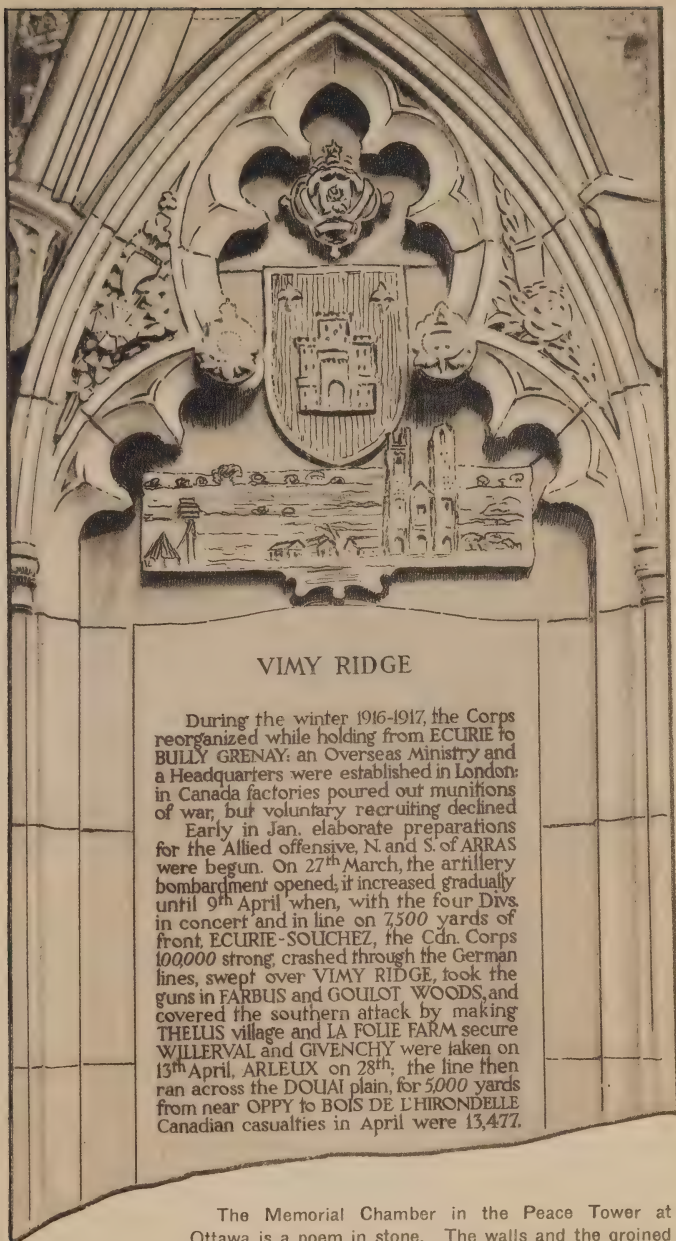
No less essential was the smooth interaction of the Arms and Services. The artillery preparation and support, directed by Br.-General E. W. B. Morrison, must be thorough and precise to synchronize with the successive stages of the infantry advance. The interruption of the enemy's rearward communications and the silencing of his batteries—the special tasks of the Counter Battery Staff Officer—must be effective in reducing resistance and in forestalling counter-attacks at least until the infantry and machine gunners could consolidate a defensive line. Intelligence as to the progress of the attack must be accurate and quickly transmitted: the Air Forces, with aeroplanes and balloons, must continue their close observation of enemy activity, and the Signal Corps must reduce to the absolute minimum every possible interruption in communications. The Army Service Corps must see that rations, forage and other supplies for every horse and man arrive as and when required; the Medical Corps must minister quickly and efficiently to the wounded.

Capture of the Ridge.—At half-past five on the morning of Easter Monday, 9th April 1917, the 983 guns and mortars supporting the Canadian attack opened with a concerted and deafening roar. The assaulting troops, some lying in saps and shell-holes close to the enemy line, others in the tunnels and trenches further back, moved forward in the cold north-west wind and chilling sleet which swept the countryside on that momentous day.

For the first phase the task of all four Canadian Divisions was similar; the capture of the craters and the forward trench system. The German garrison of this area had been instructed that they must hold whatever position was entrusted to them for defence to the last man and the last round: for the most part the order was literally obeyed, and although the suspense of awaiting an attack for days under a terrible bombardment, added to the lack of food and sleep, had worn down powers of resistance and recalled the "bloodbath" of the Somme, there was hand to hand fighting at many points along the front. The German counter-barrage, scattered and uncertain because three-quarters of their guns had been put out of action by our heavy artillery fire, passed over the heads of the attacking troops. Frequently the German supports, waiting underground for the barrage to lift, were caught by the leading infantry waves before they could answer the warning *Heraus!* and emerge from their dugouts; but a number of machine guns, protected in their concrete strongholds from the field artillery barrage, had to be disposed of by the attackers before they could proceed.

On the front of the 1st Canadian Division, which attacked with the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades on a frontage of 1,800 yards north of the intersection of the German line with the Arras-Lens road near Ecurie, No Man's Land was a mass of shell holes, craters and churned up soil. The German front and support trenches were almost obliterated, but their course was marked by the smoke and flashes of bursting shells as the barrage rolled forward in front of the attacking waves. A few of the enemy had escaped it, and with rifles, bombs and machine guns made a desperate stand in the support line—Eisener Kreuz Weg; but they were soon overpowered in hand to hand combat and in 35 minutes the Black Line was occupied, and consolidation was begun. The advance from the Black to the Red Objective, about 700 yards, was carried out against decreasing opposition between 6.55 and 7.10 a.m. Here the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade passed through the 2nd and 3rd, and at 9.55 a.m. proceeded to the capture of the Blue Objective line 1,100 yards distant. This they accomplished by 11 a.m., and by 1 p.m. they had taken Bois Carré and Commandant's House, passed over the sky-line and down the slope to capture the Brown Objective and the batteries still in action in Farbus Wood and establish themselves at the bottom of the eastern slope of the Ridge; by 5.45 p.m., little over twelve hours since the attack began, they had reached the railway embankment south-east of Farbus, an advance of more than two and a half miles.

In the right centre of the Corps front the 2nd Canadian Division, employing the 4th and 5th Canadian Infantry Brigades, carried out their part according to plan; the Black Line was captured and consolidated, the Arras-Lens road crossed, and the line advanced to the Red Objective. Here the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade and the attached 13th British Infantry Brigade passed through. Both successfully assaulted the Zwischen Stellung, and while the former captured the fortified ruins of Thélus village the latter swept over the high ground north of it through the Bois de Goulot and Bois de Bonval, capturing the enemy batteries there, and on down the eastern slope to obtain a footing in the German second position. Moving forward again at midday, the 6th Brigade in conjunction with

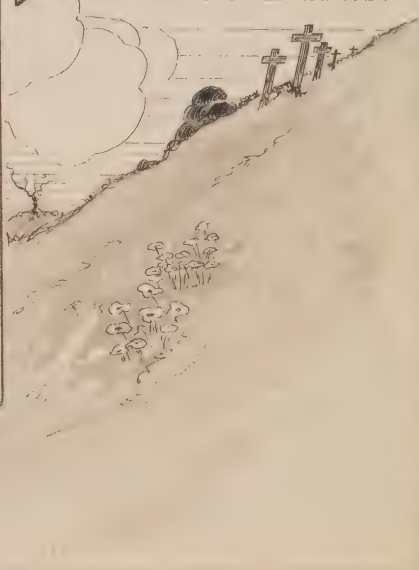
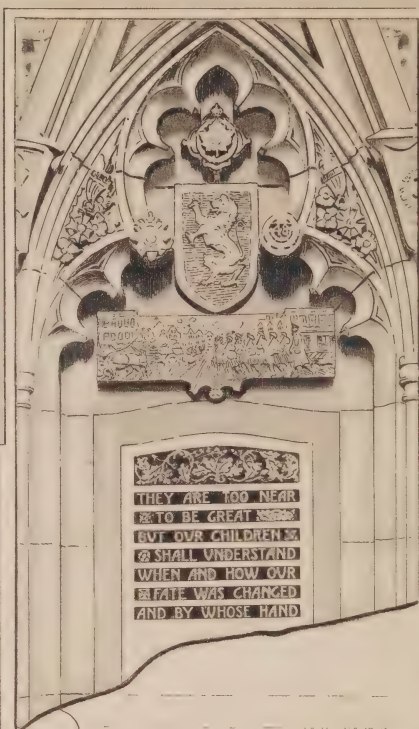
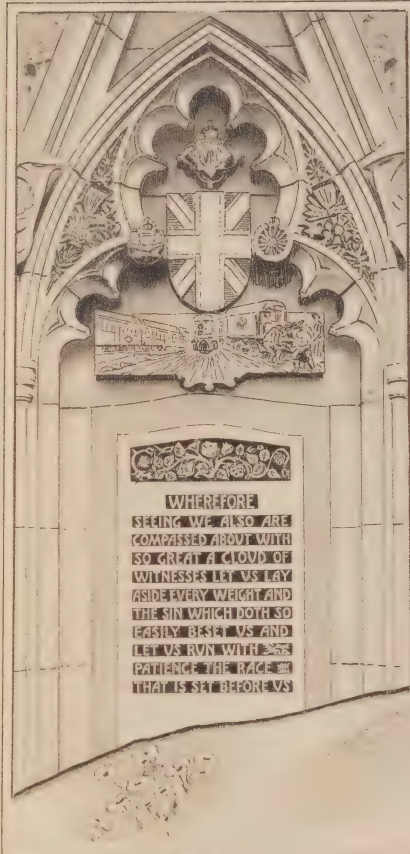


VIMY RIDGE

During the winter 1916-1917, the Corps reorganized while holding from ECURIE to BULLY GRENAU: an Overseas Ministry and a Headquarters were established in London: in Canada factories poured out munitions of war, but voluntary recruiting declined.

Early in Jan. elaborate preparations for the Allied offensive, N and S. of ARRAS were begun. On 27th March, the artillery bombardment opened; it increased gradually until 9th April when, with the four Divs in concert and in line on 7,500 yards of front ECURIE-SOUCHEZ, the Cdn. Corps 100,000 strong, crashed through the German lines, swept over VIMY RIDGE, took the guns in FARBUS and GOULOT WOODS, and covered the southern attack by making THELLUS village and LA FOLIE FARM secure WILLERVAL and GIVENCHY were taken on 13th April, ARLEUX on 28th, the line then ran across the DOUAL plain, for 5,000 yards from near OPPEY to BOIS DE L'HIRONDELLE Canadian casualties in April were 13,477.

The Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at Ottawa is a poem in stone. The walls and the groined ceiling of the Chamber are of Chateau Gaillard stone, the gift of France. On panels of marble embraced in the mural decoration of carved regimental badges and other significant emblems, is inscribed the record of the Canadian Forces during the Great War. The reproduction on this page is from the panel succinctly describing the operation of Vimy Ridge; those on page four are from others which, interspersed in the story, strike a note appropriate to the theme. The Memorial Cross is also shown.



the 1st Brigade on the right, made a further advance of nearly a mile, clearing the German second position and the village of Farbus, capturing the enemy guns and supplies collected there, and penetrating to the railway embankment.

On the front of the 3rd Canadian Division, 1,400 yards wide at the start and increasing to 2,000 as it crossed the central portion of the Ridge at La Folie Farm and Wood, the havoc caused by the artillery was so complete that the enemy was unable to offer any serious obstacle to the irresistible infantry assaults. As elsewhere, the first phase entailed the crossing of the mine-craters at the front line and the maze of shattered trenches behind them, scattered with torn entanglements and deep in watery mud; as elsewhere all resistance was quickly overcome, and the first objective was reached by 6 a.m. The second, and in this sector the final, phase entailed the capture of a mile of the crest of the Ridge including La Folie Farm, the Eccle Commune, and the other strong points and observation stations along the western fringe of La Folie Wood: this was completed by the two attacking brigades—the 8th and 7th—by 7.34 a.m., a penetration of 1,200 yards in two hours.

The assault of the 4th Canadian Division, against the German front line and the crest of the Ridge 500 yards distant, was aimed at capturing Hill 145 and covering the northern flank: the former task to the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade, the latter to the 12th. These accomplished, the subsidiary summit—The Pimple—would be secured next day by a separate minor operation by the 10th Brigade. The left brigade made good progress, cleared most of its area and established a flank on the north, but was held up because the right brigade, having secured a footing only in part of the German front line, was checked by heavy machine gun fire, lost pace with the barrage, and suffered heavily. But the fight was maintained: by 3 p.m. the forward system of trenches had been cleared with bomb and bayonet, and as darkness fell the last of the enemy was driven from Hill 145 and the crest of the Ridge. During the night the Canadian line was established along the eastern slope.

The German Defence.—In the midst of the assault a chance phenomenon had astonished the combatants: at half-past ten a sudden blaze of sunlight split the dark curtain of snow-clouds and disclosed endless waves of Canadians, some advancing steadily over the Ridge north and south of Thélus while others worked methodically on the construction of positions and prepared to meet a counter-attack in force. Thus for a fleeting moment was revealed the final issue of the day: the Germans saw that the Ridge was lost, the Canadians knew that it was won. By noon these Canadians stood exhilarated on the eastern escarpment, looking down upon the broken enemy scattered for miles across the wide plain below. The German defence was so dislocated and demoralized that their prearranged counter-measures were doomed to fail; only at Hill 145 reinforcements, taking advantage of a covered approach, for a time stiffened but could not restore the line. In the centre our airmen observed one reinforcing battalion after another marching westwards across the open plain and these were engaged by the Canadian artillery, so that the two main German counter-attacks, originally ordered for 3 p.m. were postponed to 5 p.m. The northerly counter-attack, to be delivered by battalions assembled north and south-east of Vimy, against the high ground above Thélus,

eventually moved off at 8 p.m. to be swallowed up in mud and darkness without gaining a yard of ground. Further south the German counter-attacking battalions, assembling east of Willerval, were also effectively engaged by the artillery; the leading battalion deployed to meet a patrol of twelve Canadian cavalymen who dashed through to that village at about 5 p.m. Thus delayed, the attack to recapture Farbus and the adjoining wood only with difficulty attained the Arras-Lens railway embankment at some points and did no more than increase the threat to the Canadian right, where the 51st (Highland) Division on the Third Army front had been unable to advance within 1,000 yards of the railway embankment because of strong enemy forces in the second position on the eastern slope of the Ridge covering Bailleul.

Well ploughed by the bombardment, the loosened soil over all the western slopes of the Ridge soaked up the melting snow, which fell all through the afternoon and only ceased at midnight. The condition of the captured ground, which had assumed the consistency of thick porridge, mixed with strands of wire, stakes, trench-boards and sandbags, restricted the advance of the artillery to the Arras-Lens road—now the only strip in the area where a horse could find a footing. These conditions would have prevented further exploitation, had such been intended, but the primary task of the Canadian Corps was accomplished: the Ridge had been captured, now it must be put into a better state of defence so that it could be securely held.

On the 10th of April consolidation proceeded, trenches were dug, machine gun emplacements constructed, and barbed wire entanglements erected; on the left the enemy, who still retained a precarious hold of a few trenches on the hanging eastern face of the slope near Hill 145, was pushed further back. Next day more guns and ammunition were brought forward, communications were improved and roads across the sodden ground were made passable. On the 12th, the special operation to capture The Pimple was successfully carried out by the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and the enemy, having previously concluded that there was no hope of regaining the Ridge, completed his withdrawal to the Drocourt-Quéant line, a new position two miles further back in the open plain and covering the villages of Avion, Méricourt, Acheville, Arleux, Fresnoy, and Oppy. This general line was manned opposite the Canadian front by four fresh divisions; it was only driven back slightly in subsequent British attacks, and the Germans held it until the autumn of 1918.

The Forces Engaged.—At the capture of Vimy Ridge, the strength of the Canadian Corps was 170,000; of these 97,184 were Canadians, of all arms and services, from every province of the Dominion and every man a volunteer. The remainder consisted chiefly of the attached 5th British Division 14,736 strong, of which one brigade was engaged, and over 30,000 of the Royal Artillery. In the preparatory bombardment 553,000 shells were fired, an expenditure of over 13,000 tons; on the day of the assault 863 field, heavy and siege guns covered the attack with 211,000 shells. The Canadian casualties for the second week of April were 11,297. In the battle the Germans were driven completely from the Ridge, with a loss of 54 guns, 104 trench mortars, 124 machine guns and 4,000 prisoners; their total casualties on the Canadian front are not recorded, but one division lost 3,133 and another 3,473 officers and men.

When news of the battle reached the German High Command, Field Marshal Hindenburg was astonished at the *débâcle* which, as General Ludendorff said, was a heavy defeat that cast all calculations to the winds. A thorough investigation of the underlying causes found that the opposition offered by the German artillery had been slow and inadequate during the preparatory stages and that, because heavy and siege batteries available in Douai had not been brought into action, communications and supply had broken down under fire; it also found that the counter-attack divisions should have been brought nearer to the front and should have intervened immediately the line was broken. But General Ludendorff himself had visited the German troops before the attack and found them battleworthy; it is also well established that they put forth their utmost exertions to execute every move designed to hold the Ridge, and the findings recorded, coupled with the course of the battle, make it evident that the German commanders and staffs, both senior and subordinate, had miscalculated not only the efficiency of the Canadian preparation, and the speed of the Canadian attack, but also the capacity of the Canadian Corps to pass so readily from swift and sustained assault to aggressive and concerted defence.

Contemporary Opinion.—The French staff, whose verdict on the plans had been far from reassuring, were overjoyed, and they now revisited the familiar battlefield to review and inquire into every phase and incident. The French press paid tribute to the valour of the troops and accepted the Ridge as an Easter gift—a gift which the French Government acknowledged in December, 1922, by generously presenting to the people of Canada 250 acres of the battlefield as a memorial site.

The importance of the operation is shown by the messages of congratulation which passed at the time: from the British Government; from the Duke of Connaught; from the Governor General of Canada—an appointment to be held within five years by the Corps Commander, as Baron Byng of Vimy; from the Prime Minister of Canada, who expressed the intense appreciation and pride of the Canadian people in the record of their forces; from the Governor General of Australia who sent congratulations from the Commonwealth. A message declaring that "The manner in which the operations were prepared and carried out reflects the highest credit on Commanders, Staffs and Troops" was also issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, who had himself received a telegram from His Majesty The King reading—

The whole Empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have taken part in this splendid achievement.

GEORGE, R.I.

Subsequent Operations.—The break-through at Vimy, although it caused a crisis for Germany, was not destined to yield the expected strategical results for the Allies; the great French attacks on the Aisne, which began on 16th April, met with disaster, and for the remainder of the year an increasing burden was laid upon the British. The Canadian Corps was engaged at Arleux, Fresnoy, Avion, Lens, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, after which it returned to occupy the Vimy sector, and spent the winter in absorbing reinforcements and constructing defences against the German attacks expected in the spring. Having disposed of the Russian Front by

the armistice of December, 1917, Germany was preparing to seek an early decision on the Western Front before the weight of the American forces could make itself felt, and on 21st March, 1918, the great battle opened; in a week the Germans had penetrated to a depth of thirty-five miles towards Amiens.

On the 28th the consequent German attack, known as "Mars", struck the British line at Arras; it was intended that after a sudden bombardment the German Seventeenth Army should attack astride the Scarpe with twenty divisions, throw back the British line and capture Arras, and next day, in conjunction with a frontal attack by the Sixth Army, wheel northwards and recapture the Vimy Ridge. Once more in German hands the Ridge would secure the flank of the final thrust that would split the Allies and drive the British into the sea. But the artillery of the First and Third British Armies, taking advantage of the effective ground observation afforded by the Ridge, broke and disorganized the dense masses of assembling German infantry, whose repeated assaults were brought to a stop before nightfall and before reaching Arras or the Ridge. The attack was not resumed, and possession of the Ridge was never again disputed: Canada still holds the crest.

Significance of the Memorial.

Approaching the Memorial there, the pilgrim will find engraved on the walls the names of over ten thousand of the Canadian dead who have no known grave. Standing on the wide stone terrace, he will read on the towering pylons the names of the battles which nearly 425,000 of his countrymen (about one in ten of the total male population of Canada in 1917) went overseas to fight: he may well have seen the same names emblazoned on the colours of the local Militia unit in Canada. Looking out across the broad fields and rolling hills he can see many of the battlefields which these names commemorate: far to the north and out of sight lies Ypres, where Canadians withstood the first poison gas attack, there also are the ridge of Passchendaele, the woods of Mount Sorrel and the swamps of St. Eloi. Nearer and to the north-east are Festubert and Givenchy, and nearer still Hill 70 and the town of Lens. Beyond the southern skyline lies Amiens where the final advance to victory began in August, 1918, and the low hills between mark the battlefields of the Somme in 1916. Eastwards from Arras the long straight road runs by Monchy-le-Preux, and through the Drocourt-Quéant position of the Hindenburg Line, and on across the Canal du Nord by Boulton Wood to Cambrai. Farther still, beyond the eastern horizon, are Valenciennes and Mons, on the road to the Rhine.

When the war was over the soldiers returned home to be citizens again: all the complex machinery of the overseas military forces of Canada, together with the highly-organized Canadian Corps, was dissolved into half a million component parts. After four years of fighting, these soldiers brought back with them a heritage, bought at a great price—a heritage of endurance, self-sacrifice and loyalty—a high tradition that pilgrimage to the battlefields of France and Flanders will strengthen and renew.

PART II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1936.

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait.
1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador.
1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14), and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage. He plants wheat, cabbages, turnips and lettuces near Cap Rouge river.
- 1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at cape Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1604. De Monts settles colony on island in the St. Croix river.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain.
- 1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay.
1611. Brûlé ascends the Ottawa river.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river.
1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (discovered by Brûlé and Le Caron).
1616. First schools opened at Tadoussac and on the site of the city of Three Rivers.
1617. Arrival at Quebec of the first colonist, Louis Hébert and his family.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander by King James I.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brûlé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. Mar. 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers.
- 1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. Founding of the first college at Quebec.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) by Maisonneuve.
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. Mar. 5, Council of New France created.
1649. Mar. 16-17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians and massacre of the Hurons.
1654. August, Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1656. Acadia granted by Cromwell to La Tour, Temple and Crowne.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed by Iroquois at the Long Sault, Ottawa river.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. Population of New France, 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec. Foundation of the "Grand Seminary" at Quebec, by Laval.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed Intendant.
1666. Feb.-Mar., First census. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. Sept.-Oct., Second census; white population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Foundation of the "Little Seminary" at Quebec by Laval. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.
1670. May 2, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac, Governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara falls visited by Hennepin.

1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the falls by La Salle. Third census; population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1681. Fourth census; population of New France, 9,677.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. First issue of card money. Fifth census; population of New France, 12,263, including 1,538 settled Indians.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. Mar. 18, La Salle assassinated.
1688. Sixth census; population of New France, 11,562, including 1,259 settled Indians.
1689. June 7, Frontenac re-appointed Governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phips captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1692. Seventh census; population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Madeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1695. Eighth census; population of New France, 13,639, including 853 settled Indians.
1697. Sept. 20, By the treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Ninth census; population of New France, 15,355.
1701. La Motte Cadillac builds a fort at Detroit.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Tenth census; population of New France, 16,417.
1708. Death of Laval.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec, wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht; Hudson bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. August, Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1718. Foundation of New Orleans in carrying out French plan to control the Mississippi as well as the St. Lawrence.
1719. Census population of New France, 22,530.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234; of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one-half of Montreal. Census population of New France, 24,951.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1733. Discovery of lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Census population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted on St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Census population of New France, 42,701.
1743. The younger La Vérendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's church, Halifax, (oldest Anglican church in Canada), built.
1752. Mar. 25, Issue of the *Halifax Gazette*, first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
1754. Census population of New France, 55,009.
1755. Establishment at Halifax of first post office in what is now Canada, together with direct mail communication with Great Britain. June 16, Surrender of Fort Beauséjour on the isthmus of Chignecto to the British. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France began.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the

- British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Ile St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James Murray appointed Governor in Chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.
1764. June 21, First issue of the *Quebec Gazette*. Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens". May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) Governor in Chief.
1769. Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave rivers and Great Slave lake.
1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act came into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery took Montreal; Dec. 31, was defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans were defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand Governor in Chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explored Nootka sound and claimed the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*.
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and Saint John, N.B., founded by the United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrrtown (Saint John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again Governor in Chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from Saint John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.
1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service restored between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrendered her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census did not include what became, in the next year, Upper Canada.)
1791. The Constitutional Act divided the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act went into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1792. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver island circumnavigated by Vancouver.
1793. April 18, First issue of the *Upper Canada Gazette*. June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican Bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander MacKenzie, who reached the Pacific ocean. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.
1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
1795. Pacific coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. St. John's island (Ile St. Jean, population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1800. Founding of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky mountains crossed by David Thompson.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of *Le Canadien*—first wholly French newspaper. Population—Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.
1807. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull crossed the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of General Brock.

1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, captured an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroyed the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeated the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Châteauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British stormed Fort Niagara and burned Buffalo.
1814. Mar. 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invaded and occupied northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ended the war. Population—Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulated trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First Treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restored the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issue Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351. Rush-Bagot Convention with the United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes, signed.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Mar. 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.
1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, (including Cape Breton) 123,630.
1828. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. McGill University opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellion in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. Mar. 30, The Earl of Durham, Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigned. Population—Upper Canada, 339,442; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan ordained first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrived at Halifax. July 28, Death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the Province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, Meeting of the first United Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,668; of P.E.I., 47,042.
1842. Mar. 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin started on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau administration. First telegraph line, operated by the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., opened.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine Railway opened.
1848. Mar. 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. St. Lawrence canals opened to navigation.
1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament Buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the capital. Vancouver island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec became the capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population—Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.
1853. Opening of G.T.R. from Montreal to Portland.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin Ministry. Seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché administration. Mar. 9, Opening of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. February, Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion administration.
- Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. January, Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.
1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrived at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican provincial synod. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.
1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration.
1864. Mar. 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada at St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolved on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they were defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreated across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.
1867. Mar. 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act came into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first Governor General; Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorized the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.

1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Aug. 24, Wolseley's expedition reached Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.
1871. April 2, First Dominion Census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given on p. 101). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and the United States. July 20, British Columbia entered Confederation.
1873. Mar. 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie became Prime Minister. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.
1874. Mar. 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.
1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act established a Lieutenant-Governor and a Northwest Territories Council. April-May, Letting of first contract and commencement of work upon the Canadian Pacific railway as a Government line; work commenced at Fort William. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax. Branch of Laval University established at Montreal.
1877. June 20, Great fire at Saint John, N.B. October, First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.
1878. July 1, Canada joined the International Postal Union. Oct. 17, Sir John A. Macdonald became Prime Minister.
1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").
1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, Mar. 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1881. April 4, Second Dominion Census. May 2, First sod of the Canadian Pacific railway as a company line turned.
1882. May 8, Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of Northwest Territories.
1883. Sept. 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; united conference.
1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.
1885. Mar. 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 7, Last spike of Canadian Pacific Railway main line driven at Craigellachie. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.
1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian Cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train of the Canadian Pacific Railway left Montreal for Port Moody. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Colonial Conference in London.
1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. August, Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States' Senate.
1890. Mar. 31, The Manitoba School Act abolished separate schools.
1891. April 5, Third Dominion Census. June 6, Death of Sir John A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott became Prime Minister.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary Convention between Canada and United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson became Prime Minister.
1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.

1894. June 28, Second Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell became Prime Minister.
1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts of Northwest Territories.
1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper became Prime Minister. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier became Prime Minister. August, Gold discovered in the Klondyke.
1897. June 22, Celebration throughout the Empire of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate Territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff went into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent left Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 26, Battle of Paardeberg. April 27, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. April 1, Fourth Dominion Census. Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).
1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.
1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaskan Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. Sept. 19, New commercial convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.
1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa Branch of Royal Mint. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations. Visit of Prince of Wales to Quebec. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, Opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. July 28, Conference on Imperial defence in London.
1910. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.
1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden, Prime Minister. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system. Nov. 15, Opening of twelfth Dominion Parliament.
1912. Mar. 29-April 9, First Canada-West Indies Trade Conference held at Ottawa. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*; Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.
1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.
1914. May 20, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian contingent of over 33,000 troops landed at Plymouth, England.
1915. February, First Canadian contingent landed in France and proceeded to Flanders. April 22, Second Battle of Ypres. April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy.
1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. July 1, Commencement of the Battle of the Somme. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Imperial Conference. Mar. 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. Mar. 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 6, United States declared war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec Bridge; Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S. Dec. 17, General election and Union Government sustained.
1918. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of thirteenth Parliament. Mar. 31, Germans launched critical offensive on West Front. March-April, Second Battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attended Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assumed successful offensive on West Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrendered and signed armistice. October, Serious influenza epidemic. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 31, Turkey surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Germany surrendered and signed armistice.
1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20-July 7, Second session of thirteenth Parliament. May 1-June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. Aug. 15, Arrival of the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, The Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Third or special peace session, thirteenth Parliament of Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.
1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratified agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26-July 1, Fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 31-June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. July 10, Sir Robert Borden succeeded by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as Prime Minister. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly began at Geneva, Switzerland.
1921. Feb. 14-June 4, Fifth session of thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies became effective. June 1, Sixth Dominion Census. June 20-Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Sept. 5-Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of Conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election. Dec. 29, New Ministry (Liberal), with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister, sworn in.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approved 5-power treaty, limiting capital fighting ships and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Mar. 8-June 28, First session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States *re* perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third Assembly of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.
1923. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. Jan. 31-June 30, Second session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London.
1924. Feb. 28-July 19, Third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Ottawa. Aug. 6-16, Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of

- International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.
1925. Feb. 5-June 27, Fourth session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan. Liberal party under Hon. C. A. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. July 6, Signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Sept. 5, Fourteenth Parliament dissolved. Oct. 29, Dominion general election. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.
1926. Jan. 7-July 1, First session of fifteenth Parliament of Canada. April 15, Budget speech; reductions of income and other taxes announced. June 28, Resignation of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers under Premier Brownlee retained office. June 29, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen became Prime Minister. July 1, Two-cent domestic rate of postage restored. July 2, Fifteenth Parliament dissolved. July 13, Composition of Mr. Meighen's Cabinet announced (see p. 77 of the 1927-28 Year Book). Sept. 14, Dominion general election. Sept. 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King became Prime Minister (for composition of Cabinet see p. 69 of the 1930 Year Book). Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference in London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Dec. 1, General election in Ontario; Ferguson Government retained office. Dec. 9, Opening of first session of sixteenth Parliament.
1927. Feb. 8-April 14, Continuation of first session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Feb. 17, Budget speech; reductions in income tax, sales tax and stamp tax on cheques announced. May 16, General elections in Quebec; the Liberal Government of Hon. L. A. Taschereau sustained. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reached Ottawa. June 25, General election in Prince Edward Island; the Conservative Government of Hon. J. D. Stewart defeated. June 28, General election in Manitoba; the Government of Hon. John Bracken sustained. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout the Dominion. July 30, The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and party, arrived at Quebec on a visit to Canada. September, Canada elected as a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. November, Dominion-Provincial Conference on the relations between the Dominion and the provinces.
1928. Jan. 26-June 11, Second session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Jan. 30, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State visited Ottawa. Feb. 16, Budget speech announced reduction in taxation. April 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist, leaving Quebec as the only province with a bi-cameral legislature. July 18, General election in British Columbia; Conservatives successful. Oct. 1, General election in Nova Scotia; Conservatives retained power.
1929. Feb. 7-June 14, Third session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. June 5, General election in Saskatchewan. Sept. 9, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson became Premier of Saskatchewan. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, visited Canada. Oct. 30, General election in Ontario; Conservatives retained power. Nov. 11, Death of Hon. Jas. A. Robb, Minister of Finance. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.
1930. Jan. 21, Five power naval arms conference opened at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. May 30, Dissolution of sixteenth Parliament of Canada. June 19, General election in Alberta; United Farmers retained power. June 20, General election in New Brunswick; Conservatives retained power. July 28, Dominion general election. Liberal Government of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King defeated. Aug. 1, H.M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Aug. 7, Conservative Government of Hon. R. B. Bennett took office as the fifteenth Ministry since Confederation (for the names of the Ministers see p. 67 of the 1934-35 Year Book). Sept. 8-22, First (special) session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference in London. Dec. 20, Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, appointed Viceroy of India by the King.

1931. Mar. 12-Aug. 3, Second session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census. June 11, Remembrance Day (Nov. 11) proclaimed a general holiday by Act of Parliament. June 30, The Statute of Westminster exempting the Dominion and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act approved by the House of Commons. Aug. 6, Provincial election in Prince Edward Island resulted in defeat of the Liberal Administration of Hon. W. M. Lea by the Conservatives under Hon. J. D. Stewart. Aug. 24, Hon. L. A. Taschereau's Liberal Administration sustained in a general election in Quebec. Sept. 21, Great Britain suspended specie payments, following which Canada restricted the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 1, Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint transferred to the Dominion. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom became effective.
1932. Feb. 4-May 26, Third session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 16, General election in Manitoba; the Bracken Administration retained power. July 21-Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal. Oct. 6-Nov. 25, Beginning of fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament.
1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. Jan. 30-May 27, Continuation of fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament. May 18, Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John. Aug. 22, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative Administration of Hon. G. S. Harrington defeated by Liberals under A. L. Macdonald. Nov. 2, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Conservative Administration of Hon. S. F. Tolmie defeated by Liberals under T. D. Patullo.
1934. Jan. 25-July 3, Fifth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Mar. 6, Centenary of city of Toronto celebrated. June 19, General elections in Ontario and Saskatchewan; Ontario Conservative Administration of Hon. G. S. Henry defeated by Liberals under M. F. Hepburn; Saskatchewan Conservative Government of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson defeated by Liberals under J. G. Gardiner. July 15, Three Rivers began tercentenary celebrations. August, Celebration at Gaspé of the four-hundredth anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier.
1935. Jan. 17-July 5, Sixth session of seventeenth Parliament of Canada. May 6, Celebrations throughout the Empire of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George V to the Throne. June 16, Sir Wm. H. Clark succeeded by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., as British High Commissioner to Canada. June 27, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative Administration of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley defeated by Liberals under A. A. Dysart. July 23, Provincial general election in Prince Edward Island; Conservative Administration of Hon. W. J. MacMillan defeated by Liberals under W. M. Lea. Aug. 22, Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers of Alberta Administration of Hon. R. G. Reid defeated by Social Credit party under W. Aberhart. Sept. 4, Special Session of the League of Nations convoked to discuss the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. Sept. 15, Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians met in Ottawa. Oct. 2, Outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia. Oct. 7, The thirteen member nations of the Council of the League of Nations found the Italian Government guilty of resorting to war in violation of its covenants. Oct. 14, Dominion general election; Conservative Government of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett defeated. Oct. 23, Liberal Government of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King took office. Nov. 2, Lord Tweedsmuir assumed office as Governor General of Canada. Nov. 15, Canada, by Order in Council, supported the League in the application of certain economic sanctions against Italy. Nov. 25, Provincial general election in Quebec; Liberal Administration of Hon. L. A. Taschereau returned to office. Dec. 9, Dominion-Provincial Conference met in Ottawa; Naval Limitation Conference met in London.
1936. Jan. 20, Death of H. M. King George V and accession of H. M. King Edward VIII.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada was established under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. This Statute of the Imperial Parliament, as from time to time amended, forms the written basis of the Constitution of Canada. Subsequent sections of this chapter describe in some detail the institutions and processes by which Canada is governed.

The several stages in the development of its status as a Dominion have been authoritatively described in the reports of successive Imperial Conferences including that held in London in 1926, which defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of Great Britain and the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". That Conference also recognized that as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Simultaneously, with this change in the constitutional relationship between the several parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, there developed as a complementary aspect of nationhood the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations, the exercise of treaty-making powers and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in a number of foreign countries have characterized this phase in the growth of the Dominion of Canada. More explicit recognition of the implications of the principles of equality of status was accorded in the Statute of Westminster of 1931 which provided for the removal of the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pp. 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada", a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

PART III.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES.

Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of Canada. Members of the Senate

are appointed for life by the Governor General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's Representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the United Kingdom, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

Subsection 1.—The Governor General of Canada.

The Governor General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum, which is a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission and can exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor General in Council). The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The practice whereby the Governor General served as the medium of communication between the Canadian and the British Governments has been given up; since July 1, 1927, direct communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain has been instituted.

A list of the Governors General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1936.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.....	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.....	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.....	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.....	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.....	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.....	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.....	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.....	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.....	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon of Rattton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.....	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.....	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931
Lord Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, G.C.M.G., C.H.....	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935

Subsection 2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that

it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each generally assumes charge of one of the various Departments of Government, although one Minister may hold more than one portfolio at the same time, while other Ministers may be without portfolio.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and the dates of their tenures of office, together with the members of the Sixteenth Ministry, are given in Table 2. The complete list of the members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, as at Mar. 1, 1936, is added as Table 3.

2.—Ministries since Confederation and Members of the Sixteenth Ministry.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651-653. A list of the members of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Ministries appeared on pp. 76-77 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Members of the Fourteenth Ministry are listed at p. 69 of the 1930 Year Book and members of the Fifteenth Ministry on p. 67 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From July 1, 1867, to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister. From Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From Oct. 17, 1878, to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister. From June 16, 1891, to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister. From Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister. From Dec. 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister. From May 1, 1896, to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister. From July 11, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Conservative Administration.) From Oct. 10, 1911, to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Unionist Administration.) From Oct. 12, 1917, to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party".) From July 10, 1920, to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Dec. 29, 1921, to June 28, 1926.
13. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. From June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926.
14. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Sept. 25, 1926, to Aug. 6, 1930.
15. Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, Prime Minister. From Aug. 7, 1930, to Oct. 23, 1935.
16. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Oct. 23, 1935.

SIXTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Member of the Administration and Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Mines, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Minister of the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Charles Avery Dunning... ..	Oct. 23, 1935
Postmaster General.....	Hon. John Campbell Elliott, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. William Daum Euler.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Secretary of State of Canada.....	Hon. Fernand Rinfret.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie... ..	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Pensions and National Health.....	Hon. Charles Gavan Power, M.C., K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of National Revenue.....	Hon. James Lorimer Isley, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Fisheries.....	Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, K.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers.....	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Railways and Canals and Minister of Marine.....	Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe... ..	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. James Garfield Gardiner... ..	Oct. 28, 1935

3.—Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, According to Seniority Therein,¹ as at Mar. 1, 1936.

NOTE.—In this list the prefix Rt. Hon. indicates membership in the British Privy Council. Besides those mentioned in this list, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a Canadian member of the British Privy Council.

Name.	Date when Sworn In.	Name.	Date when Sworn In.
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock...	July 13, 1896	The Hon. George Newcombe Gordon...	Sept. 7, 1925
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick ⁵ ...	Feb. 11, 1902	The Hon. Herbert Marler ⁶ ...	Sept. 9, 1925
The Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth...	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey ⁷ ...	Sept. 16, 1925
The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux...	June 4, 1906	The Hon. Walter Edward Foster...	Sept. 26, 1925
The Rt. Hon. George P. Graham...	Aug. 30, 1907	The Hon. Philippe Roy ⁶ ...	Feb. 9, 1926
The Hon. R. Dandurand ² ...	Jan. 20, 1909	The Hon. Charles A. Dunning ² ...	Mar. 1, 1926
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King ³ ...	June 2, 1909	The Hon. John C. Elliott ² ...	Mar. 8, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. James D. Chaplin...	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. George Burpee Jones...	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Robert Rogers...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Donald Sutherland...	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Raymond Ducharme Morand...	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Sir John Douglas Hazen...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. John Alexander Macdonald...	July 13, 1926
The Hon. William James Roche...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. John Leo Chabot...	July 19, 1926
The Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel...	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Eugène Paquet...	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. Martin Burrell...	Oct. 16, 1911	The Hon. Guillaume André Fauteux...	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. Charles Marcell...	Feb. 15, 1912	The Hon. Lucien Cannon...	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin...	Oct. 20, 1914	The Hon. Peter John Veniot...	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen...	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. William D. Euler ² ...	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude...	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. Fernand Rinfret ² ...	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes...	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. Peter Heenan...	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Albert Sévigny...	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. James Layton Ralston...	Oct. 8, 1926
The Hon. Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne...	Oct. 3, 1917	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin...	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. James Alexander Calder...	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Thomas Ahearn...	Jan. 16, 1928
The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell...	Oct. 12, 1917	The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald...	Oct. 18, 1929
The Hon. Sydney Chilton Mewburn...	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. William Frederick Kay...	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar ² ...	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan...	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean...	Oct. 23, 1917	The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie ⁶ ...	June 27, 1930
The Hon. Hugh Guthrie...	July 5, 1919	The Hon. Arthur C. Hardy...	July 31, 1930
The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton...	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. Arthur Sauvé...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie...	Aug. 12, 1919	The Hon. Murray MacLaren...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy...	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Rupert W. Wigmofe...	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Charles Hazlitt Cahan...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes...	Feb. 22, 1921	The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter...	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Alfred Duranleau...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens...	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Robert James Manion...	Sept. 22, 1921	The Hon. Maurice Dupré...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. James Robert Wilson...	Sept. 26, 1921	The Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon...	Aug. 7, 1930
The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett ⁴ ...	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. Robert Weir...	Aug. 8, 1930
The Hon. Ernest Lapointe ² ...	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson...	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp...	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. W. D. Herridge...	June 17, 1931
The Hon. Charles Stewart...	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews...	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. William Richard Motherwell...	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson...	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. James Murdock...	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Grote Stirling...	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. John Ewan Sinclair...	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. George Reginald Geary...	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. James H. King...	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. William Gordon Ernst...	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Edward Mortimer Macdonald...	April 12, 1923	The Hon. James Earl Lawson...	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Edward James McMurray...	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. Samuel Gobeil...	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin ² ...	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. Lucien Henri Gendron...	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. William Earl Rowe...	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. Onésime Gagnon...	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. Charles Gavan Power ² ...	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. James Lorimer Isley ² ...	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud ² ...	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers ² ...	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe ² ...	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. James Garfield Gardiner ² ...	Nov. 4, 1935

¹ As in the case of Privy Counsellors of the United Kingdom, members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada take rank *inter se* according to the dates of their being sworn in. ² Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. ³ Ranks as the Prime Minister of Canada. ⁴ Ranks as the Leader of the Opposition. ⁵ Ranks as retired Chief Justice of Canada. ⁶ Canadian Ministers abroad. ⁷ High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain.

In Table 4 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1936.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1936.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament. ⁷
1st Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118 ¹	Aug., Sept., 1867. ³ Sept. 24, 1867. ⁴ July 8, 1872. ⁵ 4 y., 9 m., 15 d. ⁶
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	
2nd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81 ²	July, Aug., Sept., 1872. ³ Sept. 3, 1872. ⁴ Jan. 2, 1874. ⁵ 1 y., 4 m., 0 d. ⁶
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	
3rd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874. ³ Feb. 21, 1874. ⁴ Aug. 17, 1875. ⁵ 4 y., 5 m., 25 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878. ³ May 7, 1878. ⁴ May 18, 1882. ⁵ 3 y., 5 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	
5th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882. ³ Aug. 7, 1882. ⁴ Jan. 15, 1887. ⁵ 4 y., 5 m., 10 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	
6th Parliament.....	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887. ³ April 7, 1887. ⁴ Feb. 3, 1891. ⁵ 3 y., 9 m., 27 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	
7th Parliament.....	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	Mar. 5, 1891. ³ April 25, 1891. ⁴ April 24, 1896. ⁵ 5 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament.....	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	June 23, 1896. ³ July 13, 1896. ⁴ Oct. 9, 1900. ⁵ 4 y., 2 m., 26 d. ⁶
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	
9th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900. ³ Dec. 5, 1900. ⁴ Sept. 29, 1904. ⁵ 3 y., 9 m., 26 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	
10th Parliament.....	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904. ³ Dec. 15, 1904. ⁴ Sept. 17, 1908. ⁵ 3 y., 9 m., 4 d. ⁶
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	
11th Parliament.....	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908. ³ Dec. 3, 1908. ⁴ July 29, 1911. ⁵ 2 y., 7 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196 ⁸	
12th Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	Sept. 21, 1911. ³ Oct. 7, 1911. ⁴ Oct. 6, 1917. ⁵ 6 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173 ⁹	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127 ¹⁰	
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207 ¹⁰	
13th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	Dec. 17, 1917. ³ Feb. 27, 1918. ⁴ Oct. 4, 1921. ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 6 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	

¹ Adjourned from Dec. 21, 1867, to Mar. 12, 1868, to allow the local legislatures to meet. ² Adjourned May 23 till Aug. 13. ³ Period of general elections. ⁴ Writs returnable. ⁵ Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶ Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷ The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. ⁸ Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19 to July 18. ⁹ Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19, 1912, to Jan. 14, 1913. ¹⁰ Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7 to Mar. 19, 1917.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1936—concluded.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament. ⁷
14th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921. ³ — Dec 9 ^a . Jan. 14, 1922. ⁴ Sept. 5, 1925. ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 26 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	
15th Parliament.....	1st	Jan. 7, 1926	July 2, 1926	177 ¹	Oct. 29, 1925. ³ Dec. 7, 1925. ⁴ July 2, 1926. ⁵ 208 d. ⁶
16th Parliament.....	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	April 14, 1927	73 ²	Sept. 14, 1926. ³ Nov. 2, 1926. ⁴ May 30, 1930. ⁵ 3 y., 7 m., 0 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 28, 1928	June 11, 1928	138	
	3rd	Feb. 7, 1929	June 14, 1929	128	
	4th	Feb. 20, 1930	May 30, 1930	100	
17th Parliament.....	1st	Sept. 8, 1930	Sept. 22, 1930	15	July 28, 1930. ³ Aug. 18, 1930. ⁴ Aug. 15, 1935. ⁵ 4 y., 11 m., 29 d. ⁶
	2nd	Mar. 12, 1931	Aug. 3, 1931	145	
	3rd	Feb. 4, 1932	May 26, 1932	113	
	4th	Oct. 6, 1932	May 27, 1933	169 ⁸	
	5th	Jan. 25, 1934	July 3, 1934	160	
	6th	Jan. 17, 1935	July 5, 1935	170	
18th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 6, 1936	—	—	Oct. 14, 1935. ³ Nov. 9, 1935. ⁴

¹ Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. ² Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. ³ Period of general elections. ⁴ Writs returnable. ⁵ Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶ Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷ The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. ⁸ Not including days (65) of adjournment from Nov. 25 to Jan. 30.

A brief résumé of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

Subsection 3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in Sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.* In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada, specified in Schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada". Further, under Section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that "in the case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members". "Prince Edward Island, when admitted, shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively". In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 76, while the maximum number of 78 (Sec. 28) was to be 82, Sec. 26 containing a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases, to represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

*A senator's sessional indemnity is normally \$4,000.

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3 and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the Census of 1881 and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the Census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903, 3 Edw. VII, c. 42, provided for an increase in the representation of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the former Northwest Territories in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by 4 members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by Section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership. A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in Section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, Subsection 6 of Sec. 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. If Newfoundland were admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators would be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 5 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no change has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Mar. 1, 1936 in Table 6.

5.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1936.

Province.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915-1936.
(1) Ontario.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces.....	—	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba.....	—	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1936.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.	Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island— (4 senators).		Quebec—concluded.	
Hughes, James J.....	Souris.	Raymond, Donat.....	Montreal.
MacArthur, Creelman.....	Summerside.	Lemieux, R., P.C.....	Montreal.
Sinclair, John E., P.C.....	Emerald.	Tobin, E. W.....	Bromptonville.
Macdonald, John A., P.C.....	Cardigan.	Parent, G.....	Quebec.
Nova Scotia— (10 senators).		Prévost, J.-E.....	St. Jérôme.
McLennan, John S.....	Sydney.	Ballantyne, C. C.....	Montreal.
Tanner, C. E.....	Pictou.	Rainville, J. H.....	St. Lambert.
Duff, Wm.....	Lunenburg.	Brown, A. J.....	Montreal.
Logan, H. J.....	Parrsboro.	Fauteux, G. A., P.C.....	Outremont.
Dennis, W. H.....	Halifax.	Morand, L.....	Quebec.
MacDonald, J. A.....	St. Peters.	Sauvé, Arthur, P.C.....	St. Eustache.
Rhodes, Edgar N., P.C.....	Amherst.	Paquet, Eugène.....	Bonaventure.
Cantley, Thomas.....	New Glasgow.	Fortin, Emile.....	Lévis.
Quinn, Felix P.....	Halifax.	Bourgeois, Charles.....	Three Rivers.
Robicheau, John L. P.....	Maxwellton.	Ontario— (24 senators).	
New Brunswick— (10 senators).		Gordon, George.....	North Bay.
Bourque, T. J.....	Richibucto.	Smith, E. D.....	Winona.
McDonald, J. A.....	Shediac.	Donnelly, J. J.....	Pinkerton.
Black, Frank B.....	Sackville.	Lynch-Staunton, G.....	Hamilton.
Turgeon, Onésiphore.....	Bathurst.	White, G. V.....	Pembroke.
Robinson, C. W.....	Moncton.	Macdonell, A. H., C.M.G.....	Toronto.
Copp, A. B., P.C.....	Sackville.	Hardy, A. C., P.C.....	Brockville.
Foster, W. E., P.C. (Speaker)	Saint John.	Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.....	Toronto.
Jones, George B., P.C.....	Apoahqui.	Graham, Rt. Hon. George P., P.C.....	Brockville.
Léger, Antoine J.....	Moncton.	McGuire, William H.....	Toronto.
Smith, Benjamin F.....	East Florenceville.	Spence, James H.....	Toronto.
Quebec— (24 senators).		Little, Edgar S.....	London.
Dandurand, R., P.C.....	Montreal.	Lacasse, Gustave.....	Tecumseh.
Casgrain, J. P. B.....	Montreal.	Horsely, H. H.....	Cressy.
Wilson, J. M.....	Montreal.	Wilson, Cairine R.....	Ottawa.
Pope, Rufus H.....	Cookshire.	Murdock, J., P.C.....	Ottawa.
Beaubien, C. P.....	Montreal.	Meighen, Rt. Hon. A., P.C.....	Toronto.
L'Espérance, D. O.....	Quebec.	Hocken, H. C.....	Toronto.
White, R. S.....	Montreal.	Fripp, A. E.....	Ottawa.
Blondin, P. E., P.C.....	St. François du Lac.	Côté, L.....	Ottawa.
Chapais, Sir Thomas.....	Quebec.	Sutherland, Donald, P.C.....	Ingersoll.
Webster, L. C.....	Montreal.	Arthurs, James.....	Parry Sound.
		Fallis, Iva C.....	Peterborough, R.R.
			No. 3.
		O'Connor, Frank P.....	Toronto.

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1936—con.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.	Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Manitoba —(6 senators).		Alberta —(6 senators).	
Sharpe, W. H.....	Manitou.	Michener, Edward.....	Calgary.
McMeans, L.....	Winnipeg.	Harmer, Wm. J.....	Edmonton.
Bénard, Aimé.....	Winnipeg.	Griesbach, W. A., C.B.,	
Molloy, J. P.....	Morris.	C.M.G.....	Edmonton.
Mullins, Henry A.....	Winnipeg.	Buchanan, W. A.....	Lethbridge.
Haig, John T.....	Winnipeg.	Riley, Daniel E.....	High River.
		Burns, P.....	Calgary.
Saskatchewan —(6 senators).		British Columbia —	
Laird, H. W.....	Regina.	(6 senators).	
Calder, J. A., P.C.....	Regina.	Barnard, G. H.....	Victoria.
Gillis, A. B.....	Whitewood.	Taylor, J. D.....	New Westminster.
Marcotte, A.....	Ponteix.	Green, R. F.....	Victoria.
Horner, R. B.....	Blaine Lake.	King, J. H., P.C.....	Victoria.
Aseltine, W. M.....	Rosetown.	McRae, A. D., C.B.....	Vancouver.
		McDonald, Charles.....	Vancouver.

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons.

In Section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick".* Further, under Section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the Census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

- "(1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;
- "(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);
- "(3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;
- "(4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;
- "(5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament".

Again, in Section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed".

*The sessional indemnity of a member of the House of Commons is normally \$4,000.

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in Section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof".

Again in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province".

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21, and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the 9 additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), 6 members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

Results of the second census, that of 1881, necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census, of 1891, was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census, of 1901, resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By Chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1902, a member was added for the Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the

changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and the admission to Confederation in 1905 of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the Quinquennial Census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The Census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the figure to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act, already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had 4 senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19.) The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the Census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under Subsection 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted p. 79), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it had been stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The Census of 1931 showed a further decrease in the rate of growth of the population of Canada, a gain of only 18.08 p.c. being recorded from 1921 to 1931, as against 21.94 p.c. in the previous decade. Under the provisions of the Representation Act, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 54), Nova Scotia lost two members and New Brunswick one, while Alberta and British Columbia gained one and two members respectively, the total number of members in the House of Commons remaining at 245. The whole problem of redistribution arising out of the 1931 Census was treated *in extenso* at pp. 76-77 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the eighteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 7.

7.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1935.

Province.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925. ¹	1935.
Ont.....	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82	82
Que.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
N.S.....	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14	12
N.B.....	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11	10
Man.....	—	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17	17
B.C.....	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14	16
P.E.I.....	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sask.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	10	10	10	16	16	21	21
Alta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	12	12	16	17
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals..	181	200	206	206	211	215	215	213	213	214	221	221	235	235	245	245

¹ The representation at the general elections of 1926 and 1930 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the growth of the population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows: 1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283; 1931, 44,186, being one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec exclusive of Ungava.

Constituencies and Representatives in the Eighteenth Parliament.—A complete list of the constituencies, with their 1931 populations, the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of Oct. 14, 1935, together with the names and addresses of those then elected to the House of Commons of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in Table 8. Changes occurring at subsequent by-elections to Mar. 1, 1936, are indicated in the footnotes.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935.

Province and Electoral District.	Popula- tion, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Prince Edward Island— (4 members).					
Kings.....	19,147	11,536	9,710	Grant, T. V.....	Montague, P.E.I.
Prince.....	31,500	18,281	14,355	MacLean, A. E.....	New Waterford, P.E.I.
Queens.....	37,391	23,467	37,576	Larabee, J. J. ²	Eldon, P.E.I.
				Sinclair, F.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia— (12 members).					
Antigonish-Guysborough..	25,516	15,030	11,606	Duff, W ³	Lunenburg, N.S.
Cape Breton North— Victoria.....	31,615	17,542	13,965	Cameron, D. A.....	Sydney, N.S.
Cape Breton South.....	65,198	34,969	28,472	Hartigan, D. J.....	New Waterford, N.S.
Colchester-Hants.....	44,444	26,953	21,064	Purdy, G. T.....	Truro, N.S.
Cumberland.....	36,366	22,239	17,270	Cochrane, K. J.....	Port Greville, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings....	50,859	32,079	23,119	Illesley, Hon. J. L.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Halifax.....	100,204	60,503	85,986	Isnor, G. B.....	Halifax, N.S.
				Finn, R. E.....	

¹ Each voter could vote for two candidates.

² Mr. Larabee having accepted an office

of emolument under the Crown, Hon. Charles A. Dunning was elected by acclamation, Dec. 31, 1935.

³ Mr. W. Duff was appointed to the Senate on Feb. 28, 1936.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Nova Scotia —concluded.					
Inverness-Richmond.....	35,768	21,206	16,929	MacLennan, D.....	Inverness, N.S.
Pictou.....	39,018	23,197	19,240	McCulloch, H. B.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	42,286	26,562	19,935	Kinley, J. J.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	41,572	24,033	17,937	Pottier, V. J.....	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick — (10 members).					
Charlotte.....	21,337	13,577	10,622	Hill, B. M.....	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester.....	41,914	20,442	15,993	Veniot, Hon. P. J.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent.....	23,478	12,375	9,628	Robichaud, L. P. A.....	Richibucto, N.B.
Northumberland.....	34,124	17,859	13,744	Barry, J. P.....	Chatham, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska.....	54,386	26,407	17,858	Michaud, Hon. J. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Royal.....	31,026	19,543	15,723	Brooks, A. J.....	Sussex, N.B.
Saint John-Albert.....	69,292	41,404	31,948	Ryan, W. M.....	Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton.....	35,703	20,290	15,831	Patterson, J. E. J.....	Florenceville, N.B.
Westmorland.....	57,506	32,549	26,177	Emmerson, H. R.....	Dorchester, N.B.
York-Sunbury.....	39,453	24,820	19,961	Clark, W. G.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec — (65 members).					
Argenteuil.....	19,379	11,122	9,059	Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir George.....	Ottawa, Ont. Lacroix, Que.
Beauce.....	51,614	24,342	17,363	Lacroix, E.....	Montreal, Que.
Beauharnois-Laprairie.....	42,104	20,582	14,158	Raymond, M.....	Quebec, Que.
Bellechasse.....	27,480	13,485	9,320	Boulanger, O. L.....	Louiseville, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé.....	35,545	19,650	15,607	Ferron, J. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Bonaventure.....	36,184	18,571	14,616	Macell, Hon. C.....	Notre Dame de Stan- bridge, Que.
Brome-Missisquoi.....	32,069	18,951	15,225	Gosselin, L.....	Laprairie, Que.
Chambly-Rouville.....	39,648	23,183	18,385	Dupuis, V.....	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Champlain.....	37,526	18,860	15,598	Brunelle, H. E.....	Amos, Que.
Chapleau.....	24,328	13,120	9,101	Blais, F., Sr.....	Montreal, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay.....	55,594	25,661	18,869	Casgrain, Hon. P. F.....	Aubrey, Que.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon.....	24,412	13,756	11,163	Black, D. E.....	Chicoutimi, Que.
Chicoutimi.....	55,724	25,558	20,703	Dubuc, J. E. A.....	Chartierville, Que.
Compton.....	31,858	16,432	13,886	Blanchette, J. A.....	St. Malachie, Que.
Dorchester.....	27,156	12,775	10,588	Tremblay, L. D. S.....	Arthabaska, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska.....	53,338	29,348	22,778	Girouard, W.....	Percé, Que.
Gaspé.....	47,160	23,130	17,904	Brasset, M.....	Hull, Que.
Hull.....	49,196	25,312	21,137	Fournier, A.....	Joliette, Que.
Joliette-L'Assomption- Montcalm.....	56,444	30,363	18,008	Ferland, C. E.....	St. Anne de la Poca- tière, Que.
Kamouraska.....	30,853	15,180	10,514	Bouchard, G.....	Mont Laurier, Que.
Labelle.....	36,953	18,299	12,825	Lalonde, M.....	Roberval, Que.
Lake St. John-Roberval.....	50,253	22,996	19,672	Sylvestre, A.....	St. Scholastique, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains.....	26,224	13,828	11,649	Lacombe, L.....	Lévis, Que.
Lévis.....	28,548	14,645	12,770	Dussault, J. E.....	St. Flavien, Que.
Lotbinière.....	38,546	20,376	15,268	Verville, J. A.....	Price, Que.
Matapédia-Matane.....	39,977	18,524	14,433	Lapointe, A. J.....	Laurierville, Que.
Mégantic-Frontenac.....	44,440	20,370	16,304	Roberge, E.....	L'Islet, Que.
Montmagny-L'Islet.....	30,869	15,636	11,843	Fafard, J. F.....	Gentilly, Que.
Nicolet-Yamaska.....	39,219	20,790	16,592	Dubois, L.....	Chapeau, Que.
Pontiac.....	43,045	28,147	18,465	McDonald, W. R.....	Quebec, Que.
Portneuf.....	37,383	19,046	15,602	Cannon, Hon. L. J.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec East.....	58,145	30,330	25,442	Lapointe, Hon. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South.....	33,441	23,027	18,167	Power, Hon. C. G.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West and South.....	43,617	23,337	19,365	Parent, C.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency.....	40,274	20,386	17,359	Lacroix, W.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Richelieu-Verchères.....	35,901	20,067	14,567	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.....	Bromptonville, Que.
Richmond-Wolfe.....	36,568	18,258	14,946	Mullins, J. P.....	Timouki, Que.
Rimouski.....	40,208	19,827	14,581	Fiset, Sir Eugène.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot.....	42,820	25,133	16,089	Fontaine, T. A.....	St. Jean, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville- Napierville.....	32,259	18,502	10,910	Rhéaume, M.....	Grand mère, Que.
St. Maurice-Lafèche.....	45,450	21,943	17,035	Crête, J. A.....	

¹Hon. L. Cannon having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Dr. P. Gauthier was elected by acclamation, Jan. 20, 1936.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Quebec—concluded.					
Shefford.....	28,262	16,499	13,595	Leclerc, J. H.....	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke.....	37,386	21,979	18,085	Howard, C. B.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stenstead.....	25,118	15,636	11,765	Davidson, R. G.....	North Hatley, Que.
Témiscouata.....	42,679	20,718	15,347	Pouliot, J. F.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Terrebonne.....	38,940	20,748	15,389	Parent, L. E.....	Ste. Agathe, Que.
Three Rivers.....	44,223	25,547	20,587	Gariépy, W.....	Trois Rivières, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	21,114	11,643	8,848	Thauvette, J.....	Vaudreuil, Que.
Wright.....	27,107	14,284	10,783	Perras, F. W.....	Gracefield, Que.
Montreal Island— (16 members)					
Cartier.....	61,280	41,375	21,390	Jacobs, S. W.....	Westmount, Que.
Hochelaga.....	78,353	44,009	30,688	St-Père, E. C.....	Montreal, Que.
Jacques-Cartier.....	42,671	20,957	19,120	Mallette, J. L. V.....	Pte. Claire, Que.
Laurier.....	68,784	41,160	28,134	Bertrand, E.....	Westmount, Que.
Maisonnette-Rosemount.....	64,845	35,455	26,150	Fournier, S.....	Montreal, Que.
Mercier.....	66,651	34,906	24,706	Jean, J.....	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal.....	65,012	46,133	33,224	Walsh, W. A.....	Outremont, Que.
Outremont.....	46,136	28,804	20,616	Vien, T.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Ann.....	38,673	20,665	15,803	Hushion, W. J.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Antoine-Westmount.....	50,009	35,330	22,322	White, R. S.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Denis.....	76,930	44,936	31,049	Denis, A.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Henry.....	78,127	42,606	30,096	Mercier, P.....	Montreal, Que.
St. James.....	89,374	54,760	37,672	Rinfret, Hon. F.....	Ottawa, Ont.
St. Lawrence-St. George.....	40,213	22,549	14,329	Cahan, Hon. C. H.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary.....	77,472	46,573	32,951	Deslauriers, H.....	Montreal, Que.
Verdun.....	63,144	36,338	25,347	Wermerlinger, E. J.....	Verdun, Que.
Ontario— (82 members).					
Algoma East.....	27,925	14,617	10,627	Farquhar, T.....	Mindemoya, Ont.
Algoma West.....	35,618	20,152	14,949	Hamilton, H. S.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant.....	21,202	12,257	9,727	Wood, G. E.....	Cainsville, Ont.
Brantford City.....	32,274	20,969	16,897	Macdonald, W. R.....	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce.....	29,842	18,903	15,007	Tomlinson, W. R.....	Port Elgin, Ont.
Carleton.....	31,305	19,585	16,311	Hyndman, A. B.....	Carp, Ont.
Cochrane.....	58,284	34,225	19,844	Bradette, J. A.....	Cochrane, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe.....	27,394	20,518	15,654	Rowe, Hon. W. E.....	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham.....	25,782	17,084	13,964	Rickard, W. F.....	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin.....	43,436	29,382	22,694	Mills, W. H.....	Sparta, Ont.
Essex East.....	51,718	26,224	19,470	Martin, P.....	Walkerville, Ont.
Essex South.....	31,970	18,088	13,144	Clark, S. M.....	Harrow, Ont.
Essex West.....	75,350	41,706	26,630	McLarty, N. A.....	Windsor, Ont.
Fort William.....	34,656	17,362	13,895	McIvor, D.....	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington.....	26,455	17,399	14,512	Campbell, C. A.....	Northbrook, Ont.
Glengary.....	18,666	11,073	8,858	MacRae, J. D.....	Apple Hill, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas.....	32,425	22,044	17,199	Casselman, A. C.....	Prescott, Ont.
Grey-Bruce.....	35,736	23,394	18,110	Macphail, A. C.....	Ceylon, Ont.
Grey North.....	34,407	23,136	17,908	(Miss).....	Owen Sound, Ont.
Haldimand.....	21,428	13,927	11,388	Telford, W. P.....	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton.....	26,558	17,430	13,262	Senn, M. C.....	Burlington, Ont.
Hamilton East.....	66,771	40,715	28,421	Cleaver, H.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West.....	56,305	33,726	23,961	Brown, A. A.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough.....	27,160	16,955	12,910	Wilton, H. E.....	Norwood, Ont.
Hastings South.....	39,327	25,122	20,603	Ferguson, R. S.....	Belleville, Ont.
Huron North.....	26,095	17,897	14,067	Cameron, C. A.....	Wingham, Ont.
Huron-Perth.....	22,661	14,672	10,851	Deachman, R. J.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River.....	39,834	21,892	14,736	Golding, W. H.....	Kenora, Ont.
Kent.....	50,994	29,576	18,964	McKinnon, H. B.....	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City.....	26,180	17,020	13,367	Rutherford, J. W.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Lambton-Kent.....	34,686	21,053	15,246	Rogers, Hon. N. M.....	Watford, Ont.
Lambton West.....	32,601	20,912	15,157	McKenzie, H. A.....	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark.....	32,856	21,679	17,763	Gray, R. W.....	Almonte, Ont.
Leeds.....	35,157	22,975	19,229	Thompson, T. A.....	Brockville, Ont.
Lincoln.....	54,199	34,429	26,425	Stewart, Hon. H. A.....	St. Catharines, Ont.
London.....	59,821	41,871	30,522	Lockhart, N. J. M.....	London, Ont.
Middlesex East.....	34,788	22,173	16,012	Betts, F. C.....	Lucan, Ont.
				Ross, D. G.....	

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—concluded.					
Middlesex West.....	23,632	15,269	11,719	Elliot, Hon. J. C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario.....	35,513	23,012	17,428	Furniss, S. J.	Brechin, Ont.
Nipissing.....	88,597	47,870	33,649	Hurtubise, J. R.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk.....	31,359	19,503	14,521	Taylor, W. H.	Scotland, Ont.
Northumberland.....	30,727	20,294	16,583	Fraser, W. A.	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario.....	45,139	27,291	20,947	Moore, W. H.	Dunbarton, Ont.
Ottawa East.....	51,667	33,259	26,407	Chevrier, E. R. E.	Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa West.....	78,656	55,759	44,671	Ahearn, T. F.	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford.....	47,825	30,980	24,119	Rennie, A. S.	Tilsonburg, Ont.
Parry Sound.....	26,193	15,526	11,543	Slaght, A. G.	Toronto, Ont.
Peel.....	28,156	19,303	16,045	Graydon, G.	Brampton, Ont.
Perth.....	47,816	30,670	23,702	Sanderson, F. G.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Peterborough West.....	37,042	23,566	19,022	Duffus, J. J.	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur.....	35,313	17,608	12,623	Howe, Hon. C. D.	Ottawa, Ont.
Proscott.....	24,596	13,665	11,343	Bertrand, E. O.	L'Orignal, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox.....	28,697	18,960	15,056	Tustin, G. J.	Napanee, Ont.
Renfrew North.....	27,230	16,033	12,212	McKay, M.	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South.....	26,986	15,800	11,960	McCann, J. J.	Renfrew, Ont.
Russell.....	26,899	14,761	11,717	Goulet, A.	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East.....	36,572	21,156	16,385	McLean, G. A.	Orillia, Ont.
Simcoe North.....	29,224	18,852	14,608	McCuaig, D. F.	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont.....	32,524	20,627	17,036	Chevrier, L.	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming.....	37,594	23,306	15,890	Little, W.	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Victoria.....	31,841	21,338	17,060	McNevin, B.	Emmeme, Ont.
Waterloo North.....	53,777	32,847	20,369	Euler, Hon. W. D.	Ottawa, Ont.
Waterloo South.....	36,075	22,823	16,912	Edwards, A. M.	Galt, Ont.
Welland.....	82,731	47,071	34,614	Damude, A. B.	Fonthill, Ont.
Wellington North.....	27,677	16,319	12,878	Blair, J. K.	Arthur, Ont.
Wellington South.....	35,856	22,614	16,988	Gladstone, R. W.	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth.....	66,943	40,843	30,488	Lennard, F. E., Jr.	Dundas, Ont.
York East.....	66,194	46,215	33,703	McGregor, R. H.	Toronto, Ont.
York North.....	43,323	26,148	20,000	Mulock, W. P.	Toronto, Ont.
York South.....	60,350	42,998	31,237	Lawson, Hon. J. E.	Toronto, Ont.
York West.....	55,881	34,441	25,930	Streight, J. E. L.	Toronto, Ont.
City of Toronto—					
(11 members).					
Broadview.....	57,523	39,804	28,053	Church, T. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Danforth.....	41,824	29,034	21,135	Harris, J. H.	Toronto, Ont.
Davenport.....	57,039	40,454	27,772	MacNichol, J. R.	Toronto, Ont.
Eglinton.....	54,859	43,141	31,894	Baker, R. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Greenwood.....	57,296	39,089	27,878	Massey, D.	Toronto, Ont.
High Park.....	52,971	37,131	27,550	Anderson, A. J.	Toronto, Ont.
Parkdale.....	51,398	34,994	24,408	Spence, D.	Toronto, Ont.
Rosedale.....	53,081	36,755	23,793	Clarke, H. G.	Toronto, Ont.
St. Paul's.....	62,283	43,115	26,821	Ross, D. G.	Toronto, Ont.
Spadina.....	82,127	52,160	34,318	Factor, S.	Toronto, Ont.
Trinity.....	60,806	39,643	26,973	Plaxton, H. J.	Toronto, Ont.
Manitoba—					
(17 members).					
Brandon.....	40,483	22,262	17,059	Beaubier, D. W.	Brandon, Man.
Churchill.....	32,133	13,863	9,084	Crerar, Hon. T. A.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dauphin.....	37,703	20,491	15,405	Ward, W. J.	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar.....	30,547	14,412	10,282	Winkler, H. W.	Morden, Man.
Macdonald.....	34,948	18,567	14,290	Weir, W. G.	Carman, Man.
Marquette.....	37,468	20,842	15,849	Glen, J. A.	Russell, Man.
Neepawa.....	28,346	16,456	12,767	MacKenzie, F. D.	Neepawa, Man.
Portage la Prairie.....	25,569	13,946	11,015	Leader, H.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Provencher.....	32,613	15,172	10,179	Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
St. Boniface.....	31,289	16,484	13,082	Howden, J. P.	St. Boniface, Man.
Selkirk.....	52,222	26,411	19,650	Thorson, J. T.	Winnipeg, Man.
Souris.....	25,094	13,051	10,675	McDonald, G. W.	Boissevain, Man.
Springfield.....	42,350	21,276	14,593	Turner, J. M.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North.....	74,762	37,764	29,321	Heaps, A. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre.....	59,004	34,253	24,797	Woodsworth, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South.....	51,518	31,160	25,085	Mutch, L. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre.....	64,090	41,323	31,456	Maybank, R.	Fort Garry, Man.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—concluded.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Saskatchewan— (21 members).					
Assiniboia.....	41,036	18,833	14,975	McKenzie, R. I.....	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt.....	41,172	20,051	15,120	Fleming, H. R.....	Humboldt, Sask.
Kindersley.....	39,632	17,798	13,891	Elliott, O. B.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Lake Centre.....	42,532	19,169	15,441	Johnston, J. F.....	Bladworth, Sask.
Mackenzie.....	46,171	23,634	15,424	MacMillan, J. A.....	Wadena, Sask.
Maple Creek.....	42,428	19,572	15,023	Evans, C. R.....	Piapot, Sask.
Melfort.....	40,687	24,567	19,004	McLean, M.....	Eldersley, Sask.
Melville.....	48,910	23,175	18,455	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Moose Jaw.....	43,668	21,562	16,505	Ross, J. G.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford.....	41,513	23,025	15,718	McIntosh, C. R.....	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert.....	39,869	21,085	16,724	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. M.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle.....	38,015	19,392	15,811	Perley, E. B.....	Wolseley, Sask.
Regina City.....	53,209	30,823	24,969	McNiven, D. A.....	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown-Biggar.....	40,512	18,735	15,277	Coldwell, M. J. W.....	Regina, Sask.
Rosthern.....	43,885	19,153	13,291	Tucker, W. A.....	Rosthern, Sask.
Saskatoon City.....	47,362	26,138	19,415	Young, A. M.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Swift Current.....	46,447	19,206	14,789	Bothwell, C. E.....	Swift Current, Sask.
The Battlefords.....	45,064	23,752	18,417	Needham, J.....	Unity, Sask.
Weyburn.....	44,710	19,635	16,290	Douglas, T. C.....	Weyburn, Sask.
Wood Mountain.....	44,558	18,875	15,046	Donnelly, T. F.....	Meyronne, Sask.
Yorkton.....	50,405	23,206	17,951	McPhee, G. W.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta— (17 members).					
Acadia.....	37,423	16,104	10,594	Quelch, V.....	Morrin, Alta.
Athabaska.....	39,102	19,339	10,580	Rowe, P. J.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Battle River.....	41,881	21,223	13,613	Fair, R.....	Paradise Valley, Alta.
Bow River.....	44,491	20,687	14,317	Johnston, C. E.....	Three Hills, Alta.
Calgary East.....	44,745	25,449	18,184	Landeryou, J. C.....	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West.....	41,418	24,919	18,361	Bennett, Rt. Hon. R. B.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Camrose.....	42,717	20,344	13,392	Marshall, J. A.....	Bashaw, Alta.
Edmonton East.....	46,086	24,956	16,449	Hall, W. S.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West.....	39,712	25,919	18,134	MacKinnon, J. A.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Jasper-Edson.....	47,394	25,316	14,846	Kuhl, W. F.....	Spruce Grove, Alta.
Lethbridge.....	44,708	18,009	12,898	Blackmore, J. H.....	Raymond, Alta.
Macleod.....	44,325	20,456	14,583	Hansell, E. G.....	Vulcan, Alta.
Medicine Hat.....	40,986	18,601	13,099	Mitchell, A. H.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River.....	43,761	22,443	11,756	Pelletier, R. A.....	Falher, Alta.
Red Deer.....	39,758	21,989	13,379	Poole, E. J.....	Calgary, Alta.
Vegreville.....	47,768	20,678	13,620	Hayhurst, W.....	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin.....	45,330	22,524	13,302	Jacques, N.....	Mirror, Alta.
British Columbia— (16 members).					
Cariboo.....	26,094	15,202	10,480	Turgeon, J. G.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Comox-Alberni.....	28,379	13,533	10,041	Neill, A. W.....	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley.....	31,377	16,579	12,758	Barber, H. J.....	Chilliwack, B.C.
Kamloops.....	29,249	15,931	11,296	O'Neill, T. J.....	Kamloops, B.C.
Kootenay East.....	25,662	12,708	10,175	Stevens, Hon. H. H.	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay West.....	32,556	15,507	11,923	Esling, W. K.....	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo.....	45,767	26,266	20,431	Taylor, J. S.....	Vancouver, B.C.
New Westminster.....	59,170	33,768	27,280	Reid, T.....	Newton, B.C.
Skeena.....	30,391	11,732	8,382	Hanson, O.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard.....	59,583	36,144	28,483	McGeer, G. G.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre.....	65,683	32,428	22,789	Mackenzie, Hon. I. A.	Ottawa, Ont.
Vancouver East.....	58,921	34,312	27,105	MacInnis, A.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North.....	48,906	28,122	21,804	MacNeil, C. G.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South.....	63,122	39,274	31,251	Green, H. C.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria.....	48,599	28,902	21,585	Plunkett, D. B.....	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	40,804	21,729	16,640	Stirling, Hon. G.....	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon— (1 member).					
Yukon.....	4,230	1,805	1,265	Black, M. L. (Mrs.)	Ottawa, Ont.

¹ Mr. McKenzie having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Hon. J. G. Gardiner was elected Jan. 6, 1936.

Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise.*

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualifications of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2), and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask. 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903-1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise was extended equally to women in 1917, and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualifications were required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rules as to changes of nationality, which were amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922, c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired

* Revised by John Thompson, Dominion Franchise Commissioner.

to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far as it applied to general elections.

The right to vote is at present provided for in the Dominion Franchise Act, (24-25 Geo. V, c. 51). The franchise is conferred upon all British subjects who are of the full age of twenty-one years and who have been ordinarily resident in Canada for at least one year and for three months resident in the electoral district in which application is made for registration.

Those denied the right to vote are: prisoners undergoing punishment for any offence; persons restrained of their liberty or management of their property by reason of mental disease; Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation who did not serve in the war 1914-1918; Judges appointed by Order in Council; persons who are disqualified under the law of Canada relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt and illegal practices; inmates of an institution which is maintained by any government or municipality for the housing of the poor; Eskimos, whether born in Canada or elsewhere; persons who are disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of a province in which they are residing, and who did not serve in the war of 1914-1918; in the province of British Columbia, every Doukhobor or any descendant of such, whether born in that province or elsewhere who is by the law of that province disqualified to vote at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province.

The Use of the Franchise.—The number of voters on the lists and the number of votes polled at the general elections of 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1935 are given in Table 9.

9.—Number of Voters and Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1935.

Province.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1925.	1926.	1930.	1935.	1925.	1926.	1930.	1935.
P. E. Island.....	45,454	46,208	46,985	53,284	49,558 ¹	55,569 ¹	59,519 ¹	61,641 ¹
Nova Scotia.....	277,073	273,712	275,762	304,313	222,883 ²	229,846 ²	268,727 ²	275,523 ²
New Brunswick...	211,190	210,028	207,006	229,266	152,652 ³	162,777 ³	186,277 ³	177,485
Quebec.....	1,124,998	1,133,633	1,351,585 ⁴	1,576,458	805,492	809,295	1,029,480 ⁵	1,162,862
Ontario.....	1,821,906	1,847,512	1,894,624	2,174,188	1,223,027 ⁴	1,226,267 ⁴	1,364,960 ⁴	1,608,244
Manitoba.....	250,505	257,244 ⁵	328,089	377,733	171,124	198,028 ⁵	235,192	284,589
Saskatchewan.....	346,791	353,471	410,400	451,386	197,246	246,460	331,652	347,536
Alberta.....	283,529	279,463	304,475 ⁴	368,956	161,423	157,993	201,635 ⁵	241,107
British Columbia.	244,352	262,262	333,326	382,117	183,748	185,345	243,631	292,423
Yukon.....	1,621	1,848	1,719	1,805	1,259	1,482	1,408	1,265
Totals.....	4,607,419	4,665,381⁵	5,153,971⁶	5,919,506	3,168,412	3,273,062⁵	3,922,481⁶	4,452,675

¹ Each voter in the double member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1935, 23,467 voters on the list cast 37,576 votes.

² Each voter in the double member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1935, 60,503 voters on the list cast 85,986 votes.

³ Each voter in the double member constituency of Saint John-Albert, N.B., had two votes; in 1930, 37,067 voters on the list cast 50,121 votes.

⁴ Each voter in the double member constituency of Ottawa, Ont., had two votes; in 1930, 61,535 voters on the list cast 97,369 votes.

⁵ Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation.

⁶ Not including two electoral districts in which the returns were by acclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments.

Table 10 gives the names and areas, as in 1936, of the several provinces, territories and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

10.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with Present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which Admission was Effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Fresh Water.	Total.
Ontario.....	July 1, 1867	Act of Imperial Parliament — The	363,282	49,300	412,582 ¹
Quebec.....	“ 1, 1867	British North America Act, 1867	523,534	71,000	594,534 ²
Nova Scotia.....	“ 1, 1867	(30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial	20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick.....	“ 1, 1867	Order in Council of May 22, 1867.	27,473 ³	512 ³	27,985
Manitoba.....	“ 15, 1870	Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870	219,723	26,789	246,512 ³
British Columbia.....	“ 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	359,279	6,976	366,255
P. E. Island.....	“ 1, 1873	Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	—	2,184
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42).....	237,975	13,725	251,700 ⁴
Alberta.....	“ 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3).....	248,800	6,485	255,285 ⁴
Yukon.....	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6).....	205,346	1,730	207,076
Mackenzie.....	Jan. 1, 1920	Order in Council, Mar. 16, 1918.....	493,225	34,265	527,490 ⁵
Keewatin.....	“ 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160 ⁵
Franklin.....	“ 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032 ⁵
Totals.....			3,466,556 ⁶	228,307 ⁶	3,694,863

¹ The area of Ontario was extended by the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40).

² Extended by Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45), and diminished in consequence of the award of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council (Mar. 1, 1927), whereby some 112,400 square miles of territory, formerly considered as part of Quebec, were assigned to Newfoundland.

³ Extended by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

⁴ Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the districts of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by minute of Canadian P.C., concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895.

⁵ By Order in Council, June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Acts of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were admitted into the Confederation. The original Northwest Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously defined by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, not included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec, and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

⁶ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, and governs with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec are now unicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. For detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table 11. Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1924 were given on pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book.

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1935, and Present Ministries.

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is styled "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.**

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873	D. A. Mackinnon.....	Oct. 3, 1904
Sir Robert Hodgson.....	Nov. 22, 1873	Benjamin Rogers.....	June 1, 1910
Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879	A. C. Macdonald.....	June 2, 1915
Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884	Murdock McKinnon.....	Sept. 3, 1919
Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 21, 1889	Frank R. Heartz.....	Sept. 8, 1924
Geo. W. Howlan.....	Feb. 21, 1894	Charles Dalton.....	Nov. 29, 1930
P. A. McIntyre.....	May 13, 1899	George D. DeBlois.....	Dec. 28, 1933

TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate General.....	Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., M.A.....	Jan. 14, 1936 Aug. 15, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. James P. McIntyre.....	Aug. 15, 1935
President of the Executive Council.....	Hon. Bradford W. LePage.....	Jan. 14, 1936
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William H. Dennis.....	Jan. 14, 1936
Minister of Education and Public Health.....	Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, K.C., B.A.....	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Lucas R. Allen.....	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. John A. Campbell.....	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Marin Gallant.....	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. T. William L. Prowse.....	Aug. 15, 1935

NOVA SCOTIA.**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.**

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir William F. Williams	July 1, 1867	Alfred G. Jones.....	Aug. 7, 1900
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	Duncan C. Fraser.....	Mar. 27, 1906
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	James D. McGregor.....	Oct. 18, 1910
Sir Edward Kenny (acting).....	May 31, 1870	David MacKeen.....	Oct. 19, 1915
Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873	McCallum Grant.....	Nov. 29, 1916
Sir Adams G. Archibald.....	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant.....	Mar. 21, 1922 ¹
Matthew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883	J. Robson Douglas.....	Jan. 23, 1925
A. W. McLelan.....	July 9, 1888	James C. Tory.....	Sept. 24, 1925
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 11, 1890	Frank Stanfield.....	Dec. 2, 1930
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 29, 1895 ¹	Walter H. Covert.....	Oct. 5, 1931

¹ Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of Council, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Attorney General and Minister of Lands and Forests.	Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. A. Stirling MacMillan.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Michael Dwyer.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing.....	Hon. John A. McDonald.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Health.....	Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Clarence W. Anderson.....	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. Willie Comeau.....	Sept. 5, 1933

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1935, and Present Ministries—continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	A. R. McClellan	Dec. 9, 1896
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William F. Todd	Feb. 24, 1923
John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893	Major-Gen. Hugh H. McLean	Dec. 28, 1928
John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893	Murray MacLaren	Feb. 5, 1935

TWENTIETH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Public Works	Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. F. W. Pirie	July 16, 1935
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Austin C. Taylor	July 16, 1935
Attorney General	Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Health	Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D.	July 16, 1935
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. C. T. Richard	July 16, 1935
President, Executive Council	Hon. A. P. Paterson	July 16, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. W. S. Anderson	July 16, 1935

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	Sir François Langelet	May 5, 1911
Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
Luc Letellier de St-Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
Théodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	L. P. Brodeur	Oct. 31, 1923
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	N. Perodeau	Jan. 8, 1924
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	Sir Lomer Gouin	Jan. 10, 1929
Sir Joseph A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892	H. G. Carroll	April 2, 1929
L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898	E. L. Patenaude	May 3, 1934
Sir Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1903 ¹		

¹ Second term.

SIXTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Hon. L. A. Taschereau	July 9, 1920
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Honoré Mercier	Aug. 25, 1919
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. L. A. David	Aug. 25, 1919
Attorney General	Hon. J. E. Perrault	April 24, 1929
Minister of Public Works and Mines	Hon. J. N. Francoeur	June 5, 1930
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. A. Godbout	Nov. 27, 1930
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. R. F. Stockwell	Oct. 26, 1932
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce	Hon. T. D. Bouchard	June 6, 1935
Minister of Colonization	Hon. Hector Authier	Mar. 12, 1936
Minister of Roads	Hon. P. E. Côté	Mar. 13, 1936
Minister of Labour, Game and Fisheries	Hon. Edgar Rochette	Mar. 13, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Jacob Nicol	July 25, 1934
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John Hall Kelly	Oct. 30, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Cléophas Bastien	Mar. 13, 1936

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1935, and Present Ministries—continued.

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867	Sir William Mortimer Clark.....	April 20, 1903
W. P. Howland.....	July 14, 1868	Sir John M. Gibson.....	Sept. 22, 1908
John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie.....	Sept. 26, 1914
D. A. Macdonald.....	May 18, 1875	Lionel H. Clarke.....	Nov. 27, 1919
John Beverly Robinson.....	June 30, 1880	Col. Henry Cockshutt.....	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Feb. 8, 1887	William Donald Ross.....	Dec. 30, 1926
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick.....	May 30, 1892	Col. Herbert Alexander Bruce.....	Oct. 25, 1932
Sir Oliver Mowat.....	Nov. 18, 1897		

ELEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn.....	July 10, 1934
Attorney General.....	Hon. A. W. Roebuck, K.C.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Education.....	Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.D.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Health.....	Hon. James A. Faulkner, M.D., C.M.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Paul Leduc.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. Thomas B. McQuesten, LL.B.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. Peter Heenan.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Welfare, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. D. A. Croll.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Duncan Marshall.....	July 10, 1934
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. H. C. Nixon.....	July 10, 1934

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 20, 1870	Sir Daniel H. McMillan.....	May 11, 1906 ¹
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	Sir Douglas C. Cameron.....	Aug. 1, 1911
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 3, 1916
Joseph Ed. Cauchon.....	Dec. 2, 1877	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 7, 1921 ¹
James C. Aikins.....	Sept. 22, 1882	Theodore A. Burrows.....	Oct. 9, 1926
J. C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888	J. D. McGregor.....	Jan. 25, 1929
J. C. Patterson.....	Sept. 2, 1895	William Johnston Tupper.....	Nov. 17, 1934
Sir Daniel H. McMillan.....	Oct. 16, 1900		

¹ Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922 Jan. 12, 1925
Attorney General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.....	April 29, 1927
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....	Hon. W. R. Clubb.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. D. G. McKenzie.....	May 27, 1932
Minister of Education.....	Hon. R. A. Hoey.....	April 21, 1927
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.....	Hon. I. B. Griffiths.....	May 28, 1935
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.....	Hon. J. S. McDiarmid.....	May 27, 1932
Provincial Treasurer and Municipal Commissioner.....	Hon. E. A. McPherson.....	May 27, 1932

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1935, and Present Ministries—continued.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget.....	Sept. 1, 1905	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 17, 1921
Geo. W. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 22, 1926 ¹
Sir Richard Stuart Lake.....	Oct. 6, 1915	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Mouroe, O.B.E.	Mar. 31, 1931

¹ Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. J. Patterson.....	Nov. 1, 1935
Attorney General and Minister in Charge of the Loan Companies Act and Trust Companies Act	Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary, and Minister in Charge of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act and the Travelling Shows Act.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Education.....	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. G. Taggart.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.....	Hon. R. J. M. Parker.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Natural Resources and Minister in Charge of the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, the Fire Prevention Act and the Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	Hon. W. F. Kerr.....	Nov. 5, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Minister in Charge of the Steam Boilers Act, and the Saskatchewan Power Commission Act.....	Hon. George Spence.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Highways and Transportation, Minister in Charge of the Public Printing Act, the Bureau of Publications Act, and the Child Welfare Act and the Old Age Pension Act.....	Hon. C. M. Dunn.....	July 19, 1934

ALBERTA.

LIUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 20, 1920 ¹
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Oct. 5, 1910 ¹	William Egbert.....	Oct. 20, 1925
Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 6, 1915	William L. Walsh.....	April 24, 1931

¹ Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Education.....	Hon. Wm. Aberhart, B.A.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Attorney General.....	Hon. Jno. W. Hugill, K.C., D.C.L.	Sept. 3, 1935
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. Chas. Cockcroft.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. Chas. C. Ross.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Wm. N. Chant.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones.....	Hon. Wm. A. Fallow.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Health.....	Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry.....	Hon. E. C. Manning.....	Sept. 3, 1935

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1935, and Present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch.....	July 20, 1871	James Dunsmuir.....	May 11, 1906
Albert Norton Richards.....	July 20, 1876	T. W. Paterson.....	Dec. 3, 1909
Clement F. Cornwall.....	July 20, 1881	Sir Frank S. Barnard.....	Dec. 5, 1914
Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1887	Col. Edward G. Prior.....	Dec. 9, 1919
Edgar Dewdney.....	Nov. 1, 1892	Walter C. Nichol.....	Dec. 24, 1920
Thomas R. McInnes.....	Nov. 18, 1897	R. Randolph Bruce.....	Jan. 21, 1926
Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière.....	June 21, 1900	J. W. Fordham Johnson.....	Aug. 1, 1931

TWENTY-SECOND MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Minister of Railways, and President of Executive Council.....	Hon. T. D. Pattullo.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Finance and Industries.....	Hon. John Hart.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.....	Hon. G. M. Weir.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Attorney General.....	Hon. G. McG. Sloan.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Lands and Municipalities.....	Hon. A. Wellesley Gray.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. K. C. MacDonald.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Mines and Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. G. S. Pearson.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. F. M. MacPherson.....	Nov. 15, 1933

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Saskatchewan, then called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government; and the old Northwest Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area included in these districts was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on Sept. 1, 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (Yukon and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior. The Deputy Minister of the Department is, *ex officio*, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories which comprises the three provisional districts.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh.....	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron.....	May 30, 1898
David Laird.....	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget.....	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget.....	Mar. 30, 1904 ¹

¹ Second term.**PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.*****Section 1.—Representatives Within the Empire.**

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication with the British Government than that provided by occasional official visits or

* Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. An annual report on the organization and activities of Canadian Government representation abroad is contained in the Report of the Department of External Affairs, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, price 25 cents.

by correspondence. Of the Canadian colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt this plan, its Legislature having appointed an Agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. Following Confederation, several of the provinces continued to adhere to, and in certain cases enlarge upon, the practice to the extent of themselves appointing Crown Agents or Agents General. Such developments as have taken place are dealt with on p. 92 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces of British North America in 1867, a new political entity which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial Agents was brought into existence. To supplement the ordinary method of communication between the Canadian and British Governments, which at that time was by correspondence between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the position of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1880 (see R.S.C. 1927, c. 92). The duties of the office are defined in the Act as follows:—

“The High Commissioner shall—

- “(a) act as representative and resident agent of Canada in Great Britain and in that capacity execute such powers and perform such duties as are, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;
- “(b) take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in Great Britain, under the Minister of Immigration and Colonization;
- “(c) carry out such instructions as he, from time to time, receives from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of Canada in Great Britain and elsewhere.”

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from May 11, 1880, until May, 1883; in 1884 he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896. Sir George H. Perley took charge of the High Commissioner's Office in 1914 but was appointed High Commissioner only on Oct. 12, 1917. The Hon. P. C. Larkin was appointed in February, 1922, and after his decease (Feb. 3, 1930) the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was appointed on Nov. 28, 1930. On Nov. 8, 1935, the Hon. Vincent Massey succeeded Mr. Ferguson in this post. The office of the High Commissioner for Canada is in Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in April, 1928, appointed a High Commissioner in Canada, Sir William H. Clark, who was succeeded in January, 1935, by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B. The High Commissioner resides in Ottawa, and his position corresponds to that of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. This appointment was made in consequence of discussions at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The relevant passage in the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee runs as follows:—

“A special aspect of the question of consultation which we considered was that concerning the representation of Great Britain in the Dominions. By reason of his constitutional position, as explained in Section IV (b) of this report, the Governor General is no longer the representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. There is no one therefore in the Dominion capitals in a position to represent with authority the views of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

"We summed up our conclusions in the following resolution which is submitted for the consideration of the Conference:—

"The Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of intercommunication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and the Dominions, with due regard to the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire, it being understood that any new arrangements should be supplementary to, and not in replacement of, the system of direct communication from Government to Government and the special arrangements which have been in force since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers'."

Section 2.—Representatives Outside the Empire.

The Canadian Minister to the United States.—For many years the diplomatic business between Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing, as the natural result of the proximity of the two countries and the closeness of the business relationships between their citizens. Before the Great War a former British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Bryce, said that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the work of the British Embassy in the United States was occasioned by Canadian affairs.

In January, 1918, a temporary Canadian War Mission was established at Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, and was maintained for some years after the close of the War. Though not a formal diplomatic mission, its duties extended to questions usually dealt with through diplomatic channels. After the retirement of this mission Canada was represented in Washington by Mr. M. M. Mahoney, who acted as agent of the Department of External Affairs, and, through the courtesy of the British Government, occupied an office at the British Embassy.

In 1920, following discussions between the British and Canadian Governments, it was announced that agreement had been reached upon the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, who would act for the British Ambassador in the latter's absence. No appointment was made until Nov. 26, 1926, when, after decision to omit the arrangement that the Canadian Minister should substitute for the British Ambassador, Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Massey took up his duties in February, 1927, and held office until July 23, 1930. Hon. W. D. Herridge, who was appointed Minister to the United States on Mar. 7, 1931, resigned his appointment Oct. 23, 1935. The Canadian Legation in Washington is situated at 1746 Massachusetts Avenue.

The United States Government reciprocated in 1927 by appointing Hon. William Phillips its first Minister to Canada; his successor, Hon. Hanford MacNider, was appointed in August, 1930, and resigned in September, 1932; Hon. W. D.

Robbins, appointed in May, 1933, died in April, 1935, and was succeeded by the Hon. Norman Armour, who presented his Letter of Credence on Aug. 7, 1935.

The Canadian Minister to France.—For many years the Canadian Government maintained an agency at Paris. The post was first occupied in 1882 by Hon. Hector Fabre, who also represented for a time the Government of Quebec. After his death Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed in May, 1911, with the title of Commissioner-General of Canada in France. In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between Canada and France, and in September of that year Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation in Paris is situated at No. 1, rue François premier.

The French Government appointed M. Georges Jean Knight as its first Minister in Canada in 1928. From March, 1931, to September, 1934, M. Charles Arsène Henry was Minister. He was succeeded in September, 1934, by M. R. Brugère.

The Canadian Minister to Japan.—In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and Japan, and Hon. H. M. Marler was appointed in 1929 as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation is at 16 Omote-Cho, Sanchome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo.

The Japanese Government appointed the Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa as its first Minister in Canada in 1929. Mr. Tokugawa presented his Letters of Recall towards the close of 1934 and was succeeded by the Hon. Sotomatsu Kato.

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—The practice of appointing permanent representatives at Geneva accredited to the League of Nations has been largely followed by those nations which are situated at a distance from Geneva. It was found that, while countries adjacent to the seat of the League were able without difficulty to include in the personnel of their delegations to the Assembly and Council various advisors and assistants at a minimum of expense, distant countries were at a disadvantage in this respect. Canada's duties as a member of the Assembly and of the International Labour Conference, and as one of the countries represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, made this disadvantage especially felt. Accordingly, the position of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, was created and Dr. W. A. Riddell was appointed to the post on Jan. 1, 1925.

The duties of the Canadian Advisory Officer are "to establish and maintain as close relations as possible with the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office", to "communicate with the Government of Canada as to all matters arising and requiring its attention", and to "act in all such matters in an advisory capacity to the Government of Canada and to delegates from the Government of Canada to conferences arising out of the organizations before-named". The office of the Canadian Advisory Officer is situated at 41, Quai Wilson, Geneva.

PART V.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.*

The League of Nations is an association of fully self-governing States whose relations are governed by the Covenant. The League of Nations acts through an Assembly and Council composed of representatives of Governments. Fifty-eight States are at present Members of the League, as compared with forty-two at the time of the first Assembly in 1920. Canada, as a signatory of the Treaties of Peace, is an original Member of the League.

The League of Nations has two aims: (1) to preserve peace and to seek a settlement of international disputes; and (2) to organize in the most varied spheres co-operation of peoples, with a view to the material and moral welfare of humanity.

The Covenant, which constitutes the fundamental charter of the League of Nations, was drafted in 1919 by a Commission of the Peace Conference and inserted at the head of the several Treaties of Peace. It came into force on Jan. 10, 1920.

The Organs of the League.—The organs of the League are:—

- (a) The Assembly;
- (b) The Council;
- (c) The Secretariat;
- (d) The International Labour Organization, (see Chapter XIX);
- (e) The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Assembly.—The Assembly consists of representatives of the members of the League, and meets annually in ordinary session each September in Geneva. At the 16th Assembly in September, 1935, the Canadian Delegation was headed by the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain.

The Council.—The Council, which originally consisted of five permanent members and four non-permanent members, now consists of four permanent members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and the U.S.S.R.) together with ten non-permanent members elected for three years (three retiring each year) from among the States Members of the League. The non-permanent members of the Council are at present as follows: Argentine Republic, Australia, Denmark and Portugal, terms expiring 1936; Chile, Spain and Turkey, terms expiring 1937; Ecuador, Poland and Roumania, terms expiring in 1938. Canada was a member of the Council of the League from 1927 to 1930.

The Council, which normally meets four times a year and more frequently if circumstances should require it to do so, may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

The Secretariat.—The Permanent Secretariat is the Civil Service of the League. The staff is appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council. The officials of the Secretariat of the League are exclusively international officials, having international and not national duties. The first Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, who was named in the Annex to the Covenant, resigned in 1933 and was succeeded by M. Joseph Avenol, who is assisted by three Deputy Secretaries General and by one Under-Secretary General.

*A fuller article on Canada and the League of Nations, contributed by Mr. N. A. Robertson of the Department of External Affairs to the 1931 Year Book, gave information regarding the budget of the League, mandates, minorities, the economic and financial organization, the organization for communications and transit, the health organization and social and humanitarian work of the League, in addition to fuller treatment of the subjects here dealt with. This article appeared at pp. 115-122 of the 1931 Year Book. The League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa, is the authorized agent for the publications of the League of Nations.

Permanent Court of International Justice.—The Permanent Court of International Justice was established by the Protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is composed of a body of fifteen judges elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations for a term of nine years, and sits at the Hague. The Court is competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it; it may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. Article 36 of the Statute of the Court provides that any State may recognize as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal dispute concerning:—

- (a) The interpretation of a Treaty.
- (b) Any question of international law.
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature and extent of the reparations to be made for the breach of the international obligation.

Canada has been a Member of the Court from its establishment, and in 1929 accepted, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the cases contemplated in Article 36.

The Budget of the League.—The expenditure of the League is covered by the contributions of States Members which are fixed in accordance with a scale which takes into account the population, area and public revenue of each State concerned. The Budget for the year 1936 was 28,279,901 gold francs, of which 19,259,251 francs were for the work of the Assembly, Council and Secretariat, 6,699,450 francs for the International Labour Office, and 2,321,200 for the Permanent Court of International Justice. A surplus in the preceding year of 1,488,442.47 gold francs reduced the net assessment against States Members for 1936 to 26,791,458.23 gold francs of which Canada's share is 35/931 of the total or 1,007,197.65 gold francs.

Membership of the League of Nations.—The 58 States which are Members of the League (November, 1935), are as follows:—

Abyssinia	Estonia	Norway
Afghanistan	Finland	Panama
Union of South Africa	France	Paraguay*
Albania	Greece	Persia
Argentine Republic	Guatemala	Peru
Australia	Haiti	Poland
Austria	Honduras	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Roumania
Bolivia	India	Salvador
British Empire	Iraq	Siam
Bulgaria	Irish Free State	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Canada	Italy	Spain
Chile	Latvia	Sweden
China	Liberia	Switzerland
Colombia	Lithuania	Turkey
Cuba	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	United States of Mexico	Venezuela
Denmark	Netherlands	Yugoslavia.
Dominican Republic	New Zealand	
Ecuador	Nicaragua	

* By a telegram sent May 23, 1934, Paraguay gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION.*

The Population chapter of the Year Book is a *précis* of the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made in the seven censuses of Canada since Confederation, summarizing the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1931, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses. Owing to the extent of the field covered, it is quite impossible to include in each edition of the Year Book a full digest of population statistics. The policy adopted, therefore, is to maintain the skeleton of the chapter and the historical tables as a permanent feature and build up each section as statistics are available following each census. After complete and accurate summary statistics have been given publicity, the chapter is cut down to skeleton limits, with adequate references, until the next census. The 1934-35 Year Book gave at pp. 98-169 as complete a picture of the 1931 census statistics as will appear in one Year Book. In the present edition, the chapter has been cut down except in regard to the Blind, to Deaf-Mutes and to Dwellings and Family Households, which subjects have not previously received treatment for the Census of 1931.

Under the Canadian constitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pp. 80-82 of this volume. But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a mere counting of heads. It is a great periodical stock-taking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally, constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related if their importance is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the Government relies in conducting the business of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method, adopted in the United Kingdom, each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in the application of the latter method is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees". A date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian census, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, gaols, lunatic asylums, etc., are counted where found.

*This chapter has been revised by A. J. Pelletier, Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Population".

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1931, Numerical Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931 and Total Increase.

Province or Territory.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931.						Popula- tion in 1931.	Increase, 1871 to 1931.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	94,021	14,870	187	-5,819	-9,531	-5,113	-577	88,038	-5,983
N.S.....	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	-10,991	512,846	125,046
N.B.....	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	20,343	408,219	122,625
Que.....	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	354,889 ²	513,590	2,874,255	1,682,739
Ont.....	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	498,021	3,431,683	1,810,832
Man.....	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	90,021	700,139	674,911
Sask.....	—	—	—	91,279	401,153	265,078	164,275	921,785	921,785
Alta.....	—	—	—	73,022	301,273	214,159	143,151	731,605	731,605
B.C.....	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	169,681	694,263	658,016
Yukon.....	—	—	—	27,219	-18,707	-4,355	73	4,230	4,230
N.W.T. ¹	48,000	8,446	42,521	-78,838	-13,622	1,481	1,735	9,723	-38,277
Royal Cdn. Navy.	—	—	—	—	—	485	³	³	—
Totals.....	3,689,257	635,553	508,429	538,076	1,835,328	1,581,306	1,588,837	10,376,786	6,687,529

¹The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. ²Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. ³Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

4.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Increase Per Cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.

Province or Territory.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increase per cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.						Increase per cent in 60 Years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-0.65	-6.36
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	-2.10	32.24
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	5.24	42.94
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.69 ²	21.76	141.23
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	16.98	111.72
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	14.75	2,675.25
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	439.48	53.83	21.69	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	412.58	57.22	24.33	—
British Columbia.....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	32.35	1,815.37
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	-68.73	-51.16	1.76	—
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	21.72	-79.74
Totals.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94 ²	18.08	181.27

¹The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form Yukon and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

²Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the Census of 1666 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation and conjugal and family condition. A second census in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and

England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that, in the United States, the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony, in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government throughout the civilized world, may call for more than passing appreciation.

The Census of 1666 (the results occupy 154 pages in manuscript, and are still to be seen in the Archives of Paris, or in a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 10,904, including 1,538 Indians settled in villages and living a civilized life under the supervision of the missionaries. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, some of which will be found in the Chronology on pp. 61-70, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was nearly 70,000 (69,810 in 1765), whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was 8,104 in 1762, thirteen years after the foundation of Halifax in 1749.

Our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more after the cession are the reports—more or less sporadic—of colonial governors, though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada, under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, numbered perhaps 15,000, and the addition of the maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the populations of the different colonies as follows: Upper Canada (1824) 150,066, (1840) 432,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,465, (1844) 697,084; New Brunswick (1824) 74,176, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 81,351, (1838) 202,575; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042.*

The policy of irregular census-taking was supposed to have been ended after the union of Upper and Lower Canada by an Act, passed on Sept. 18, 1841, which provided for a census in the year 1842 and every fifth year thereafter, but under this Act only the census of Upper Canada was taken and the following year on Dec. 9, the Act was amended, the reason being stated as follows: "Whereas the Census of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two as required by an Act of this Legislature, . . . hath not been duly taken . . . and whereas it is of the greatest importance that such Census should be taken . . . Be it therefore enacted . . .". The Census of 1844 of Lower Canada was taken under this Act.

Another Act was passed and given Royal Assent on July 28, 1847, creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics" with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same" and providing for a census to be taken in the year 1848, to be repeated in 1850 and every fifth year thereafter. Under this Act a census of Upper Canada was taken in 1848.

*A résumé of the results of all the censuses taken in Canada between 1666 and 1931 has been published in bulletin form and is included in Vol. I, Census of 1931.

Finally an Act was passed on Aug. 30, 1851, providing for a census to be taken in January, 1852, then in the year 1861 and thereafter every tenth year, and that better provision should be made for taking the census. The first census thereunder was taken in January, 1852, and, as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past 80 years. The 'fifties saw a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, whilst the 'sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end) being 635,553, or 17·23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a third millions, or twenty times that of 1800. It has increased by five millions in the past thirty years.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the population of Canada has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening to settlement of the West. The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 'eighties and 'nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada, forming the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of \$1,500,000,000 between 1900 and 1912—to finance large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway, municipal and industrial) which characterized the movement. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years between 1901 and 1911 it exceeded 1,800,000 and, though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural "drag" of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless, the decade which closed with the Census of 1921 showed over 1,700,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and, though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada's relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

Results of the Census of 1931.—The total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1931, was 10,376,786, as compared with 8,787,949 on June 1, 1921, an increase of 1,588,837 or 18·08 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 21·94 p.c. and 34·17 p.c. during the decades 1911 to 1921 and 1901 to 1911 respectively.

During the decade 1911-21 the countries which comprise the British Empire, and more especially the United States which was in the Great War for only nineteen months as against Canada's fifty-two, had suffered less in actual loss of life from the War and its consequences than the continental countries of Europe. None of them declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries did. Their percentage increases, however, were in almost all cases lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,886,699, or 5.0 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10.9 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,497, or 2.6 p.c., as compared with 6.5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911. Nor has this situation been much improved in the post-war decade 1921-31, for the increase in England and Wales during these years was but 5.4 p.c. and Scotland actually showed a decrease of 0.8 p.c. Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand, according to the latest official estimate (the 1931 Census was postponed), increased her population from 1,218,913 to 1,510,940, or by nearly 24 p.c. for the decade ended 1931, as compared with 20.9 p.c. and 30.5 p.c. respectively for the decades ended 1921 and 1911. In the case of the white population of South Africa, much the same condition obtained. The Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,435,734 in 1921, or by 22.01 p.c., as compared with 18.05 p.c. for the previous decade, and by 19.85 p.c. to 6,630,600 in the most recent twelve-year period 1921-33.* The population of the continental United States increased between 1920 and 1930 from 105,710,620 to 122,775,046, an increase of 16.1 p.c., as compared with 14.9 p.c. in the decade 1910-20 and 21 p.c. in the decade 1900-10.

Considering now the movement of population within the Dominion of Canada itself, it is evident from Table 1 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from east to west. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 this was clearly apparent, for the four western provinces then increased their population by no less than 44 p.c. and for the decade 1921-31 the increase was from 2,480,664 to 3,047,792, or 22.86 p.c. From 1921 to 1931 the five eastern provinces increased from 6,294,655 to 7,315,041, an increase of 1,020,386 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 16.2 p.c. over the 1921 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that while in 1871 only 2.97 p.c. and in 1881 only 3.89 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7.23; in 1901, 12.02; in 1911, 24.08; in 1921, 28.37; and in 1931, 29.51.

On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20.80 p.c. of the total population of the Dominion, had, in 1881, 20.13 p.c.; in 1891, 18.22 p.c.; in 1901, 16.64 p.c.; in 1911, 13.02 p.c.; in 1921, 11.38 p.c.; and in 1931, only 9.72 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population. Their proportion of the total was 60.77 p.c. in 1931, as compared with 76.23 p.c. in 1871, 75.98 p.c. in 1881, 74.54 p.c. in 1891, 71.34 p.c. in 1901, 62.90 p.c. in 1911 and 60.25 p.c. in 1921. In other words, the net result of the sixty years has been that in 1931 three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

* As in the case of New Zealand the 1931 Census was postponed, but was taken as of June 30, 1933.

Centres of Population.—The “centre of population”* for the Dominion of Canada has been carefully worked out for each census from 1851-1931 inclusive and showed a definite north-westward movement up to 1911, westward for the next decade and northward for 1931. For the Censuses 1851 to 1881 the location was near Valleyfield, Que.; in 1891, it was 25 miles west of Ottawa; in 1901, near Pembroke; in 1911, 45 miles west of Sudbury; in 1921, 50 miles northeast of Sault Ste. Marie; and in 1931, 35 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1931 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area as in that year), as compared with 1921, 1911 and 1901 is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 5. Corresponding figures are given for 1931, by counties or census divisions, at pp. 109-110 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec unduly reduces the density of its population, which was 5.49 in 1931. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

5.—Area and Density of Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1901-31.

Province or Territory.	Land Area in sq. miles.	Population, 1901. ¹		Population, 1911.		Population, 1921.		Population, 1931.	
		Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.
P. E. Island.....	2,184	103,259	47.28	93,728	42.92	88,615	40.57	88,038	40.31
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	459,574	22.16	492,338	23.74	523,837	25.25	512,846	24.72
New Brunswick...	27,473 ³	331,120	12.06 ³	351,889	12.81 ³	387,876	14.12 ³	408,219	14.86 ³
Quebec.....	523,534	1,648,898	3.15	2,005,776	3.83	2,360,665 ²	4.51	2,874,255	5.49
Ontario.....	363,282	2,182,947	6.01	2,527,292	6.96	2,933,662	8.08	3,431,683	9.45
Manitoba.....	219,723	255,211	1.16	461,394	2.10	610,118	2.78	700,139	3.19
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	91,279	0.38	492,432	2.07	757,510	3.18	921,785	3.87
Alberta.....	248,800	73,022	0.29	374,295	1.50	588,454	2.37	731,605	2.94
British Columbia.	359,279	178,657	0.50	392,480	1.09	524,582	1.46	694,263	1.93
Canada (Exclu- sive of the Terri- tories).....	2,002,993³	5,323,967	2.66	7,191,624	3.59	8,775,319²	4.38	10,362,833	5.18³
Yukon.....	205,346	27,219	0.13	8,512	0.04	4,157	0.02	4,230	0.02
N.W.T.....	1,258,217	20,129	0.02	6,507	0.01	7,988	0.01	9,723	0.01
R. Cdn. Navy....	—	—	—	—	—	485	—	—	—
Canada.....	3,466,556³	5,371,315	1.55	7,206,643	2.08	8,787,949²	2.53	10,376,786	2.99

¹The populations of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest Territories in 1901 are not adjusted according to the provisions of the Boundary Extensions Act, 1912.

²Populations of Northwest River Arm and Rigolet, on Hamilton inlet, as in 1921, have been deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

³Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, make it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. In Table 6 figures of movement are given as closely as they can

*The centres of population are the centres of gravity (not the intersection of median lines). The units of area in which the moments (*i.e.*, population multiplied by distance from a fixed point) were calculated were the permanent counties or census divisions, of which there are about 220, the same units being used so far as possible for all censuses from 1851 to 1931. The geographical centre of the unit area was assumed to be the centre of population of that unit except in the cases of the thinly settled northern areas of the counties with very large cities, where special adjustments were made.

be estimated. During the decade 1911-21, in addition to 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return.

6.—Movement of Population, Including Estimated Natural Increase, Recorded Immigration and Estimated Emigration for the Inter-Censal Periods 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31.

Decade and Item.	No.
Decade, 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade, 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,125
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,085,689
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,787,949 ¹
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740 ²
Decade, 1921-1931—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,787,949 ¹
Natural Increase (1921-1931), partly estimated for the years 1921-25 in the case of Quebec.	1,325,256
Immigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), including 288,874 returned Canadians.....	1,509,136
Total.....	11,622,341
Population, Census of June 1, 1931.....	10,376,786
Emigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), estimated.....	1,245,555
Net Gain in Population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net Gain in Population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,306
Net Gain in Population, 1921-1931.....	1,588,837

¹Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

²This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the Front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table 8.

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census, 1666, showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population, after about 1680,

was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the colony. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6.07 p.c. in 1911. The Great War, however, both checked immigration and took about 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the Census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population.

In 1931 there were 518 males to 482 females for Canada as a whole. It is interesting to note that the masculinity of the population has increased in the eastern provinces and decreased in the western ones, where it was formerly greatest. In Table 7 statistics are presented, showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871. A table showing the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population, 1871-1931, appears at p. 113 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The statistics of Table 8 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

7.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768

Province or Territory.	1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646
N.S.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742
N.B.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599
Que.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131
Ont.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839
Man.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074
Sask.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850
Alta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406
B.C.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044
Yukon.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405
N.W.T.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859	5,214	4,500
Canada.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,643¹	4,258,306	5,374,541	5,002,245

¹ Includes 485, Royal Canadian Navy.

8.—Masculinity of the Populations of Various Countries in Recent Years.

NOTE.—A minus sign denotes a deficiency of males. The figures are calculated from population figures of the latest census in each case, as given by the League of Nations Year Book 1933-34, except as indicated by footnotes.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.
Argentina ¹	1928	6.58	Finland.....	1930	-2.06
Canada.....	1931	3.58	Denmark.....	1930	-2.20
India.....	1931	3.06	Italy.....	1931	-2.22
New Zealand ²	1935	1.92	Spain.....	1930	-2.42
Union of South Africa ²	1931	1.76	Norway.....	1930	-2.48
Australia.....	1933	1.56	Germany.....	1933	-2.62
Irish Free State.....	1926	1.42	Czechoslovakia.....	1930	-3.00
United States.....	1930	1.22	Northern Ireland.....	1926	-3.26
Japan.....	1930	0.52	France.....	1931	-3.40
Bulgaria.....	1934	0.42	Switzerland.....	1930	-3.66
Netherlands.....	1930	-0.64	Austria.....	1934	-3.90
Greece.....	1928	-0.84	Scotland.....	1931	-3.94
Belgium.....	1930	-0.96	England and Wales.....	1931	-4.18
Chile.....	1930	-0.98	Portugal.....	1930	-4.60
Sweden.....	1931	-1.54	U.S.S.R. (Europe).....	1926	-4.90

¹ 1928 estimate.

² Latest official estimate taken from New Zealand Year Book, 1935.

³ White population only.

Section 3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table 9 are given, in summary form together with percentages, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced and legally separated, for 1871 and subsequent censuses. Especially notable is the larger percentage of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger percentage of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger percentage of divorced and legally separated in later years. At pp. 115-116 of the 1934-35 Year Book a table appears showing the conjugal condition of the 1931 population, 15 years of age and over by age groups. The reader is referred to p. 166 for details of divorces granted in the years 1911-35.

9.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Census Year and Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separ- ated.	Not Given.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1871—1							
Male.....	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	—	—	—	1,764,311
Female.....	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	—	—	—	1,721,450
1881—							
Male.....	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	—	—	—	2,188,854
Female.....	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	—	—	—	2,135,956
1891—							
Male.....	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	—	—	—	2,460,471
Female.....	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	—	—	—	2,372,768
1901—							
Male.....	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	—	—	2,751,708
Female.....	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	—	—	2,619,607
1911—							
Male.....	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female.....	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—							
Male.....	2,698,564	1,698,297	119,695	3,670	2	9,417	4,529,643
Female.....	2,378,728	1,631,663	236,504	3,731	2	7,680	4,258,306
1931—							
Male.....	3,179,444	2,033,240	148,954	4,049	3	8,854	5,374,541
Female.....	2,771,968	1,937,950	288,641	3,392	3	294	5,002,245

9.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931—concluded.

Census Year and Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871— ¹							
Male.....	67.10	30.78	2.12	—	—	—	100.00
Female.....	63.85	31.51	4.64	—	—	—	100.00
1881—							
Male.....	66.12	31.55	2.33	—	—	—	100.00
Female.....	62.59	32.28	5.13	—	—	—	100.00
1891—							
Male.....	65.09	32.36	2.55	—	—	—	100.00
Female.....	61.19	33.37	5.44	—	—	—	100.00
1901—							
Male.....	63.55	33.76	2.68	0.01	—	—	100.00
Female.....	59.71	34.51	5.77	0.01	—	—	100.00
1911—							
Male.....	62.00	34.85	2.33	0.02	0.04	0.76	100.00
Female.....	57.37	36.97	5.31	0.02	0.05	0.28	100.00
1921—							
Male.....	59.58	37.49	2.64	0.08	2	0.21	100.00
Female.....	55.86	38.32	5.55	0.09	2	0.18	100.00
1931—							
Male.....	59.16	37.83	2.77	0.08	2	0.16	100.00
Female.....	55.41	38.74	5.77	0.07	3	0.01	100.00

¹The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only.

²Legally separated included with divorced.

³Legally separated included with married.

10.—Conjugal Condition of the People of Canada Classified as Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, and Not Given, by Provinces and Sex, 1931.

Province or Territory.	Males.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	27,820	15,886	1,667	15	4	45,392
Nova Scotia.....	160,044	94,181	8,638	170	71	263,104
New Brunswick.....	129,407	72,577	6,453	146	37	208,620
Quebec.....	910,618	494,136	41,538	345	487	1,447,124
Ontario.....	962,790	731,191	52,223	1,071	1,569	1,748,844
Manitoba.....	221,183	137,568	8,671	344	299	368,065
Saskatchewan.....	315,196	173,610	10,024	394	711	499,935
Alberta.....	242,542	147,549	8,807	621	680	400,199
British Columbia.....	204,961	163,730	10,615	921	4,992	385,219
Yukon.....	1,857	807	140	17	4	2,825
Northwest Territories.....	3,026	2,005	178	5	—	5,214
Canada.....	3,179,444	2,033,240	148,954	4,049	8,854	5,374,541

Province or Territory.	Females.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	23,611	15,695	3,327	13	—	42,646
Nova Scotia.....	138,027	92,807	18,764	138	6	249,742
New Brunswick.....	115,368	71,699	12,422	109	1	199,599
Quebec.....	877,075	478,694	70,909	405	48	1,427,131
Ontario.....	859,594	703,232	118,840	1,015	158	1,682,839
Manitoba.....	184,410	131,078	16,264	309	13	332,074
Saskatchewan.....	242,039	164,779	14,747	273	12	421,850
Alberta.....	179,961	137,810	13,234	393	8	331,406
British Columbia.....	148,909	139,655	19,701	731	48	309,044
Yukon.....	699	618	85	3	—	1,405
Northwest Territories.....	2,275	1,883	348	3	—	4,509
Canada.....	2,771,968	1,937,950	288,641	3,392	294	5,002,245

Section 4.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which have in the past rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there will be a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country, where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table 11), 286·91 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age, and over half the total population (526·76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But, with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231·83 were under 10 years of age and 423·42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239·67 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434·81 per 1,000 under 20 years. In 1931, the number of children under 10 years of age had dropped to 212·70 per 1,000 of the population, and of persons under 20 to 416·39 per 1,000.

Table 12 shows the varying age distribution of the population of the respective provinces. At p. 118 of the 1934-35 Year Book details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion, by sex, for the census years 1881 to 1931 were given.

11.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Age Period.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Under 1 year.....	30·567	28·019	24·923	24·497	25·734	23·858	19·531
1—4 years.....	115·649	108·507	99·964	95·210	97·413	96·482	84·009
5—9 “.....	140·691	128·251	121·242	114·664	108·685	119·333	109·162
10—19 “.....	239·854	227·404	219·710	210·906	191·585	195·138	203·689
20—29 “.....	171·436	175·957	178·080	173·549	189·335	159·041	163·583
30—39 “.....	111·404	113·099	122·080	129·259	141·938	146·247	134·656
40—49 “.....	79·995	83·817	88·441	98·944	100·071	109·481	118·660
50—59 “.....	54·788	58·087	62·360	67·886	69·121	73·082	82·463
60 and over.....	55·128	63·270	70·142	76·397	71·027	74·917	83·882
Not given.....	0·488	13·589	13·059	9·137	5·090	2·419	0·363

12.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, by Provinces, 1931, with Totals for 1921.

Province.	0-9 Years.	10-19 Years.	20-44 Years.	45-69 Years.	70 Years and Over.	Age Not Given.
Prince Edward Island.....	212·47	207·97	308·15	206·52	64·81	0·08
Nova Scotia.....	215·36	214·17	320·93	198·39	50·93	0·22
New Brunswick.....	239·83	219·63	317·25	181·18	41·95	0·17
Quebec.....	245·89	214·20	352·95	157·69	29·05	0·23
Ontario.....	186·68	185·67	373·92	212·28	41·20	0·25
Manitoba.....	203·29	219·27	365·99	185·52	25·72	0·20
Saskatchewan.....	234·80	228·98	353·08	163·81	19·12	0·21
Alberta.....	217·98	210·00	374·07	178·47	19·32	0·16
British Columbia.....	160·07	175·97	377·16	254·66	29·97	2·17
Canada, 1931¹.....	212·70	203·69	360·50	189·52	33·22	0·36
Canada, 1921¹.....	239·67	195·14	365·27	169·38	28·12	2·42

¹The statistics for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the totals.

Age Distribution by Sex.—An interesting table of quartile and decile age distribution, by sex, with textual interpretation, was given at pp. 119-120 of the 1934-35 Year Book. It is not repeated this year in order to conserve space.

Section 5.—Racial Origins.

In six out of seven censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being 1891. The object of this information is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds: (a) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; (b) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms the following three points must be considered: (a) that the Canadian whose family is of three or more generations residence is enumerated and differentiated through the question on the birthplace of parents above described; (b) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisal and study—for example, 271 children of Chinese fathers and 842 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada in 1931. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors: only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions to-day. Measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians", no one is; (c) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

Racial Distribution.—The total increase in population over the decade 1921-31 was 1,588,837. The population of English origin increased by only 196,061 compared with 722,208 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 175,745; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 57,419. The population of British origin, taken together, increased from 4,868,738 to 5,381,071, or by 512,333, between 1921 and 1931. This represented 32 p.c. of the total increase as compared with 61 p.c. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand, the population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931, or by 475,247 (slightly under 30 p.c. of the total increase for the decade) and showed the greatest absolute increase for any decade since 1871. Figures for the minor racial groups which make up the nation (see Table 13) would indicate that the people of Scandinavian, German and Ukrainian origins increased between 1921 and 1931 by 36 p.c., 61 p.c. and 111 p.c., respectively. Owing to the new national and racial alignments in Central and Southeastern Europe following the Great War, comparison of the post-war numerical strength of certain ethnic

stocks in Canada with pre-war returns cannot be made with any certainty. For example, a number of people reported as of Ukrainian stock in the Seventh Census were described in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911 as Galician, Bukovinian, Ruthenian or Russian.

A perspective of the actual relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole was given in tabular form at p. 123 of the 1934-35 Year Book. There the proportion which the people of each origin bore to the total population is given for each census for which the figures are available.

Together, the British and French groups constituted, in 1931, 80 p.c. of the total population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921 and 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. The immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past thirty years has, of course, been the cause of this decline.

13.—Origins of the People According to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NOTE.—Origins were not taken in the Census of 1891.

Origin.	1871. ¹	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British—						
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,358	2,741,419
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,803	1,230,808
Scottish.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,625	1,346,350
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,952	62,494
Totals, British.....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,896,985	4,868,738	5,381,071
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,743	2,927,990
Austrian, <i>n.o.p.</i>	—	—	10,947	42,535	107,671	48,639
Belgian.....	—	—	2,994	9,593	20,234	27,585
Bulgarian and Roumanian...	—	—	354	5,875	15,235	32,216
Chinese.....	—	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587	46,519
Czech (Bohemian and Mora- vian).....	—	—	—	—	8,840	30,401
Dutch.....	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,505	148,962
Finnish.....	—	—	2,502	15,497	21,494	43,885
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,635	473,544
Greek.....	—	—	291	3,594	5,740	9,444
Hebrew.....	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196	156,726
Hungarian.....	—	—	1,549	11,605	13,181	40,582
Indian and Eskimo ²	23,037	108,547	127,941	105,492	113,724	128,890
Italian.....	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769	98,173
Japanese.....	—	—	4,738	9,021	15,868	23,342
Negro.....	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291	19,456
Polish.....	—	—	6,285	33,365	53,403	145,503
Russian.....	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064	88,148
Scandinavian ³	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359	228,049
Ukrainian.....	—	—	5,682	74,963	106,721	225,113
Yugoslavic.....	—	—	—	—	3,906	16,174
Various.....	4,182	8,540	7,000	31,157	28,796	27,476
Unspecified.....	7,561	40,806	31,539	147,345	21,249	8,898
Grand Totals.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786

¹The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only.

²Includes "half-breeds" in 1901.

³Incomplete in 1871; includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish in 1921; they numbered respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503; in 1931, 34,118, 19,382, 93,243 and 81,306.

Section 6.—Religions.

At each of the censuses from 1871 to 1931 every inhabitant of Canada has been asked to state the religious body of which he is a member or an adherent. During the sixty-year period there have been various fluctuations in the proportions of the population belonging to the leading religious bodies, and these fluctuations are, in a new country like this, largely occasioned by the religious affiliations of immigrants.

Throughout the sixty-year period something like two-fifths of the population of Canada has been of the Roman Catholic faith, the 1931 percentage, inclusive of Greek Catholics, being 41·30. Methodists were 16·27 p.c. of the population in 1871 but fell to 13·19 p.c. in 1921, while Presbyterians increased from 15·63 p.c. in 1871 to 16·04 p.c. in 1921, being reinforced by a considerable immigration from Scotland after the beginning of the century. The fusion of the Methodists and Congregationalists in 1925 with a large section of the Presbyterians, as the United Church of Canada, left that body the second largest religious body in the Dominion in 1931 with 19·44 p.c. of the population. The Presbyterians who did not adhere to the United Church of Canada numbered 8·39 p.c. of the population in 1931. The proportion of Anglicans in the population of Canada fell from 14·17 p.c. in 1871 to 12·69 p.c. in 1901 but thereafter the large immigration from the British Isles raised it to 16·02 p.c. in 1921, followed by a slight falling-off to 15·76 p.c. in 1931. The Baptists have shown a fairly steady decline from 6·87 p.c. in 1871 to 4·27 p.c. in 1931.

The immigration from non-English-speaking countries during the first three decades of the twentieth century has led to a great growth of the religious bodies whose members come from the continent of Europe. Thus the Lutherans, who were only 1·09 p.c. of the population in 1871 and 1·72 p.c. in 1901, have risen to 3·80 p.c. in 1931. The Jews, again, who were only 0·03 p.c. in 1871 and 0·31 p.c. in 1901, were 1·50 p.c. in 1931. The adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, who in earlier years were not distinguished from Greek Catholics (the two together being only 0·29 p.c. in 1901) were 0·99 p.c. in 1931.

Of the total population in 1931 (10,376,786), 16,042 or 0·15 p.c. did not state their religion while 54,164 persons, or 0·52 p.c., belonging to small sects, were classed as "various" and 21,071 or 0·20 p.c. as of "no religion". Of the non-Christian sects, 155,614 or 1·50 p.c. were Jews, 24,087 or 0·23 p.c. were Confucians, 15,784 or 0·15 p.c. were Buddhists and 5,008 or 0·05 p.c. were pagans. In Table 14 the totals for each religion are brought together for all censuses since Confederation. Further analyses showing the percentages of specified religions at each census 1871-1931, and the numbers accredited to each specified religion, by provinces, were given at pp. 127-129 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

14.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931.

Religion.	1871. ^a	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventist.....	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179	16,026
Anglican.....	494,049	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,780	1,635,615
Baptist ¹	239,343 ⁷	296,525 ⁷	303,839 ⁷	318,005	382,720	421,730	443,341
Brethren.....	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580	13,472
Buddhist.....	—	—	—	10,407	10,012	11,281	15,784
Christian.....	—	—	—	7,484	17,421	17,142	11,527
Christian Science.....	—	—	—	2,619	5,073	13,826	18,436
Church of Christ, Disciples..	—	20,193	12,763	17,164	14,554	13,107	15,811
Confucian.....	—	—	—	5,115	14,562	27,114	24,087
Congregationalist.....	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730	694 ²
Doukhobor.....	—	—	—	8,775	10,493	12,648	14,913
Evangelical Association.....	—	—	—	10,193	10,595	13,905	22,213
Friends (Quaker).....	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424
Greek Church.....	—	—	—	15,630	88,507	169,832	8
Greek Orthodox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,389 ³
Holiness Movement.....	—	—	—	2,775	3,856	3,245	4,436
International Bible Students.	—	—	—	99	925	6,678	13,552
Jewish.....	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197	155,614
Lutheran.....	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458	394,194
Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)....	7	7	7	31,797	44,625	58,797	88,736
Methodist.....	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,246	2
Mormon.....	—	—	—	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,005
No religion.....	5,146	2,634	5	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071
Pagan.....	1,886	4,478	5	15,107	11,840	6,778	5,008
Pentecostal.....	—	—	—	—	513	7,003	26,301
Plymouth Brethren.....	—	—	—	3,040	3,438	6,482	6,983
Presbyterian.....	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,406	870,728 ⁴
Protestant.....	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,753	23,296
Roman Catholic.....	1,492,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,626	4,285,388 ⁴
Salvation Army.....	—	—	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733	30,716
Unitarian.....	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926	4,445
United Church.....	—	—	—	—	—	8,728 ²	2,017,375 ²
All other (various).....	35,035	21,382	46,030	16,427	26,383	31,270	54,164
Not given.....	17,055	86,769	80,267	43,222	32,490	19,259	16,042
Totals.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786

¹Including Tunkers.²Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists and a large number of Presbyterians united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925, although a relatively small number reported themselves as "United Church" in 1921, chiefly in Western Canada where the movement towards union began.³In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church". A rapid increase of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses and, since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931.⁴Including figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only.⁵Included with "all other" religions for 1891.⁶The Baptists prior to 1901.⁷Mennonites were included with

15.—Religions of the People

No.	Racial Origin.	Total Population.	Adventist.	Anglican.	Baptist.	Brethren and United Brethren.	Confucian and Buddhist.	Christian.	Church of Christ, Disciples.	Christian Science.	Evangelical Association.	Greek Orthodox.
1	British Races.....	5,381,071	8,551	1,503,943	367,071	12,540	49	8,536	13,001	16,307	6,198	164
2	English.....	2,741,419	5,392	1,127,751	237,753	6,224	32	4,634	7,451	9,661	3,804	100
3	Irish.....	1,230,808	1,468	216,794	50,305	2,530	3	1,477	2,228	2,666	1,114	35
4	Scottish.....	1,346,350	1,566	137,713	72,240	3,664	13	2,320	3,164	3,698	1,229	29
5	Other.....	62,494	125	21,685	6,773	122	1	105	158	282	51	—
6	Continental European Races.....	4,753,242	7,346	88,290	65,490	2,552	21	2,259	2,675	2,056	15,957	99,154
7	French.....	2,927,990	390	22,315	7,930	235	2	205	233	278	327	50
8	Austrian, <i>n.o.p.</i>	48,639	196	771	573	28	—	4	3	37	48	4,841
9	Belgian.....	27,585	6	796	149	3	—	8	3	3	1	2
10	Czech and Slovak.....	30,401	17	455	215	4	2	5	2	9	255	828
11	Danish.....	34,118	148	3,148	919	45	1	55	81	99	20	12
12	Dutch.....	148,962	483	16,275	13,029	554	—	785	865	332	364	15
13	Finnish.....	43,885	17	661	175	10	2	5	4	9	22	120
14	German.....	473,544	2,674	26,878	28,049	1,430	9	681	1,090	866	13,441	427
15	Greek.....	9,444	3	1,031	88	2	—	2	—	—	4	6,127
16	Hebrew.....	156,726	7	255	131	1	—	4	6	19	4	73
17	Hungarian.....	40,582	59	310	737	—	1	21	—	8	181	342
18	Icelandic.....	19,382	35	619	87	4	—	5	3	29	2	5
19	Italian.....	98,173	18	1,496	363	23	—	44	15	16	17	18
20	Norwegian.....	93,243	304	3,643	1,490	19	—	107	167	133	150	18
21	Polish.....	145,503	194	1,285	1,812	16	—	8	16	24	187	5,570
22	Romanian.....	29,056	230	600	438	3	-1	52	2	14	86	12,192
23	Russian.....	88,148	1,435	1,544	3,592	121	—	131	33	20	333	8,965
24	Swedish.....	81,306	322	4,448	4,061	51	—	103	119	142	34	12
25	Ukrainian.....	225,113	769	755	1,262	2	1	23	24	6	344	55,386
26	Yugoslavic.....	16,174	34	180	75	—	2	10	—	—	26	2,484
27	Other.....	15,268	5	825	315	1	—	1	9	12	11	1,667
28	Asiatic Races.....	84,548	11	4,545	526	8	39,801	463	37	15	30	3,046
29	Chinese.....	46,519	7	1,329	228	3	24,693	304	30	12	27	18
30	Japanese.....	23,342	3	1,298	200	3	15,090	155	—	3	—	1
31	Other.....	14,687	1	1,918	98	2	18	4	7	—	3	3,027
32	Indian and Eskimo.....	128,890	51	33,939	1,535	9	—	247	4	3	6	—
33	Negro.....	19,456	50	3,411	8,024	1	—	7	34	28	—	—
34	Various and Unspecified.....	9,579	17	1,487	695	9	—	15	60	27	22	25
Canada.....		10,376,786	16,026	1,635,615	443,341	15,119	39,871	11,527	15,811	18,436	22,213	102,389

In 1931, for the first time in the history of the Dominion Census, the religions of the people were cross-classified according to racial origin. The results, for Canada as a whole, are shown in Table 15.

It is seen from the information there given that in Canada the Anglican, the Baptist, the Presbyterian and the United Church of Canada derive the great proportion of their support from the British races. More than 61 p.c. of those of British race are members either of the United Church of Canada or are Anglicans.

The Roman Catholic Church not only derives very strong support from the French Canadians of Quebec province, where 91.42 p.c. of the population are members of that Church, but also from other continental European races. For instance, such important racial elements in the Canadian population as the Ukrainian, the Polish and even the German have nearly 70 p.c., over 85 p.c. and nearly 23 p.c. of their respective populations reported as Roman Catholic, while such lesser elements, as the Austrian, the Hungarian and the Yugoslavic have over 67 p.c., over 72 p.c. and 76 p.c., respectively, members of the same religion. The Russian element, which ranks between these two groups in numbers, has over 28 p.c. of its people Roman Catholic.

Among the Protestant denominations of the continental European races, the Lutheran ranks very high in the German, the Norwegian, the Swedish and the Finnish racial elements.

Classified by Racial Origin, 1931.

Int. Bible Stud-ents.	Jewish.	Luth-eran.	Men-non-ite.	Mor-mon.	No Re-ligion.	Pen-te-costal.	Pres-by-terian.	Prot-estant.	Roman Catholic.	Salva-tion Army.	United Church.	Other.	Not Stated	No.
9,250	57	14,448	2,863	17,030	10,184	18,179	802,619	16,833	691,459	27,468	1,781,532	47,917	4,872	1
5,285	41	8,531	1,763	11,122	5,500	9,637	195,349	10,764	177,634	19,823	863,087	27,322	2,759	2
1,763	7	3,081	618	2,509	2,013	4,410	141,327	2,191	384,748	3,086	395,366	10,252	817	3
2,072	7	2,636	449	2,957	2,483	3,920	460,115	3,713	126,486	4,276	500,778	9,599	1,223	4
130	2	200	33	442	188	212	5,828	165	2,591	283	22,301	744	73	5
4,236	155,557	379,527	85,828	4,879	6,710	7,764	63,115	5,402	3,515,337	2,596	201,554	32,563	2,374	6
224	4	1,977	243	407	821	513	10,074	981	2,849,096	512	28,701	1,193	1,279	7
91	6	5,924	452	15	121	73	775	66	32,783	19	1,550	218	45	8
13	1	119	7	9	75	26	516	40	24,673	13	1,066	43	13	9
12	1	1,696	8	6	265	48	591	292	24,266	10	1,260	116	38	10
52	—	18,910	156	1,159	211	145	1,734	172	1,197	94	5,535	177	48	11
409	2	3,692	37,555	516	539	676	11,032	341	8,892	575	47,799	4,128	104	12
18	1	38,742	1	11	496	33	927	168	561	19	1,711	101	71	13
1,012	24	147,290	34,687	1,582	1,008	2,855	20,789	1,074	107,940	703	73,086	5,665	284	14
17	—	42	—	—	15	1	143	20	1,623	6	289	11	20	15
1	155,351	66	11	—	112	1	127	53	292	1	176	28	7	16
61	—	2,171	2	6	40	210	4,187	449	29,425	21	1,702	634	15	17
51	1	14,972	7	85	80	47	350	30	172	26	1,624	1,134	141	18
16	4	119	18	32	99	690	955	164	91,742	56	2,026	113	29	19
284	—	68,665	44	281	267	981	2,664	203	2,094	161	11,089	404	75	20
534	59	6,815	134	7	317	159	1,026	181	124,252	37	2,030	748	92	21
37	11	1,957	4	18	51	101	400	109	11,437	8	1,034	258	13	22
124	89	12,719	12,084	41	490	255	1,209	246	24,874	128	3,799	15,838	78	23
245	1	50,678	14	671	394	765	3,205	336	1,911	144	12,295	1,290	65	24
1,003	—	1,180	385	20	1,215	105	1,823	369	156,315	44	3,667	359	56	25
5	—	393	7	1	39	61	185	53	12,298	2	246	60	13	26
27	2	1,400	9	12	55	19	403	55	9,494	17	869	45	15	27
20	—	56	15	9	3,452	13	2,747	84	7,586	72	10,502	3,281	8,229	28
15	—	17	—	—	3,238	7	2,289	56	803	34	4,638	648	8,123	29
5	—	3	—	—	186	2	134	10	292	27	5,268	591	71	30
—	—	36	15	9	28	4	324	18	6,491	11	596	2,042	35	31
5	—	57	2	13	611	112	1,022	529	67,201	421	16,955	6,008	160	32
27	—	27	5	44	40	165	364	159	1,272	96	4,174	1,512	16	33
14	—	79	23	30	74	68	861	289	2,533	63	2,658	139	391	34
13,552	155,614	394,194	88,736	22,005	21,071	26,301	870,728	23,296	1,285,388	30,716	2,017,375	91,420	16,042	

¹Corrected since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 7.—Birthplaces.

The birthplaces of the population of Canada, as at each of the seven censuses, are shown by Canadian born, British born, and foreign born, (United States born and other foreign born) in Table 16. The table shows that, in 1871, 97·28 p.c. of the population was born under the British flag, while, sixty years later, the percentage had declined to 89·18. The proportion of Canadian born increased steadily until the opening of the century, but has declined as a result of the increase of immigration after 1900. The Census of 1931 shows declines in the proportions of British born and United States born as compared with 1921 but a substantial increase in the percentage of "other foreign born"; the proportion of Canadian born has remained practically unchanged.

Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of population born in the United States from 1·85 p.c. in 1871 to 4·25 p.c. in 1921, and the subsequent decline to 3·32 p.c. in 1931. Other foreign born increased from 0·87 p.c. in 1871 to 6·23 p.c. in 1911, declined to 5·87 p.c. of the total population by 1921 but, as already noted, increased substantially to 7·50 p.c. by 1931.

16.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, According to the Censuses of 1871-1931.

Year.	Canadian Born.	British Born. ¹	Foreign Born.		Total Popula- tion.	Percentages of Total Population.			
			Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.		Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	
								Born in United States.	Other Foreign Born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	2,894,591	496,502	64,447	30,221	3,485,761	83.04	14.24	1.85	0.87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86.06	11.07	1.80	1.08
1891....	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86.68	10.15	1.67	1.50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86.98	7.84	2.38	2.80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77.98	11.58	4.21	6.23
1921....	6,832,224	1,065,448	374,022	516,255	8,787,949	77.75	12.13	4.25	5.87
1931....	8,069,261	1,184,830	344,574	778,121	10,376,786	77.76	11.42	3.32	7.50

¹Includes some hundreds of persons born at sea.

The birthplaces of the 1931 population are indicated by sex in Table 17, for the various provinces and territories. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the census to be about 93 p.c. native born, and in Quebec about 91 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 77 p.c., in Manitoba to about 66 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 65 p.c., in Alberta to about 58 p.c., and in British Columbia to about 54 p.c. The general tendency over the past decade has been for the proportion of the native-born population to remain stationary or show slight decrease in Eastern Canada, but in Western Canada increases are everywhere shown; thus, the percentages in 1921 were: Maritime Provinces 93, Quebec 92, Ontario 78, Manitoba 64, Saskatchewan 60, Alberta 54 and British Columbia about 50. The proportion of foreign born has naturally decreased in the western provinces as a result of the limited immigration of recent years.

About 44 p.c. of the British-born population is in Ontario, but the greatest proportion of British-born population in any one province is in British Columbia, *viz.*, 27 p.c., which compares with 31 p.c. for 1921. The foreign-born element reaches its maximum percentage in the rapidly growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where it constitutes about 24 p.c. and 27 p.c. of the respective populations as compared with 26 p.c. and 30 p.c. respectively for 1921.

17.—Population Classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, 1931, with Totals for 1911 and 1921.

Province or Territory.	Totals.			Canadian Born.		British Born.		Foreign Born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P.E. Island.....	45,392	42,646	88,038	43,907	41,344	615	545	870	757
Nova Scotia....	263,104	249,742	512,846	240,695	230,354	14,003	13,065	8,406	6,323
New Brunswick	208,620	199,599	408,219	195,908	187,910	6,732	5,980	5,980	5,709
Quebec.....	1,447,124	1,427,131	2,874,255	1,311,893	1,310,619	56,248	54,578	78,983	61,934
Ontario.....	1,748,844	1,682,839	3,431,683	1,311,792	1,315,606	273,129	253,441	163,923	113,792
Manitoba.....	368,065	332,074	700,139	235,960	227,590	58,434	47,717	73,671	56,767
Saskatchewan..	499,935	421,850	921,785	314,266	288,974	58,118	42,883	127,551	89,993
Alberta.....	400,199	331,406	731,605	221,207	204,660	61,207	47,558	117,785	79,188
British Columbia.....	385,219	309,044	694,263	194,047	180,687	102,209	87,515	88,963	40,842
Yukon.....	2,825	1,405	4,230	1,567	1,091	509	108	749	206
Northwest Territories....	5,214	4,509	9,723	4,759	4,425	207	29	248	55
Canada, 1931..	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	4,076,001	3,993,260	631,411	553,419	667,129	455,566
" 1921..	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	3,443,109	3,389,115	567,068	498,380	519,466	370,811
" 1911..	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,626	332,603	470,927	281,805

At pp. 133-140, inclusive, of the 1934-35 Year Book, a very complete analysis was given of the birthplaces of the Canadian people. Tables there published show: population classified by province of residence and province of birth; population, for each province, classified by nativity of parents; Canadian born classified

according to nativity of parents, by racial origin; and rural and urban population, other than Canadian born, classified according to year of arrival in Canada.

Section 8.—Citizenship and Naturalization.

At the last four decennial censuses, those of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions given to enumerators at the Census of 1931 were published at p. 141 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Table 18 deals with the citizenship of the Canadian born, the British born and the foreign born of the population residing in Canada at the date of the Census of 1931. As regards the total (8,069,261) native-born population, 8,052,459 were "Canadian Nationals" and were made up of 8,051,142 persons with uninterrupted citizenship and 1,317 naturalized repatriates. Of the total native born resident in Canada at the date of the census, 16,802 were aliens owing their allegiance to some foreign country—in the case of females usually as a result of marriage. The table on p. 142 of the 1934-35 Year Book showed the country to which allegiance was owed by these 16,802 Canadian-born aliens.

The second part of the table shows that of the total number (1,184,830) of British born in Canada on June 1, 1931, all were not "Canadian Nationals" within the meaning of the Immigration Act, there being 135,426 who had not acquired domicile and who were liable to certain disabilities. Many of these, however, may exercise the rights of citizenship in Canada as provided by Sec. 4 of The Dominion Franchise Act (c. 51 of the Statutes of 1934).

The third part of the table shows that in a large measure persons of foreign birth born in the United States have become Canadian subjects but those born in continental Europe are fairly evenly divided as Canadian nationals and aliens, and those born in Asia are largely aliens. In some instances the country of birth of the European population does not indicate nationality and a broad summary classification by nationality is, therefore, added. At p. 143 of the 1934-35 Year Book this analysis was elaborated to show the classification by nationality by countries.

18.—Citizenship of Native-Born, British-Born and Foreign-Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Allegiance.

Nationality.	NATIVE BORN.			Nationality.	BRITISH BORN.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian-born nationals—Totals.....	8,052,459	4,074,715	3,977,744	British born, Canadian nationals....	1,044,791	556,043	488,748
With uninterrupted citizenship.....	8,051,142	4,074,053	3,977,089	By domicile.....	1,042,781	555,062	487,719
Repatriated and naturalized.....	1,317	662	655	By repatriation and naturalization....	2,010	981	1,029
Canadian-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage).....	16,802	1,286	15,516	British born without acquired domicile..	135,426	74,687	60,739
Owing allegiance to:—				British-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage).....	4,613	681	3,932
European countries ¹	5,991	92	5,899	Owing allegiance to:—			
Asiatic countries.....	286	20	266	European countries ¹	1,625	154	1,471
United States.....	10,477	1,170	9,307	Asiatic countries.....	32	6	26
Other countries.....	48	4	44	United States.....	2,914	506	2,408
Totals,				Other countries.....	42	15	27
Canadian Born.....	8,069,261	4,076,001	3,993,260	Totals,			
				British Born.....	1,184,830	631,411	553,419

¹The European country of allegiance was given on p. 142 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

18.—Citizenship of Native-Born, British-Born and Foreign-Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Allegiance—concluded.

Nationality.	FOREIGN BORN.									
	Total. ¹	Continental European Born.			Born in Asia.			United States Born.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian nationals	614,971	351,013	197,043	153,970	12,119	7,826	4,293	249,595	118,104	131,491
Aliens.....	507,724	363,449	241,140	122,309	48,489	44,349	4,140	94,979	57,036	37,943
European ²	363,754	358,198	238,366	119,832	330	179	151	4,822	1,991	2,831
Asiatic.....	48,072	63	18	45	47,935	44,047	3,888	64	27	37
United States....	94,984	4,726	2,447	2,279	102	53	49	90,069	55,009	35,060
Other.....	914	462	309	153	122	70	52	24	9	15
Totals, Foreign Born....	1,122,695	714,462	438,183	276,279	60,608	52,175	8,433	344,574	175,140	169,434

¹This column includes foreign-born persons born in places other than continental Europe, Asia or the United States. ²The European country of allegiance was given at p. 143 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 1,122,695 in 1931 as compared with 890,277 in 1921, 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 614,971 in 1931, 514,179 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 54.78 p.c., 57.75 p.c., 45.77 p.c. and 55.27 p.c. respectively. Alien residents in Canada showed an absolute decline between 1911 and 1921 of from 408,175 to 376,098, *i.e.*, from 5.66 p.c. of the population to 4.28 p.c. Between 1921 and 1931, they increased to 507,724, or 4.89 p.c. of the 1931 population. Among the foreign-born residents of Canada, the United States born exceed those born in any other country, although by continental groups the Europeans are more numerous. Between 1921 and 1931 the U.S. born declined from 374,022 to 344,574, but there was a substantial net increase in the total foreign born due to the large increase of Europeans. On the other hand, the percentage of the U.S. born who are naturalized to total U.S. born has increased from 63.63 in 1921 to 72.44 in 1931, whereas the percentage of continental Europeans who are naturalized has fallen from 57.88 in 1921 to 49.13 in 1931.

Section 9.—Language Spoken and Mother Tongue.

Official Languages.—In the Census of 1931 1,322,370 persons were reported as speaking both the official languages of Canada, 6,999,913 speaking English, 1,779,338 speaking French and 275,165 as unable to speak either English or French. In Table 19 the population is classified by racial origin and as able to speak one, both or neither of the official languages. (Children under 5 years of age are classed as speaking the language of the home.)

Mother Tongue.—By mother tongue is meant the language learned in childhood and still spoken by the individual. In the case of foreign-born persons it is the native language or the language spoken before coming to Canada. Table 20 giving the mother tongue by provinces shows that 1,630,086 persons did not have either English or French as a mother tongue. The largest number speaking a foreign language as a mother tongue is in Ontario with 398,476 but the largest percentage is in Saskatchewan with 39 p.c.

19.—Population of Canada Speaking One, Both or Neither of the Official Languages of Canada, Classified by Racial Origin, 1931.

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Origin.	Total Population.	Language Spoken.			
		English.	French.	English and French.	Neither English. nor French.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Races.....	5,381,071	5,173,483	16,964	189,516	1,108
English.....	2,741,419	2,642,995	6,802	91,298	324
Irish.....	1,230,808	1,165,003	5,651	60,030	124
Scottish.....	1,346,350	1,304,403	4,458	36,848	641
Other.....	62,494	61,082	53	1,340	19
European Races.....	4,753,242	1,675,737	1,757,851	1,122,566	197,088
French.....	2,927,990	136,249	1,745,975	1,044,388	1,378
Austrian, <i>n.o.p.</i>	48,639	41,413	144	987	6,095
Belgian.....	27,585	12,895	2,523	11,213	954
Czech and Slovak.....	30,401	24,454	65	394	5,488
Danish.....	34,118	32,183	43	805	1,087
Dutch.....	148,962	134,801	58	1,999	12,104
Finnish.....	43,885	34,601	22	343	8,919
German.....	473,544	436,601	1,378	9,220	26,345
Hebrew.....	156,726	126,399	177	21,861	8,289
Hungarian.....	40,582	31,239	55	564	8,724
Icelandic.....	19,382	18,217	4	103	1,058
Italian.....	98,173	66,810	5,902	16,822	8,639
Norwegian.....	93,243	89,472	153	910	2,708
Polish.....	145,503	114,668	401	3,513	26,921
Roumanian.....	29,056	23,490	125	1,261	4,180
Russian.....	88,148	69,335	169	1,734	16,910
Swedish.....	81,306	77,956	61	968	2,321
Ukrainian.....	225,113	173,427	99	2,011	49,576
Yugoslavic.....	16,174	13,178	23	178	2,795
Other.....	24,712	18,349	474	3,292	2,597
Asiatic Races.....	84,548	57,648	916	3,984	22,000
Chinese.....	46,519	32,190	46	443	13,840
Japanese.....	23,342	16,281	1	112	6,948
Syrian.....	10,753	6,415	740	3,101	497
Other.....	3,934	2,762	129	328	715
Indian and Eskimo.....	128,890	65,855	2,612	5,553	54,870
Various.....	20,137	19,411	83	593	50
Unspecified.....	8,898	7,779	912	158	49
Totals.....	10,376,786	6,999,913	1,779,338	1,322,370	275,165

20.—Mother Tongues of the Total Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1931.

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Mother Tongue.	Canada. ¹	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
English.....	5,914,402	76,326	436,498	268,603	429,613	2,796,821	399,009	516,842	461,713	526,216
Chinese and Japanese....	69,281	31	322	219	2,743	6,960	1,730	3,570	4,463	49,189
Finnish.....	39,965	1	62	104	2,801	26,110	885	1,861	2,973	5,146
<i>Germanic</i>										
Group.....	406,591	43	1,594	437	9,443	93,254	67,925	150,674	63,792	14,590
Dutch.....	26,532	20	65	78	504	4,598	5,546	10,079	3,956	1,673
Flemish....	18,048	—	340	116	1,644	6,567	5,067	2,096	1,426	781
German....	362,011	23	989	243	7,295	82,089	57,312	138,499	63,410	12,066
<i>Latin and</i>										
Greek Group	2,944,751	10,149	40,638	133,654	2,318,866	290,347	45,924	49,550	85,114	20,004
French.....	2,832,298	10,137	39,018	133,385	2,292,193	236,386	42,499	42,283	28,145	7,768
Greek.....	7,346	1	166	55	2,137	3,287	230	370	384	713
Italian.....	85,520	11	1,320	182	21,972	44,715	1,934	692	4,028	10,645
Roumanian	18,115	—	95	16	2,139	5,469	1,181	6,170	2,477	568
Spanish....	1,472	—	39	16	415	490	80	35	80	310
Magyar.....	37,959	4	521	54	3,894	13,525	1,638	11,853	5,386	1,079
<i>Scandinavian</i>										
Group.....	159,854	101	670	1,397	3,150	14,194	24,481	50,634	38,838	26,102
Swedish....	58,242	5	161	142	1,078	7,821	7,088	15,556	12,951	13,304
Norwegian..	64,125	4	123	168	784	3,239	3,628	27,996	18,229	9,846
Danish.....	21,453	92	381	1,087	1,281	2,932	2,187	3,882	7,122	2,447
Icelandic...	16,034	—	5	—	7	202	11,578	3,200	536	505
<i>Slavic Group</i>	479,203	3	3,462	314	26,501	99,065	121,810	113,835	91,826	22,314
Austrian, n.o.p.....	6,842	—	52	19	437	2,046	907	1,510	1,001	866
Bohemian...	6,414	—	178	2	143	1,297	961	2,150	1,089	594
Bulgarian..	2,661	—	34	17	142	2,235	12	76	87	56
Lithuanian.	5,506	—	177	3	2,274	1,404	343	459	620	225
Polish.....	118,599	—	1,370	101	9,083	38,388	31,758	18,742	15,747	3,397
Russian....	50,759	1	355	127	3,831	9,197	3,746	17,085	7,344	9,052
Serbo-Croatian.	10,521	—	154	1	925	5,647	147	956	625	2,052
Slovak.....	25,099	2	339	12	4,784	8,676	1,028	2,312	5,047	2,884
Ukrainian..	252,802	—	803	32	4,882	30,175	82,908	70,545	60,266	3,188
Syrian and Arabic....	9,226	83	847	502	3,483	3,026	320	571	211	175
Yiddish.....	149,520	16	1,635	1,095	59,468	56,853	19,187	5,011	3,624	2,627
Various.....	166,034	1,281	26,797	1,840	14,303	31,528	17,230	17,384	18,665	26,891
Totals...	10,376,786	88,038	512,846	403,219	2,874,255	3,431,683	700,139	921,785	731,605	694,263

¹Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.**Section 10.—Rural and Urban Population.**

For the purposes of the census the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between 'rural' and 'urban' population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not at all uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned.

A table published at p. 147 of the 1934-35 Year Book gives the rural and urban populations, by provinces and sex, and divides the incorporated urban centres into two groups, *viz.*, under one thousand, and one thousand and over, thereby allowing a closer comparison than is possible from Table 21. The population in

urban places having less than one thousand was shown to have decreased for the whole of Canada but increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Table 21 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively, by provinces, since 1891. To a limited extent Table 22 will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban populations.*

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1931 and in the United States in 1930 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 53·70 p.c. in Canada as compared with 56·2 p.c. in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table 22. Thus, at the Census of 1930, the United States had 29·5 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1931 had only 22·44 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 18 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and 4·8 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in cities of these categories only 14·87 p.c., and 4·42 p.c. respectively of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available—52·3 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 41·73 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table 21 that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed nearly 77 p.c. of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1931 exceeded the rural by 767,330. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 463 were resident, on June 1, 1931, in rural and 537 in urban communities, as compared with 505 in rural and 495 in urban communities on June 1, 1921; 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities in 1911; 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901; and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891.

From Table 22, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it is seen that Canada possessed, in 1931, two cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 818,577 and 631,207 inhabitants respectively. Two other cities, Vancouver and Winnipeg, have attained the 200,000 mark and Hamilton, Quebec and Ottawa each have populations of over 100,000. The two western cities of Calgary and Edmonton are now in the 75,000 to 100,000 class. In this respect London, which excelled Edmonton in 1921, now takes the next lower place with a population of 71,148. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over, are given by censuses from 1871 to 1931 in Table 23, while the populations of urban communities having in 1931 a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 each, are given for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 in Table 24.

*In the United States, urban population, prior to 1930, was classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more with certain minor qualifications, but in 1930 the definition was slightly modified to include townships and other political divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, having a total population of 10,000 or more each, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The direct result of this modification has been to increase slightly the proportion of urban population.

All the larger cities have in their neighbourhoods growing "satellite" towns or other densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipality. This phenomenon is to-day of increasing importance largely as a result of the greater ease and speed of transportation by motor vehicle. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to calculate the total populations resident in what the United States census authorities call the "metropolitan areas". On this basis the total populations of the larger cities at the Census of 1931 were as follows: "Greater Montreal", 1,000,159; "Greater Toronto", 808,864; "Greater Vancouver", 308,340; "Greater Winnipeg", 280,202; "Greater Ottawa" (including Hull), 175,988; "Greater Quebec", 166,435; "Greater Hamilton", 163,710; "Greater Windsor", 110,385; "Greater Halifax", 74,161; and "Greater Saint John", 55,611.

21.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1891-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-31.

Province or Territory.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970
Nova Scotia.....	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128
New Brunswick.....	272,362	48,901	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547
Quebec.....	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,065	1,038,934 ⁵	966,842 ⁵
Ontario.....	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978	1,198,803 ⁴	1,328,489
Manitoba.....	111,498	41,008	184,775 ³	70,436 ³	261,029 ⁴	200,365
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	77,013 ⁶	14,266 ⁶	361,037 ⁶	131,395 ⁶
Alberta.....	1	—	54,489	18,533	236,633 ²	137,662 ²
British Columbia.....	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684
Yukon.....	1	—	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	20,129	—	6,507 ⁴	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	3,296,141	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222	3,933,696	3,272,947

Province or Territory.	1921.		1931.		Numerical Increases in Decade 1921-31.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	-1,869	1,292
Nova Scotia.....	296,799	227,038	231,192	231,654	-15,607	4,616
New Brunswick.....	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	15,847	4,496
Quebec.....	1,038,096	1,322,569	1,060,649	1,813,606	22,553	491,037
Ontario.....	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	108,661	389,360
Manitoba.....	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	35,668	54,353
Saskatchewan.....	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	92,328	71,947
Alberta.....	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	87,547	55,604
British Columbia.....	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739 ⁷	22,504	147,177
Yukon.....	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	19	54
Northwest Territories.....	7,988	—	9,723	—	1,735	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	485	—	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	4,435,827	4,352,122	4,804,728	5,572,053	368,901	1,219,936

¹The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Census of 1891. ²Vol. 1, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. The places so included were Aetna, Banff, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Canmore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the Census of 1901.

³As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. ⁴As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁵The urban population of 970,791, shown in Volume 1, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the populations of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St. Vincent de Paul from urban to rural; by adjustments in area of the villages of St. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁶Urban and rural population for 1911 and 1901 are as corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. ⁷This includes South Vancouver and Point Grey, with 1921 populations of 32,267 and 13,736 respectively, which were then classified as "rural". ⁸Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted at their homes in the Census of 1931.

22.—Urban Populations of Canada, Divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

In Cities, Towns or Villages of—	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Number of Places.	Popula- tion.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Popula- tion.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Popula- tion.	Per cent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000.....	—	—	—	2	1,140,399	12.98	2	1,449,784	13.97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	1	490,504	6.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
300,000 and 400,000	1	381,833	5.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
200,000 and 300,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 and 200,000	2	236,436	3.28	4	518,298	5.90	2	465,378	4.48
50,000 and 100,000	3	247,221	3.43	5	336,650	3.83	3	413,013	3.98
25,000 and 50,000	7	272,071	3.78	7	239,096	2.72	10	470,443	4.53
15,000 and 25,000	11	193,977	2.69	19	370,990	4.22	23	339,521	3.27
10,000 and 15,000	18	225,423	3.13	18	224,033	2.55	23	457,292	4.41
5,000 and 10,000	44	313,100	4.34	54	382,762	4.36	68	275,944	2.66
3,000 and 5,000	59	222,274	3.08	72	272,720	3.10	71	458,784	4.42
1,000 and 3,000	250	428,250	5.94	293	492,116	5.60	324	557,466	5.37
500 and 1,000	241	174,781	2.43	290	215,648	2.45	322	231,375	2.23
Under 500.....	419	87,077	1.21	679	159,410	1.81	750	179,782	1.73
Totals.....	1,056	3,272,947	45.42	1,443	4,352,122	49.52	1,605	5,572,058	53.70

Population is shown in Table 22 to be increasingly attracted to the larger cities. Thus, not only have cities of over 500,000 population (Montreal and Toronto) increased their proportions to the total, but cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 have increased their aggregate population from 5.90 p.c. of the total to 8.46 p.c., and cities of between 5,000 and 100,000 from 17.68 p.c. to 19.29 p.c. in the decade 1921-31. The classes below 5,000 show slight proportional reductions.

23.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*), and those in which there is a Chamber of Commerce by a dagger (†). In all cases the populations for previous censuses have been rearranged as far as possible to cover the same area as in 1931.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*†Montreal.....	Quebec.....	130,833	177,377	256,723	328,172	490,504	618,506	818,577
*Toronto.....	Ontario.....	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833	521,893	631,207
*Vancouver.....	British Columbia	—	—	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593
*Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785
†Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547
*Quebec.....	Quebec.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193	130,594
*Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872
*Calgary.....	Alberta.....	—	—	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305	83,761
†Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	4,176	31,064	58,821	79,197
†London.....	Ontario.....	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148
†Windsor.....	Ontario.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591	63,108
†Verdun.....	Quebec.....	—	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745
*Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275
*Regina.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209
*Saint John.....	New Brunswick.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514
*Saskatoon.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	113	12,004	25,739	43,291
†Victoria.....	British Columbia.....	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082
†Three Rivers.....	Quebec.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450
*Kitchener.....	Ontario.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793
*Brantford.....	Ontario.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,819	23,132	29,440	30,107
†Hull.....	Quebec.....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433
†Sherbrooke.....	Quebec.....	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,993
†Outremont.....	Quebec.....	—	387	7,095	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641
†Fort William.....	Ontario.....	—	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277
†St. Catharines.....	Ontario.....	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753
†Westmount.....	Quebec.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235
†Kingston.....	Ontario.....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753	23,439

23.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—continued.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
†Oshawa.....	Ontario.....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439
*Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	Ontario.....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082
†Peterborough.....	Ontario.....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994	22,327
*Moose Jaw.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299
*Guelph.....	Ontario.....	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075
*Glace Bay.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706
*Moncton.....	New Brunswick.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689
†Port Arthur.....	Ontario.....	—	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818
†Niagara Falls.....	Ontario.....	1,610	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046
†Lachine.....	Quebec.....	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630
*Sudbury.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518
†Sarnia.....	Ontario.....	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191
*Stratford.....	Ontario.....	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742
*New Westminster.....	British Columbia.....	—	1,500	6,778	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524
*Brandon.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082
*St. Boniface.....	Manitoba.....	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305
*North Bay.....	Ontario.....	—	—	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,828
†St. Thomas.....	Ontario.....	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430
†Shawinigan Falls.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	4,265	10,625	15,345
*Chatham.....	Ontario.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569
†East Windsor.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,870	14,251
*Timmins.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,843	14,200
*Galt.....	Ontario.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006
†Belleville.....	Ontario.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790
*Lethbridge.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	2,072	9,035	11,097	13,489
†St. Hyacinthe.....	Quebec.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448
*Owen Sound.....	Ontario.....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839
*Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Island.....	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361
†Chicoutimi.....	Quebec.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937	11,877
†Lévis.....	Quebec.....	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724
*Valleyfield (Sala- de).....	Quebec.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411
*Woodstock.....	Ontario.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,395
*St. Jean.....	Quebec.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256
*Cornwall.....	Ontario.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126
*Joliette.....	Quebec.....	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765
†Sandwich.....	Ontario.....	1,160	1,143	1,352	1,450	2,302	4,415	10,715
*Welland.....	Ontario.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709
Thetford Mines.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701
*Granby.....	Quebec.....	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587
†Sorel.....	Quebec.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320
†Medicine Hat.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	1,570	5,608	9,634	10,300
†Walkerville.....	Ontario.....	—	—	933	1,595	3,302	7,059	10,105
*Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905
†Brockville.....	Ontario.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736
Jonquière.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	2,354	4,851	9,448
†Pembroke.....	Ontario.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368
*Dartmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100
†St. Jérôme.....	Quebec.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967
*New Glasgow.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858
*Fredericton.....	New Brunswick.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830
Cap de la Madeleine.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,738	8,748
North Vancouver.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	365	8,196	7,652	8,510
†Rivière du Loup.....	Quebec.....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499
†Orillia.....	Ontario.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183
Waterloo.....	Ontario.....	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095
*Truro.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901
†La Tuque.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	2,934	5,603	7,871
*Barrie.....	Ontario.....	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776
*Sydney Mines.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327	7,769
*New Waterford.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,615	7,745
*Trail.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573
*Lindsay.....	Ontario.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505
*Amherst.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450
New Toronto.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	209	686	2,669	7,146
†Smiths Falls.....	Ontario.....	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108
Launton.....	Quebec.....	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084
*Yarmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	4,696	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055
†Midland.....	Ontario.....	—	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920
Mimico.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	437	1,373	3,751	6,800

23.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—concluded.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*Kenora.....	Ontario.....	—	—	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766
*Nanaimo.....	British Columbia.	—	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,559	6,745
Eastview.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	3,169	5,324	6,686
†Drummondville.....	Quebec.....	—	900	1,955	1,450	1,725	2,852	6,609
*Portage la Prairie.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597
*Campbellton.....	New Brunswick.....	—	—	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505
†Port Colborne.....	Ontario.....	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,503
†Grand Mere.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461
*Edmundston.....	New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	1,821	4,035	6,430
*Springhill.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355
†Prince Rupert.....	British Columbia.	—	—	—	—	4,184	6,393	6,350
*Magog.....	Quebec.....	—	—	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302
*Preston.....	Ontario.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280
†Trenton.....	Ontario.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276
†Victoriaville.....	Quebec.....	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213
*Kamloops.....	British Columbia.	—	—	—	—	3,772	4,501	6,167
*North Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139
*St. Lambert.....	Quebec.....	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075
*Nelson.....	British Columbia.	—	—	—	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992
*North Battleford.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	2,105	4,108	5,986
†Cobourg.....	Ontario.....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834
*Collingwood.....	Ontario.....	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809
Transcona.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	—	4,185	5,747
†Rimouski.....	Quebec.....	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589
†Brampton.....	Ontario.....	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532
*Fort Frances.....	Ontario.....	—	—	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	4,470
Longueuil.....	Quebec.....	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407
St. Laurent.....	Quebec.....	—	—	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348
*Renfrew.....	Ontario.....	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296
*Swift Current.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	121	1,852	3,518	5,296
†Ingersoll.....	Ontario.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233
†Simcoe.....	Ontario.....	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226
Forest Hill (Village).....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,207
*Hawkesbury.....	Ontario.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177
†Thorold.....	Ontario.....	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092
†Whitby.....	Ontario.....	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046
Swansea (Village).....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,031
*Yorkton.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	700	2,309	5,151	5,027
*Dundas.....	Ontario.....	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026
*Stellarton.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002
*Weyburn.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	113	2,210	3,193	5,002

24.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.					Nova Scotia—concluded.				
Summerside.....	2,875	2,678	3,228	3,759	Oxford.....	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133
Souris.....	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063	Bridgetown.....	858	996	1,086	1,126
Nova Scotia.					Mahone Bay.....	866	951	1,177	1,065
Westville.....	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946	Port Hawkesbury.....	633	684	869	1,011
Bridgewater.....	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262	Joggins.....	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000
Pictou.....	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152	New Brunswick.				
Kentville.....	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033	Chatham.....	4,868	4,666	4,506	4,017
Windsor.....	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032	Dalhousie.....	862	1,650	1,958	3,974
Inverness.....	306	2,719	2,963	2,900	St. Stephen.....	2,840	2,836	3,452	3,437
Dominion.....	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846	Newcastle.....	2,507	2,945	3,507	3,383
Lunenburg.....	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727	Bathurst.....	1,044	960	3,327	3,300
Liverpool.....	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669	Woodstock.....	3,644	3,856	3,380	3,259
Trenton.....	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613	Sussex.....	1,398	1,906	2,198	2,252
Parrsboro.....	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919	Sackville.....	1,444	2,039	2,173	2,234
Wolfville.....	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818	Devon.....	—	—	1,924	1,977
Antigonish.....	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764	Shediac.....	1,075	1,442	1,973	1,883
Canso.....	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575	Milltown.....	2,044	1,804	1,976	1,735
Shelburne.....	1,445	1,435	1,360	1,474	Grand Falls.....	644	1,280	1,327	1,556
Digby.....	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412	Marysville.....	1,892	1,837	1,614	1,512
Wedgeport.....	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294	St. Andrews.....	1,064	987	1,065	1,207
					St. George.....	733	988	1,110	1,087

24.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Quebec.					Quebec—concluded.				
St. Jérôme de Matane....	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757	St. Alexis de la Grande Baie.....	—	1,355	1,735	1,790
Buckingham.....	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638	Lac au Saumon.....	—	1,171	1,354	1,779
Montmorency.....	—	2,710	3,367	4,575	St. Raymond.....	1,272	1,653	1,693	1,772
Montreal North.....	—	—	2,557	4,519	Acton Vale.....	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753
Ikenogami.....	—	—	2,557	4,500	Chandler.....	—	—	1,756	1,741
Asbestos.....	783	2,224	2,189	4,396	Maniwaki.....	—	—	—	1,720
Farnham.....	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205	L'Epiphanie.....	—	—	—	1,705
St. Pierre.....	505	2,201	3,533	4,185	Courville.....	—	910	1,293	1,678
Pointe Claire.....	555	793	2,617	4,058	Ste. Rose.....	1,154	1,480	1,811	1,661
Coaticook.....	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044	Deschailhons.....	1,213	1,161	1,680	1,650
St. Joseph d'Alma.....	—	—	850	3,970	St. Benoit Joseph Labre	—	1,070	1,416	1,648
Montmagny.....	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927	St. Joseph (Beauce).....	1,117	1,440	1,445	1,625
Mégantic.....	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911	Huntingdon.....	1,122	1,265	1,401	1,619
Lachute.....	2,022	2,407	2,592	3,906	Greenfield Park.....	—	—	1,112	1,610
Beauharnois.....	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729	Arthabaska.....	995	1,458	1,234	1,608
Giffard.....	—	—	1,254	3,573	St. Félicien.....	—	581	1,306	1,599
East Angus.....	—	—	3,802	3,566	Ste. Marie.....	—	—	1,311	1,598
Ste. Thérèse.....	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292	L'Assomption.....	1,605	1,747	1,320	1,576
Beauport.....	—	—	3,240	3,242	Bedford.....	1,364	1,432	1,669	1,570
Rouyn.....	—	—	—	3,225	St. Georges East.....	—	1,410	1,058	1,543
Montreal West.....	352	703	1,882	3,190	Lac St. Louis.....	—	—	597	1,537
Mont Joli.....	822	2,141	2,799	3,143	St. Gabriel de Brandon.	1,199	1,602	1,667	1,530
Pointe aux Trembles.....	—	1,167	2,350	2,970	St. Jacques.....	—	—	1,332	1,529
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949	St. Michel de Laval.....	—	—	493	1,528
Baie St. Paul.....	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916	Bromptonville.....	—	1,239	2,603	1,527
Nicolet.....	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868	Montebello.....	795	954	977	1,501
Aylmer.....	2,291	3,109	2,970	2,835	Disraeli.....	1,018	1,606	1,646	1,437
Charny.....	—	1,408	2,265	2,823	Beceil.....	—	1,501	1,418	1,434
St. Joseph de Grantham.	—	—	—	2,812	Rock Island.....	615	861	1,442	1,424
Iberville.....	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778	Causapscal.....	—	—	—	1,390
Laprairie.....	1,451	2,388	2,158	2,774	Danville.....	1,017	1,331	1,290	1,354
Roberval.....	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770	Pont Rouge.....	—	—	1,419	1,353
Windsor.....	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720	Pierreville.....	1,108	1,363	1,394	1,352
Laval des Rapides.....	—	1,014	1,989	2,716	Baie de Shawinigan.....	—	1,024	1,213	1,316
Donnacoona.....	—	—	1,225	2,631	St. Casimir.....	—	—	1,457	1,316
Richmond.....	2,057	2,175	2,450	2,596	Thurso.....	525	601	538	1,292
Plessisville.....	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536	Chambly Basin.....	849	900	1,068	1,287
Bagotville.....	507	1,011	2,204	2,468	Laurentides.....	934	1,128	1,150	1,284
Berthier.....	1,364	1,335	2,193	2,431	La Providence.....	819	894	1,078	1,241
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	1,343	1,416	2,212	2,417	St. Jérôme.....	498	719	923	1,235
La Malbaie ¹	826	1,449	1,883	2,408	St. Pacôme.....	—	—	—	1,235
Mont Laurier.....	—	752	2,211	2,394	L'Abord-à-Plouffe.....	—	—	1,011	1,227
Louiseville.....	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365	St. Rémi.....	1,080	1,021	1,135	1,201
La Salle.....	—	—	726	2,362	Scotstown.....	791	933	987	1,189
Saindon.....	—	—	1,793	2,355	St. Eustache.....	1,079	996	1,098	1,187
Port Alfred.....	—	—	1,213	2,342	Montreal South.....	—	790	1,030	1,164
Priceville.....	—	—	—	2,310	Dorion.....	275	631	833	1,155
Pointe Gatineau.....	1,583	1,751	1,919	2,282	Cap Chat.....	—	—	—	1,139
Loretteville.....	1,555	1,588	2,066	2,251	Fort Coulonge.....	482	811	973	1,130
Noranda.....	—	—	—	2,246	St. Joseph de la Rivière	—	—	864	1,111
Montreal East.....	—	—	1,776	2,242	Bleue.....	516	657	838	1,102
Waterloo.....	1,797	1,886	2,063	2,192	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi	779	856	939	1,099
Cabano.....	—	—	—	2,187	Rigaud.....	—	—	881	1,067
Mont Royal.....	—	—	160	2,174	Châteauguay.....	—	—	—	1,066
Black Lake.....	—	2,645	2,656	2,167	L'Enfant Jésus.....	—	—	—	1,066
Amos.....	—	—	1,488	2,153	Rawdon.....	—	—	1,042	1,066
Dorval.....	481	1,005	1,466	2,052	Beebe Plain.....	477	808	921	1,053
Dolbeau.....	—	—	—	2,032	St. Césaire.....	865	941	985	1,051
Masson.....	1,012	1,034	950	2,015	Ville Marie.....	502	850	840	1,049
Almaville.....	—	—	1,174	2,010	Rivière du Moulin.....	—	—	738	1,040
St. Marc des Carrières.....	296	1,224	1,492	1,997	Val Brilliant.....	—	—	962	1,032
Marieville.....	1,306	1,587	1,748	1,986	Bic.....	—	—	912	1,020
St. Tite.....	991	1,438	1,783	1,969	Notre-Dame de Portneuf	—	—	877	1,017
Terrebonne.....	1,822	1,990	2,056	1,955					
Lennoxville.....	1,120	1,211	1,554	1,927					
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	—	2,381	1,648	1,901					
Charlesbourg.....	—	—	1,267	1,869					
St. Joseph (Richelieu).....	647	1,416	1,658	1,869	Ontario.				
East Broughton.....	—	996	1,709	1,868	Leamington.....	2,451	2,652	3,675	4,902
Cowansville.....	699	881	1,094	1,859	Port Hope.....	4,188	5,092	4,456	4,723
Témiscamingue.....	—	—	—	1,855	Weston.....	1,083	1,875	3,166	4,723
Trois Pistoles.....	—	—	1,454	1,837	Goderich.....	4,158	4,522	4,107	4,491
Quebec West.....	—	—	130	1,813	Riverside.....	—	—	1,155	4,432
Arvida (city).....	—	—	—	1,790	Wallaceburg.....	2,763	3,438	4,006	4,326
					Sturgeon Falls.....	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234
					Paris.....	3,229	4,098	4,368	4,137

¹Also known as Murray Bay.

24.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Ontario—continued.					Ontario—concluded.				
Carleton Place.....	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105	Port Dalhousie.....	1,125	1,152	1,492	1,547
Perth.....	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099	Palmerston.....	1,850	1,665	1,523	1,543
Bowmanville.....	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080	Dresden.....	1,613	1,551	1,339	1,529
Penetanguishene.....	2,422	3,568	4,037	4,035	Southampton.....	1,636	1,685	1,537	1,489
Arnprior.....	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023	Forest.....	1,553	1,445	1,422	1,480
Cochrane.....	—	1,715	2,655	3,963	Deseronto.....	3,527	2,013	1,847	1,476
Long Branch.....	—	—	—	3,962	Iroquois Falls.....	—	—	1,178	1,476
Cobalt.....	—	5,638	4,449	3,885	New Hamburg.....	1,208	1,484	1,351	1,436
Oakville.....	1,643	2,372	3,298	3,857	Keewatin.....	1,156	1,242	1,327	1,422
Kapuskasing.....	—	—	926	3,819	Morrisburg.....	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420
St. Marys.....	3,384	3,388	3,847	3,802	Rainy River.....	—	1,578	1,444	1,402
Newmarket.....	2,125	2,996	3,626	3,748	Caledonia.....	801	952	1,223	1,396
Gananoque.....	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592	Hagersville.....	1,020	1,106	1,169	1,385
Pictou.....	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580	Vankleek Hill.....	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380
Bridgeburg.....	1,356	1,770	2,401	3,521	Point Edward.....	780	874	1,258	1,362
Parry Sound.....	2,884	3,429	3,546	3,512	Alliston.....	1,256	1,279	1,376	1,355
Napanee.....	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497	Lakefield.....	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332
Dunnville.....	2,105	2,861	3,224	3,405	Dryden.....	140	715	1,019	1,326
Tilsonburg.....	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385	Uxbridge.....	1,657	1,433	1,456	1,325
Copper Cliff.....	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173	Cardinal.....	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319
Hanover.....	1,392	2,342	2,781	3,077	Port Elgin.....	1,313	1,235	1,291	1,305
Burlington.....	1,119	1,831	2,709	3,046	Harrison.....	1,637	1,491	1,263	1,296
Prescott.....	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984	Richmond Hill.....	629	652	1,055	1,295
Strathroy.....	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964	Kemptville.....	1,523	1,192	1,204	1,286
New Liskeard.....	—	2,108	2,268	2,880	Tweed.....	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271
Huntsville.....	2,152	2,358	2,246	2,817	Chippawa.....	460	707	1,137	1,266
Haileybury.....	2,656	3,874	3,743	3,813	Niagara.....	1,258	1,318	1,357	1,228
Blind River.....	2,222	2,558	1,843	2,805	Waterford.....	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213
Amherstburg.....	2,457	2,560	2,769	2,759	Englehart.....	—	670	759	1,210
Hespeler.....	2,457	2,368	2,777	2,752	Beamsville.....	832	1,096	1,256	1,203
Campbellford.....	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744	Elora.....	1,187	1,197	1,136	1,195
Portsmouth.....	1,827	1,786	2,351	2,741	Havelock.....	984	1,436	1,268	1,173
Listowel.....	2,693	2,289	2,477	2,676	Port Perry.....	1,465	1,148	1,143	1,163
Meaford.....	1,916	2,811	2,650	2,624	Norwich.....	1,269	1,112	1,176	1,158
Orangeville.....	2,511	2,340	2,187	2,614	Stouffville.....	1,223	1,034	1,053	1,155
Petrolia.....	4,135	3,518	3,148	2,596	Cache Bay.....	384	889	926	1,151
Fergus.....	1,396	1,534	1,796	2,594	Victoria Harbour.....	989	1,616	1,463	1,128
Aurora.....	1,590	1,901	2,307	2,587	Delhi.....	823	825	733	1,121
Merriton.....	1,710	1,670	2,544	2,523	L'Orignal.....	1,026	1,347	1,298	1,121
Humberstone.....	—	—	1,524	2,490	Little Current.....	728	1,208	923	1,101
Kincardine.....	2,077	1,956	2,077	2,465	Shelburne.....	1,188	1,113	1,072	1,077
Braacebridge.....	2,479	2,776	2,451	2,436	Madoc.....	1,157	1,058	1,058	1,059
Walkerton.....	2,971	2,601	2,344	2,431	Parkhill.....	1,430	1,289	1,152	1,030
Almonte.....	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415	Tavistock.....	403	981	1,011	1,029
Port Erie.....	890	1,146	1,546	2,383	Winchester.....	1,101	1,143	1,126	1,027
Georgetown.....	1,313	1,583	2,061	2,288	Arthur.....	1,285	1,102	1,104	1,021
Aylmer.....	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283	Eganville.....	1,107	1,189	1,015	1,020
Grimsby.....	1,001	1,669	2,004	2,198	Stayner.....	1,225	1,039	972	1,019
Kingsville.....	1,537	1,427	1,783	2,174	Colborne.....	1,017	999	932	1,015
Elmira.....	1,060	1,782	2,016	2,170	Chesterville.....	932	883	967	1,012
Tecumseh.....	—	—	978	2,129	Markham.....	967	909	1,012	1,008
Rockland.....	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118	Manitoba.				
Sioux Lookout.....	—	550	1,127	2,088	Selkirk.....	2,188	2,977	3,726	4,486
Alexandria.....	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006	The Pas.....	—	—	3,858	4,030
Tilbury.....	1,012	1,368	1,673	1,992	Dauphin.....	1,135	2,815	3,858	3,971
Wingham.....	2,392	2,238	2,092	1,959	Brooklands.....	—	—	—	2,462
Essex.....	1,391	1,353	1,588	1,954	Neepawa.....	1,418	1,864	1,887	1,910
Ridgetown.....	2,405	1,954	1,855	1,952	Minnedosa.....	1,052	1,483	1,505	1,680
Warton.....	2,443	2,266	1,726	1,949	Souris.....	839	1,854	1,710	1,661
Gravenhurst.....	2,146	1,624	1,478	1,864	Virden.....	901	1,550	1,361	1,590
Acton.....	1,484	1,720	1,722	1,855	Carman.....	1,439	1,271	1,591	1,418
Milton.....	2,372	1,654	1,873	1,839	Morden.....	1,522	1,130	1,268	1,416
Mount Forest.....	1,019	1,839	1,718	1,801	Tuxedo.....	—	—	1,062	1,173
Clinton.....	2,547	2,254	2,018	1,789	Beauséjour.....	—	847	994	1,139
Durham.....	1,422	1,581	1,494	1,750	Stonewall.....	589	1,005	1,112	1,031
Blenheim.....	1,653	1,387	1,565	1,737	Winkler.....	391	458	812	1,005
Port Dover.....	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707	Killarney.....	585	1,010	871	1,003
Chesley.....	1,734	1,734	1,708	1,699	Saskatchewan.				
Seaforth.....	2,245	1,983	1,829	1,686	Melville.....	—	1,816	2,808	3,891
Capreol.....	—	—	1,287	1,684	Estevan.....	141	1,981	2,290	2,936
Exeter.....	1,792	1,555	1,442	1,666	Biggar.....	—	315	1,535	2,369
Port Credit.....	—	—	1,123	1,635	Kamsack.....	—	473	2,002	2,087
Thessalon.....	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632	Humboldt.....	—	859	1,822	1,899
Mattawa.....	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631	Melfort.....	—	599	1,746	1,809
Mitchell.....	1,945	1,766	1,800	1,588					
Brighton.....	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580					

24.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—concluded.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Saskatchewan—concluded.					Alberta—concluded.				
Shaunavon.....	-	-	1,146	1,761	Macleod.....	796	1,844	1,723	1,447
Rosetown.....	-	317	865	1,553	Taber.....	-	1,400	1,705	1,279
Lloydminster ¹	-	663	755	1,516	Vermilion.....	-	625	1,272	1,270
Assiniboia.....	-	-	1,006	1,454	Lacombe.....	499	1,029	1,133	1,259
Indian Head.....	768	1,285	1,439	1,438	Magrath.....	424	995	1,069	1,224
Rosthern.....	413	1,172	1,074	1,412	Stettler.....	-	1,444	1,416	1,219
Watrous.....	-	781	1,101	1,303	Redcliff.....	-	220	1,137	1,192
Wilkie.....	-	537	778	1,222	Claresholm.....	-	809	963	1,156
Canora.....	-	435	1,230	1,179	Wainwright.....	-	788	975	1,147
Maple Creek.....	382	936	1,002	1,154	Beverly.....	-	-	1,039	1,111
Sutherland.....	-	421	961	1,148	Olds.....	218	917	764	1,056
Gravelbourg.....	-	-	1,106	1,137	Innisfail.....	317	602	941	1,024
Moosomin.....	868	1,143	1,099	1,119	Pincher Creek.....	335	1,027	888	1,024
Battleford.....	609	1,335	1,229	1,096	Fort Saskatchewan.....	306	782	982	1,001
Tisdale.....	-	250	783	1,069	British Columbia.				
Wynyard.....	-	515	849	1,042	Kelowna (city).....	261	1,663	2,520	4,655
Kindersley.....	-	456	1,003	1,037	Vernon (city).....	802	2,671	3,685	3,937
Herbert.....	-	559	827	1,009	Cranbrook (city).....	1,196	3,090	2,725	3,067
Radville.....	-	233	883	1,005	Roseland (city).....	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848
Alberta.					Revelstoke (city).....	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736
Drumheller (city).....	-	-	2,499	2,987	Fernie (city).....	-	3,146	2,802	2,732
Red Deer (city).....	323	2,118	2,328	2,344	Prince George (city).....	-	-	2,053	2,479
Camrose.....	-	1,586	1,892	2,258	Chilliwack (city).....	277	1,657	1,767	2,461
Wetaskiwin (city).....	550	2,411	2,061	2,125	Cumberland (city).....	732	1,237	2,161	2,371
Raymond.....	-	1,465	1,394	1,849	Port Alberni (city).....	-	-	1,056	2,856
Coleman.....	-	1,557	1,590	1,704	Duncan (city).....	-	-	1,178	1,843
Cardston.....	639	1,207	1,612	1,672	Ladysmith (city).....	746	2,517	1,151	1,443
Vegreville.....	-	1,029	1,479	1,659	Mission (village).....	-	-	-	1,314
Blairmore.....	231	1,137	1,552	1,629	Port Coquitlam (city).....	-	-	1,178	1,312
Edson.....	-	497	1,138	1,547	Grand Forks (city).....	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298
Hanna.....	-	-	1,364	1,490	Merritt (city).....	-	703	1,389	1,296
Grande Prairie.....	-	-	1,061	1,464	Port Moody (city).....	-	-	1,030	1,260
High River.....	153	1,182	1,198	1,459	Courtenay (city).....	-	-	810	1,219

¹Under the Saskatchewan Town Act, Lloydminster, Alberta, is merged with Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, for municipal purposes.

Rural and Urban Farm Populations.—Of the 10,362,833 people who form the population of the nine provinces of Canada, exclusive of the Territories, only 3,289,507 or 31·7 p.c. live on farms.

There are 728,623 farms within the nine provinces and, considering the 14,056 farms (see Table 25) which are located within the limits of incorporated cities, towns or villages as “urban”, the farm population is classified as 3,224,241 living on rural farms and 65,266 on urban farms. More than one-half (50·5 p.c.) of the people on urban farms are in Quebec and only 23·6 p.c. in Ontario. Alberta ranks third with 6·4 p.c. and Nova Scotia fourth with 5·7 p.c. This is in contrast with the distribution on rural farms where 24·4 p.c. are in Ontario, 23·1 in Quebec, 17·4 in Saskatchewan and 11·5 in Alberta; these four provinces, therefore, have 76·4 p.c. of the rural farm population. The rural and urban farm populations bear a very close relationship to the number of farms of each class in the individual provinces but the distribution of rural farms follows more closely the distribution of total population (see Table 1) than that of urban farms. Among the provinces, Quebec has the greatest number of persons per farm on farms of both the rural and urban classes.

Table 25 gives the number of farms and the farm populations, urban and rural, by provinces as recorded at the Census of 1931.

25.—Rural and Urban Farms, Farm Populations and Average Numbers of Persons per Farm, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Farms June 1, 1931.			Population June 1, 1931, living on—			Persons per Farm.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	All Farms.	Rural Farms.	Urban Farms.	All.	Rural.	Urban.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	12,865	12,696	169	55,478	54,963	515	4.31	4.32	3.04
Nova Scotia.....	39,444	38,629	815	177,690	173,965	3,725	4.50	4.50	4.57
New Brunswick.....	34,025	33,646	379	180,214	178,494	1,720	5.29	5.30	4.53
Quebec.....	135,957	129,863	6,094	777,384	744,417	32,967	5.72	5.74	5.41
Ontario.....	192,174	188,134	4,040	800,960	785,550	15,410	4.16	4.17	3.81
Manitoba.....	54,199	53,777	422	256,305	254,302	2,003	4.72	4.72	4.74
Saskatchewan.....	136,472	135,826	646	564,012	561,407	2,605	4.13	4.13	4.03
Alberta.....	97,408	96,439	969	375,097	370,899	4,198	3.95	3.84	4.33
British Columbia.....	26,079	25,557	522	102,367	100,244	2,123	3.50	3.92	4.06
Canada.....	728,623	714,567	14,056	3,289,507	3,224,241	65,266	4.51	4.51	4.64

Details regarding farm workers and those farms employing hired labour, the period of employment and cost of labour were dealt with at p. 299 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The reader should also refer to the item "wage earners" (in agriculture) in the index of the present volume for further information on these topics.

Section 11.—Literacy.

Literacy in Canada has shown most encouraging progress since the opening of the twentieth century.

In 1901, 14.38 p.c. of the population of five years of age and over could neither read nor write; the corresponding percentage for 1911 was 10.50; for 1921, 9.25; and for 1931 it was only 7.18. (See table on p. 157 of the 1934-35 Year Book.)

Literacy of Population over Ten Years of Age, by Age-Groups and Sex.—

Experience has shown that statistics of literacy among children under ten years of age are practically meaningless. A truer test of progress has been made by taking the statistics for the population of ten years of age and over, but, unfortunately, this comparison cannot be made for earlier censuses than that of 1921. Table 26 shows literacy, by provinces, of persons ten years of age and over in 1931, and the percentage of illiterates in this significant section of the population was 3.79 p.c. in 1931, as compared with 5.10 p.c. in 1921. Illiteracy is very definitely greater among males than among females. In 1931, 4.32 p.c. of the male population and 3.21 p.c. of the female population were recorded as unable to read or write, as compared with 5.73 p.c. and 4.43 p.c. respectively for 1921. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, alone among the provinces, show a higher percentage of female illiteracy; this condition existed also in 1921, although the corresponding percentages for both males and females were then substantially greater, being: Manitoba, males 6.48, females 7.78; Saskatchewan, males 5.00, females 7.08; Alberta, males 4.62, females 5.92. Literacy by sex is shown at p. 159 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The figures show that New Brunswick is in the most unfavourable position, though there has been an improvement since 1921. No less than 6.91 p.c. of the population of that province—8.75 p.c. of the males and 4.97 p.c. of the females—could neither read nor write in 1931. For 1921 the figures were: total illiterate, 7.61 p.c.; males 9.24; females 5.90. On the other hand, the province of Quebec, which in 1921 recorded the high percentage of 6.19 (7.84 males and 4.54 females) as illiterate, had reduced this proportion to 4.76 (6.21 males and 3.29 females) by 1931.

26.—Literacy of the Population of 10 Years of Age and Over, by Provinces, 1931.

(Corresponding figures for 1921 are to be found in the 1924 Year Book, p. 131.)

Province.	Popula- tion 10 Years and Over.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Percentages.		
					Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	69,333	66,996	502	1,835	96.63	0.72	2.65
Nova Scotia.....	402,401	382,472	2,790	17,139	95.05	0.69	4.26
New Brunswick.....	310,316	286,676	2,200	21,440	92.38	0.71	6.91
Quebec.....	2,167,517	2,048,778	15,527	103,212	94.52	0.72	4.76
Ontario.....	2,791,072	2,719,558	7,357	64,157	97.44	0.26	2.30
Manitoba.....	557,806	530,779	2,151	24,876	95.15	0.39	4.46
Saskatchewan.....	705,350	672,812	3,441	29,097	95.39	0.49	4.13
Alberta.....	572,129	549,789	2,671	19,669	96.10	0.47	3.44
British Columbia.....	583,135	558,417	1,630	23,088	95.76	0.28	3.96
Yukon.....	3,542	2,710	30	802	76.51	0.85	22.64
Northwest Territories.....	7,021	2,832	108	4,081	40.34	1.54	58.13
Canada.....	8,169,622	7,821,819	38,407	309,396	95.74	0.47	3.79

Literacy among Urban Populations.—Comparison with figures for 1921 shows that very definite changes have taken place in the literacy of urban populations. Toronto had, in 1921 as in 1931, a very low percentage of illiteracy—1.68 p.c. in 1921 and 1.26 p.c. in 1931—and the larger cities of Ontario, generally, made a comparatively good showing in 1921. Other large cities of Canada had, in 1921, fairly high percentages of illiteracy, the figures being: Montreal, 3.60 p.c.; Winnipeg, 3.54 p.c.; Vancouver, 3.54 p.c.; Quebec, 3.27 p.c.; Ottawa, 2.69 p.c.; and Hamilton, 2.12 p.c. Comparison of 1921 figures* with those for 1931† brings out the great improvement in the western cities. Marked betterment is evident throughout the list, but the exceptional progress in the west has put Three Rivers, Quebec, Montreal and Halifax in a relatively less favourable position as regards literacy. While Three Rivers has still the highest percentage of persons who can neither read nor write, the proportion has been reduced from 7.03 p.c. in 1921 to 3.45 p.c. in 1931.

The city of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, had the lowest percentage of illiteracy in 1931, *viz.*, 0.71, London, Ontario, being next with 0.88 p.c. In the cities of Windsor, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, both of which had low percentages of illiterates in 1921 (1.53 p.c. and 1.44 p.c. respectively), slight increases to 1.78 p.c. and 1.68 p.c., respectively, are shown in 1931.

Section 12.—School Attendance.

The census statistics of school attendance for the population between the ages of 5 and 19 years are presented for 1911, 1921 and 1931 in Table 27 for Canada as a whole; the same figures on a percentage basis are given at p. 162 of the 1934-35 Year Book. In comparing statistics of school attendance for the Census of 1931 with those of 1921 and 1911, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in 1931 and 1921, the question as to school attendance covered the nine months ended May 31, while in 1911 the question covered the calendar year 1910. For this reason the figures are not quite comparable, although the general trends as shown by the percentages in the lower part of the table are probably not materially affected.

In 1931 the population of school age, 5-19 years, numbered 3,246,391 or 31.3 p.c. of the total population, as compared with 31.4 p.c. in 1921 and 30.0 p.c. in

*See p. 133 of the 1924 Year Book.

†See p. 160 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

1911. The proportion of the total group 5-19 years actually in attendance at school shows progress. In 1911 only 52.88 p.c. of the population of this age was in attendance at school; the proportion rose to 61.33 p.c. in 1921 and 65.59 p.c. in 1931. The proportion of males between these ages attending school increased from 52.15 p.c. in 1911 to 60.80 p.c. in 1921 and 65.12 p.c. in 1931; that of females from 53.63 p.c. in 1911 to 61.86 p.c. in 1921 and 66.08 p.c. in 1931.

Table 28 gives the school attendance for the rural and urban populations, classified by sex and months at school. From Table 29, giving the school attendance of Canadian born, British born and foreign born, it can be ascertained that, of the 1,755,348 children 7 to 14 years of age in Canada (Territories excluded), 93.09 p.c. attended school. The "not at school" was largest for the foreign born with 7.81 p.c., followed by the Canadian born with 6.97 p.c. and British born with 3.95 p.c.

27.—School Attendance of the Population 5-19 Years of Age Inclusive, by Sex, for all Canada,¹ 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5-9 years—Totals	783,252	1,048,694	1,132,749	395,045	528,663	572,507	388,207	520,031	560,242
At school.....	459,682	686,614	777,235	232,581	345,494	391,322	227,101	341,120	385,913
Not at school..	323,570	362,080	355,514	162,464	183,169	181,185	161,106	178,911	174,329
10-19 years—Totals	1,380,685	1,714,867	2,113,642	708,155	864,517	1,068,180	674,530	850,350	1,045,462
At school.....	684,599	1,008,177	1,352,217	341,745	501,520	677,059	342,854	506,657	675,158
Not at school..	696,086	706,690	761,425	366,410	362,997	391,121	331,676	343,693	370,304
5-19 years—Totals	2,163,937	2,763,561	3,246,391	1,103,200	1,393,180	1,640,687	1,062,737	1,370,351	1,605,704
At school.....	1,144,281	1,694,791	2,129,452	574,326	847,014	1,068,381	569,955	847,777	1,061,071
Under 1 month	42,514	72,543	1,024	21,904	36,595	492	20,610	35,948	532
1-3 months.....	131,343	133,417	45,652	68,468	68,077	22,678	62,875	65,340	22,974
4-6 ".....	970,424	1,488,831	2,014,789	483,954	742,342	1,010,690	486,470	746,489	1,004,099
7-9 ".....	1,019,656	1,068,770	1,116,939	526,874	546,166	572,306	492,782	522,604	544,633
Not at school..									

¹Including populations 5-19 years of age of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

28.—Total Rural and Urban Populations of All Ages Attending School, by Sex, 1931.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
Length of time at school—									
Under 1 month....	1,045	800	245	503	385	118	542	415	127
1-3 months.....	46,292	36,158	10,134	23,028	18,257	4,771	23,264	17,901	5,363
4-6 months.....	69,410	47,948	21,462	35,369	24,974	10,395	34,041	22,974	11,067
7-9 months.....	2,042,714	926,271	1,116,443	1,029,186	463,672	565,514	1,013,528	462,599	550,929
Totals, Population									
Attending School	2,159,461	1,011,177	1,148,284	1,088,086	507,288	580,798	1,071,375	503,889	567,486

29.—School Attendance of the Population of Canada,¹ 7-14 Years of Age, by Nativity and Sex, 1931.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.
Totals, Population 7-14 years of age¹	1,647,683	49,639	58,026	831,418	25,304	29,892	816,265	24,335	28,134
At school.....	1,532,894	47,678	53,497	774,314	24,278	27,560	758,580	23,400	25,937
Under 1 month.....	378	17	25	186	11	11	192	6	14
1-3 months.....	17,101	446	1,054	8,406	214	548	8,695	232	506
4-6 months.....	40,554	899	1,962	20,491	467	1,036	20,063	432	926
7-9 months.....	1,474,861	46,316	50,456	745,231	23,586	25,965	729,630	22,390	24,491
Not at school.....	114,789	1,961	4,529	57,104	1,026	2,332	57,685	935	2,197

¹Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Section 13.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

In the Census of 1931, as in previous censuses, particulars were obtained concerning the blind, the deaf-mutes and the blind deaf-mutes in Canada. Instructions to enumerators in 1931 were:

Blind.—Include as blind any person who cannot see to read the heading of this schedule at a distance of one foot, with or without the aid of glasses. The test in the case of children under ten years of age and for illiterate persons must be whether they can distinguish and recognize objects, such as an apple, at a distance of about two feet. *Do not include any person who is blind in one eye only.*

Deaf-Mutes.—Include as deaf-mutes any person who has been totally deaf from birth. In general persons who cannot hear nor talk.

The resulting information for 1931 is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the following bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931: Bulletin XLIII, dealing with the blind and blind deaf-mutes, and showing sex, age, age when vision was lost, literacy, conjugal condition, religion, racial origin, birthplace, cause of blindness, gainful occupation, etc.; Bulletin XLIV, dealing with deaf-mutes and showing analyses similar to those mentioned above for the blind. Summary statistics derived from these bulletins are presented below in Tables 30, 31 and 32.

Blind.—While 10·7 p.c. of the blind in 1931 were blind from birth, no less than 39·1 p.c. lost their sight at the age of 60 or over, and an additional 10·4 p.c. during the ages of 50 to 59 years. The age distribution of the population is, therefore, an important consideration in interpreting the prevalence of blindness.

Causes of Blindness.—Affections and diseases of the eye constitute the greatest cause of blindness, accounting in 1931 for 1,699 blind out of the total of 7,343 in the nine provinces and, of such affections, cataract was the most frequent, accounting for 983. Other leading causes with the number of blind in each case, recorded in the nine provinces in 1931, were: senility, 1,301; accidents, 1,283 (including explosions 184 and war wounds 97); congenital, 816, of whom 763 were blind since less than one year old; general infectious diseases, 414; diseases of the nervous system, 255; eye strain and overwork, 103; and ill defined, 1,050.

Gainfully Occupied.—In 1931 there were 6,971 blind 15 years of age and over in the nine provinces. Of these 1,271 were reported as gainfully occupied, including 1,115 males and 156 females. The gainfully occupied blind males represented about 28·6 p.c. of the total of 3,892 blind males 15 years of age and over. However, as already pointed out, blindness is largely an infirmity of advanced years when a large proportion of males afflicted would not be working anyway. Eliminating those over 65 years of age, there were only 2,085 blind males between 15 and 65. Unquestionably some of the 1,115 gainfully occupied blind males were over 65. Broadly speaking, it is probably safe to say that about 50 p.c. of the blind males between 15 and 65 years of age were gainfully occupied. Of the 1,271 of both sexes gainfully occupied, 699 were working on their own account and 572 were employees. The occupations in which the blind were most largely engaged were: agriculture 437, manufacturing 276, commercial occupations 179, and administration and professions 155.

Deaf-Mutes.—Deaf-mutism, unlike blindness, is preponderantly an infirmity originating at birth or an early age. There were 6,767 deaf-mutes reported in the nine provinces in 1931. For 60·48 p.c. the infirmity began at birth, for 28·18 p.c. between birth and 5 years and for 5·60 p.c. between 5 and 10 years of age. In view of this fact, it is interesting to note that of 5,969 deaf-mutes 10 years of age and over in 1931, 4,335 or 72·6 p.c. were returned as literate, which included in this case those who could read only. Of 1,624 deaf-mutes 50 years of age and over 67·7 p.c. were literate, while of 4,345 between the ages of 10 and 50 years

74.4 p.c. were literate. There were 2,160 deaf-mutes in 1931 from 5 to 19 years of age and of these 1,056 or 49 p.c. were reported as attending school, while 66.32 p.c. of those from 10 to 14 years of age were attending school.

Causes of Deaf-Mutism.—In 4,084 cases out of the total of 6,767 deaf-mutes recorded in the nine provinces in 1931, the infirmity arose from congenital causes and in all but a few of these instances existed at birth. Among other causes of the infirmity, the most serious, with the number of cases in which each was reported as the cause, were: general infectious diseases, 1,199 (of which scarlet fever with 401 was the largest); diseases of the nervous system, 361; other diseases, 421; and external violence, 221. In these cases where diseases or accident were reported as the cause, the infirmity developed, in the great majority of instances, when the sufferer was under 5 years of age.

Gainfully Occupied.—For the nine provinces at the Census of 1931 there were 1,968 deaf-mutes (1,720 males and 248 females) reported as gainfully occupied out of a total of 5,191 who were 15 years of age and over. There were 752 in agricultural occupations, 544 in manufacturing, 165 in personal service, and 292 in unspecified or unskilled occupations. There were 1,720 males gainfully occupied out of 2,794 males 15 years old and over. Unlike those suffering from blindness, where more than half the gainfully occupied were working on their own account, the great majority of gainfully occupied deaf-mutes (1,577 out of 1,968) were reported as employees.

30.—Blind, Deaf-Mutes and Blind Deaf-Mutes in Canada, by Provinces and Territories, 1931.

Province or Territory.	Blind. ¹			Deaf-Mutes. ¹			Blind Deaf-Mutes.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	T.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island.....	82	43	39	45	24	21	2	2	—
Nova Scotia.....	749	381	368	456	245	211	9	4	5
New Brunswick.....	374	211	163	345	176	169	4	3	1
Quebec.....	2,295	1,199	1,096	2,778	1,497	1,281	41	20	21
Ontario.....	2,309	1,309	1,000	1,807	937	870	33	19	14
Manitoba.....	461	287	174	467	269	198	6	2	4
Saskatchewan.....	386	242	144	361	210	151	2	2	—
Alberta.....	237	145	92	290	163	127	5	2	3
British Columbia.....	450	289	161	218	110	108	4	4	—
Totals, Nine Provinces.....	7,343	4,106	3,237	6,767	3,631	3,136	106	58	48
Yukon.....	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Northwest Territories.....	8	2	6	4	2	2	—	—	—
Totals, Canada.....	7,352	4,108	3,244	6,772	3,634	3,138	107	58	49

¹Not including blind deaf-mutes.

31.—Blind¹ by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1931.

Province.	Number.						Proportions per 10,000 Population.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.....	68	82	67	58	75	82	6.2	7.5	6.5	6.2	8.5	9.3
Nova Scotia.....	359	406	485	332	576	749	8.1	9.0	10.5	6.7	11.0	14.6
New Brunswick.....	212	252	283	232	257	374	6.6	7.8	8.5	6.6	6.6	9.2
Quebec.....	1,102	1,219	1,035	1,117	1,253	2,295	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.6	5.3	8.0
Ontario.....	1,102	1,227	1,063	1,077	1,570	2,309	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.3	6.7
Manitoba.....	31	36	104	123	179	461	5.0	2.4	4.1	2.7	2.9	6.6
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	54	78	156	386	—	—	5.9	1.6	2.1	4.2
Alberta.....	—	—	60	71	101	237	—	—	8.2	1.9	1.7	3.2
British Columbia.....	128	128	115	138	221	450	25.9	13.0	6.4	3.5	4.2	6.5
Totals, Nine Provinces.....	3,002	3,350	3,266	3,226	4,388	7,343	7.0	7.1	6.1	4.5	5.0	7.1

¹Not including blind deaf-mutes.

32.—Deaf-Mutes¹ by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1931.

Province.	Number.						Proportions per 10,000 Population.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.....	122	87	98	46	40	45	11.2	8.0	9.5	5.0	4.5	5.1
Nova Scotia.....	581	495	627	472	437	456	13.2	11.0	13.6	9.6	8.3	8.9
New Brunswick.....	401	354	443	273	297	345	12.5	11.0	13.4	7.8	7.6	8.5
Quebec.....	2,225	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	2,778	16.4	14.2	15.1	8.2	8.0	9.7
Ontario.....	1,963	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	1,807	10.2	7.6	9.2	5.6	6.3	5.3
Manitoba.....	49	102	281	296	273	467	7.9	6.7	11.4	6.5	4.5	6.7
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	73	180	256	361	—	—	8.0	3.7	3.4	3.9
Alberta.....	—	—	45	147	163	290	—	—	6.2	3.9	2.8	4.0
British Columbia.....	27	44	92	108	132	218	5.5	4.5	5.1	2.8	2.5	3.1
Totals, Nine Provinces.....	5,368	4,793	6,159	4,567	5,331	6,767	12.6	10.1	11.6	6.4	6.1	6.5

¹Not including blind deaf-mutes.

Section 14.—Dwellings* and Family Households.

The definitions of "dwelling house", "family household" and "structurally separate units", are:—

Dwelling House.—A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It may be a room in a factory, a store or office building, a boat, a tent, a railway car, or the like. A building containing apartments, or flats counts only as one dwelling house.

Family Household.—For census purposes, a household means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house, who may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one household. A servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. A boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the household or family at the place where he lodges or rooms.

Structurally Separate Units.—A "structurally separate unit" has been defined for the census as any room or set of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing. Thus each apartment in an apartment building or flat in a block of flats is reported as a separate unit; a single house which has not been structurally sub-divided is a separate unit whether occupied by one or by several private families, also each part of a "double house" or of a duplex or of a "row or terrace" which has its own front door opening on to the street is a "structurally separate unit"; each separate housekeeping unit in an apartment block or flat which is self-contained is, for census purposes, regarded as a "structurally separate unit".

Number and Size of Dwellings.—The number of dwellings in the nine provinces of Canada in 1931 was 1,984,286, of which 1,002,397 were rural dwellings and 981,889 were urban. The average number of persons per dwelling for the nine provinces was 5.22, and the average number of persons per household (see definition) was 4.57 in 1931. British Columbia, among the provinces, shows the lowest number of persons per dwelling and per household whereas Quebec province shows the highest. The number of households per dwelling is also highest in Quebec but is lowest in Prince Edward Island. Since comparison with earlier censuses is not possible, a definite trend cannot be established, but undoubtedly there has been a continuously improved housing situation in Canada as a whole over the last sixty years. Table 33 gives the statistics for 1931; the reader will find corresponding but not comparable* statistics for previous censuses on p. 113 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

*For 1921 and previous censuses a dwelling house was described as follows: "A dwelling, for census purposes, is any structure which provides shelter for human beings; it need not be a house in the usual sense of the word but may be a room in a factory, store or an office building, a railway car or the like". This definition being somewhat vague did not give the best of results, as sometimes buildings containing apartments or flats were counted more than once.

For the Census of 1931, a dwelling house was described more specifically (see definition above), and in consequence dwelling houses were rightly counted only once. The statistics are, therefore, more correct for 1931 than for 1921. For instance, Montreal alone shows a decrease from 1921 of 23,000 dwellings, this being due to the fact that in 1931 care was taken that each building containing flats was counted only once while in previous censuses this was not so.

The comparison of all figures for dwellings with those of previous censuses is therefore vitiated, but since, for 1931, structurally separate dwellings have been defined and, as the same classification will be employed in future censuses, better comparisons will be possible. For the reasons stated, text comparisons of the 1931 figures with those of earlier censuses have been avoided, and tables of this chapter have been limited to 1931 figures so far as they relate to dwellings.

33.—Dwellings and Households, Averages of Persons per Dwelling and per Household, and Households per Dwelling, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Households. ²	Persons per Dwelling.	Persons per Household.	Households per Dwelling.
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	18,521	18,783	4.75	4.69	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	101,630	109,053	5.05	4.70	1.07
New Brunswick.....	408,219	72,197	80,561	5.65	5.07	1.12
Quebec.....	2,874,255	387,052	538,245	7.43	5.34	1.39
Ontario.....	3,431,683	745,889	814,129	4.60	4.22	1.09
Manitoba.....	700,139	134,663	149,541	5.20	4.68	1.11
Saskatchewan.....	921,785	192,752	200,430	4.78	4.60	1.04
Alberta.....	731,605	165,366	174,764	4.42	4.19	1.06
British Columbia.....	694,263	166,216	181,218	4.18	3.83	1.09
Canada¹.....	10,362,833	1,984,286	2,266,724	5.22	4.57	1.14

¹Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

²Inclusive of hotels, rooming houses, institutions, etc.

The 1,002,397 rural dwellings comprised 1,007,337 structurally separate units and accommodated 1,012,014 individual households, but the 981,889 urban dwellings were made up of 1,206,706 structurally separate units and accommodated 1,240,715 individual households. The number of apartments and flats among urban dwellings, considered as structurally separate units, is almost half as high as of single houses. Were comparable statistics available, it would be interesting to trace the increasing popularity of the apartment in urban centres. Statistics of structurally separate units, rural and urban, distributed according to kind of dwelling, by provinces, are given in Bulletin XXXIX of the Seventh Census of Canada, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician. Table 34 below shows total homes, rural and urban, classified by number of rooms occupied.

34.—Households¹ (in Owned or Rented Dwellings) According to Number of Rooms Occupied, Rural and Urban, 1931.

Province, etc.	Total Households. ¹	1 Room.	2-3 Rooms.	4-5 Rooms.	6-9 Rooms.	10-15 Rooms.	Over 15 Rooms.	Not Stated.
Prince Edward Island...	18,734	98	930	2,962	11,024	3,584	128	8
Rural.....	14,475	73	724	2,184	8,418	2,984	90	2
Urban.....	4,259	25	206	778	2,606	600	38	6
Nova Scotia.....	108,674	1,034	10,367	24,438	61,577	10,892	351	15
Rural.....	60,832	504	5,129	12,750	35,124	7,116	199	10
Urban.....	47,842	530	5,238	11,688	26,453	3,776	152	5
New Brunswick.....	80,292	1,102	8,234	17,675	41,591	11,238	419	33
Rural.....	52,776	934	6,396	11,085	25,550	8,517	268	26
Urban.....	27,516	168	1,838	6,590	16,041	2,721	151	7
Quebec.....	535,472	8,281	60,490	184,758	242,385	34,711	2,376	2,471
Rural.....	178,294	3,694	27,071	46,222	82,713	16,516	729	1,349
Urban.....	357,178	4,587	33,419	138,536	159,672	18,195	1,647	1,122
Ontario.....	810,157	13,230	81,558	183,067	468,334	60,796	1,987	1,185
Rural.....	309,048	7,129	32,381	68,158	164,710	35,241	925	504
Urban.....	501,109	6,101	49,177	114,909	303,624	25,555	1,062	681
Manitoba.....	148,590	7,975	36,839	49,521	49,019	4,414	123	699
Rural.....	78,074	5,625	24,009	25,576	21,268	1,942	45	609
Urban.....	69,516	2,350	12,830	23,945	27,751	2,472	78	90
Saskatchewan.....	199,385	17,779	61,393	64,633	50,814	4,021	109	1,136
Rural.....	132,202	13,464	47,526	40,703	27,264	2,424	28	793
Urban.....	67,183	4,315	13,867	23,930	23,550	1,597	81	343
Alberta.....	173,502	20,752	50,373	56,930	42,087	2,743	118	499
Rural.....	105,772	16,448	36,862	32,181	18,650	1,350	29	272
Urban.....	67,730	4,304	13,511	24,749	23,437	1,413	89	227
British Columbia.....	177,923	13,934	38,865	70,995	49,561	3,429	265	874
Rural.....	79,541	8,937	21,919	29,921	16,866	1,319	63	516
Urban.....	98,382	4,997	16,946	41,074	32,695	2,110	202	358
Totals.....	2,252,729	84,185	349,049	654,979	1,015,392	135,828	5,876	6,920
Rural.....	1,012,014	56,808	202,017	268,750	400,563	77,389	2,376	4,081
Urban.....	1,240,715	27,377	147,032	386,199	615,329	58,439	3,500	2,839

¹Exclusive of hotels, rooming houses, institutions, etc.

Materials of Construction.—In the nature of things, houses constructed of wood have been the prevailing type in Canada, but there is a wide difference in such matters as permanence of construction and size between the rural as compared with the urban dwelling. For instance, 86.6 p.c. of rural dwellings were constructed of wood in 1931 as compared with 53.6 p.c. of the urban, but 37.4 p.c. of urban dwellings were of brick and brick veneer construction as against only 9.2 p.c. of rural dwellings.

35.—Dwellings Classified According to Materials of Construction, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1931.

Province, etc.	Total Dwellings.	Number Built of—					
		Wood.	Brick. ¹	Stone.	Stucco.	Cement Brick.	Other. ²
Prince Edward Island.....	13,521	18,329	96	9	72	3	12
Rural.....	14,390	14,294	18	3	67	1	7
Urban.....	4,131	4,035	78	6	5	2	5
Nova Scotia.....	101,630	100,178	556	267	95	388	146
Rural.....	59,734	59,565	35	10	33	10	81
Urban.....	41,896	40,613	521	257	62	378	65
New Brunswick.....	72,197	70,436	1,196	120	96	230	119
Rural.....	51,431	51,110	121	42	31	74	53
Urban.....	20,766	19,326	1,075	78	65	156	66
Quebec.....	387,052	253,293	110,829	14,361	4,409	2,311	1,849
Rural.....	175,833	161,985	8,780	2,195	1,393	426	1,054
Urban.....	211,219	91,308	102,049	12,166	3,016	1,885	795
Ontario.....	745,889	345,210	330,148	13,761	44,106	9,794	2,870
Rural.....	304,589	198,186	80,579	8,536	10,433	4,859	1,996
Urban.....	441,300	147,024	249,569	5,225	33,673	4,935	874
Manitoba.....	134,683	118,483	7,393	1,160	6,537	549	541
Rural.....	78,787	73,727	1,908	324	2,068	296	464
Urban.....	55,876	44,756	5,485	836	4,469	253	77
Saskatchewan.....	192,752	179,897	3,746	529	7,072	366	1,142
Rural.....	131,188	128,121	713	307	1,102	166	779
Urban.....	61,564	51,776	3,033	222	5,970	200	363
Alberta.....	165,366	156,442	3,606	398	3,748	207	965
Rural.....	105,508	103,618	361	260	542	37	690
Urban.....	59,858	52,824	3,245	138	3,206	170	275
British Columbia.....	166,216	151,627	2,076	786	9,970	240	1,517
Rural.....	80,937	77,252	225	207	1,837	77	1,339
Urban.....	85,279	74,375	1,851	579	8,133	163	178
Canada ³	1,984,286	1,393,895	459,646	31,391	76,105	14,088	9,161
Rural.....	1,002,397	867,858	92,740	11,884	17,506	5,946	6,463
Urban.....	981,889	526,037	366,906	19,507	58,599	8,142	2,698

¹Includes brick veneer.

²Includes 3,460 dwellings of which material of construction was not specified.

³Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Among the provinces, Ontario and Quebec show by far the highest percentage of dwellings constructed of brick (44.3 p.c. in Ontario and 28.6 p.c. in Quebec) and Prince Edward Island shows the lowest with only 0.5 p.c. Stone is not used widely for the construction of dwellings in Canada. In Quebec province, 3.7 p.c. of all dwellings are constructed of this material and in Ontario 1.8 p.c., and the stone dwellings in these provinces constitute about 90 p.c. of the total dwellings of this construction in the nine provinces. In Table 35 dwellings are classified according to materials of construction for 1931.

Type and Tenure of Homes.—Of the 1,007,337 structurally separate rural units, 97 p.c. were single houses and the bulk of the remainder were semi-detached houses. In the case of the 1,206,706 urban units, only 58 p.c. were single houses, 29 p.c. were apartment houses, and 10 p.c. were semi-detached houses. The 1,984,286 dwellings in the nine provinces accommodated a total of 2,252,729 households of which slightly more than 60 p.c. were in dwellings occupied by owners. The percentage of rural households in dwellings occupied by owners in 1931 was 79 p.c. and that of urban, about 45 p.c. This information is shown by provinces in Table 36.

36.—Households¹ Classified According to Whether in Owned or Rented Dwellings, Rural and Urban, by Provinces, 1931.

Province, etc.	Total Households. ¹	In Owned Dwellings.	In Rented Dwellings.			Percentage of Householders who are:	
			Total.	Paying Rent.	Not Stated.	Owners.	Tenants
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	18,734	15,871	2,863	2,817	46	84.72	15.28
Rural.....	14,475	13,474	1,001	970	31	93.08	6.92
Urban.....	4,259	2,397	1,862	1,847	15	56.28	43.72
Nova Scotia.....	108,674	75,208	33,466	32,920	546	69.21	30.79
Rural.....	60,832	52,216	8,616	8,293	323	85.84	14.16
Urban.....	47,842	22,992	24,850	24,627	223	48.06	51.94
New Brunswick.....	80,292	54,117	26,175	25,856	319	67.40	32.60
Rural.....	52,776	43,390	9,386	9,153	233	82.22	17.78
Urban.....	27,516	10,727	16,789	16,703	86	38.98	61.02
Quebec.....	535,472	256,629	278,843	277,240	1,603	47.93	52.07
Rural.....	178,294	150,562	27,732	26,869	863	84.45	15.55
Urban.....	357,178	106,067	251,111	250,371	740	29.70	70.30
Ontario.....	810,157	497,242	312,915	309,677	3,238	61.38	38.62
Rural.....	309,048	233,527	75,521	73,575	1,946	75.56	24.44
Urban.....	501,109	263,715	237,394	236,102	1,292	52.63	47.37
Manitoba.....	148,590	94,976	53,614	52,653	961	63.92	36.08
Rural.....	79,074	59,829	19,245	18,539	706	75.66	24.34
Urban.....	69,516	35,147	34,369	34,114	255	50.56	49.44
Saskatchewan.....	199,385	143,290	56,095	53,273	2,822	71.87	28.13
Rural.....	132,202	106,546	25,656	23,555	2,101	80.59	19.41
Urban.....	67,183	36,744	30,439	29,718	721	54.69	45.31
Alberta.....	173,502	121,491	52,011	50,126	1,885	70.02	29.98
Rural.....	105,772	85,470	20,302	18,708	1,594	80.81	19.19
Urban.....	67,730	36,021	31,709	31,418	291	53.18	46.82
British Columbia.....	177,923	104,072	73,851	71,765	2,086	58.49	41.51
Rural.....	79,541	52,798	26,743	24,928	1,815	66.38	33.62
Urban.....	98,382	51,274	47,108	46,837	271	52.12	47.88
Canada (9 Provinces).....	2,252,729	1,362,896	889,833	876,327	13,506	60.50	39.50
Rural.....	1,012,014	797,812	214,202	204,590	9,612	78.83	21.17
Urban.....	1,240,715	565,084	675,631	671,737	3,894	45.55	54.45

¹ Exclusive of hotels, rooming houses, institutions, etc.

Section 15.—Occupations of the People.

At pp. 134-147 of the 1929 Year Book a rather extended summary of occupations of the Canadian people was given for the census year 1921. It has not been found possible to summarize the occupational data for the 1931 Census in this edition, but the detailed tabulations are well advanced and it is expected that this section, which is the only part of the Census of 1931 that remains to be covered, will be dealt with in the 1937 Year Book. Preliminary results of the Occupation Census have been published in census bulletins: XXVIII.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931; XXXI.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931; XXXIV.—Ages of the Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931; XXXVI.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over by Industry and Sex for Canada and the Provinces and for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931; XLV.—Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces; XLVI.—Birthplaces of Gainfully Occupied Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces; XLVII.—Conjugal Condition of Gainfully Occupied Females Fifteen Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. These bulletins may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

The reader is referred to Section 1, Part I of the Chapter on Labour and Wages for statistics of wage-earners in Canada.

Section 16.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, with 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed in both directions every day by many thousands of people. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population have been purely estimates, made on the basis of past increases, prior to the Census of 1931. They have now been worked out on a basis which takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to state the populations at inter-censal periods more accurately than any before published.

The new method upon which calculations are based was described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.*

*The table of estimates on p. 141 and the description of the method upon which calculations are based are the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

37.—Estimates of the [Population of Canada for Inter-Censal]Years, by Provinces, 1867-1935.

NOTE.—At every census the previous post-censal data are adjusted to the newly recorded population figure. (000's omitted.)

Year.	Can- ada.	P.E. Is- land.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon.	N.W. Terri- tories.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1867.....	3,463	88	364	271	1,123	1,525	15	-	-	32	-	45
1868.....	3,511	90	369	274	1,137	1,545	17	-	-	33	-	46
1869.....	3,565	91	374	277	1,154	1,569	20	-	-	34	-	46
1870.....	3,625	92	381	282	1,171	1,594	22	-	-	36	-	47
1871.....	3,689	94	388	286	1,191	1,621	25	-	-	36	-	48
1872.....	3,754	96	394	290	1,208	1,651	29	-	-	37	-	49
1873.....	3,826	98	400	294	1,227	1,685	33	-	-	39	-	50
1874.....	3,895	99	406	298	1,246	1,718	37	-	-	40	-	51
1875.....	3,954	101	411	301	1,260	1,746	41	-	-	42	-	52
1876.....	4,009	102	415	304	1,275	1,774	44	-	-	43	-	52
1877.....	4,064	103	420	307	1,289	1,802	47	-	-	44	-	52
1878.....	4,120	104	425	310	1,304	1,829	50	-	-	45	-	53
1879.....	4,185	105	430	313	1,322	1,861	54	-	-	46	-	54
1880.....	4,255	107	435	317	1,341	1,894	58	-	-	48	-	55
1881.....	4,325	109	441	321	1,360	1,927	62	-	-	49	-	56
1882.....	4,375	109	442	321	1,372	1,946	71	-	-	54	-	60
1883.....	4,430	109	443	321	1,386	1,968	80	-	-	59	-	64
1884.....	4,487	109	445	321	1,401	1,988	90	-	-	64	-	69
1885.....	4,537	109	446	321	1,414	2,005	99	-	-	69 ²	-	74
1886.....	4,580	109	446	321	1,424	2,020	108	-	-	74	-	78
1887.....	4,626	109	446	321	1,436	2,037	117	-	-	78	-	82
1888.....	4,678	109	447	321	1,449	2,057	126	-	-	83	-	86
1889.....	4,729	109	448	321	1,462	2,075	135	-	-	88	-	91
1890.....	4,779	109	449	321	1,475	2,093	143	-	-	93	-	95
1891.....	4,833	109	450	321	1,489	2,114	155	-	-	98	-	99
1892.....	4,883	108	451	322	1,504	2,119	163	-	-	106	-	110
1893.....	4,931	108	452	323	1,518	2,122	171	-	-	114	-	121
1894.....	4,979	107	452	323	1,532	2,128	183	-	-	122	-	132
1895.....	5,026	106	452	323	1,546	2,133	193	-	-	130	-	143
1896.....	5,074	105	453	324	1,560	2,137	203	-	-	138	-	154
1897.....	5,122	104	454	325	1,575	2,142	213	-	-	146	-	163
1898.....	5,175	104	455	326	1,591	2,149	223	-	-	154	-	173
1899.....	5,235	103	457	327	1,610	2,159	234	-	-	162	-	183
1900.....	5,301	103	459	329	1,630	2,172	245	-	-	170	-	193
1901.....	5,371	103	460	331	1,649	2,183	255	91	73	179	27	20
1902.....	5,494	101	459	331	1,670	2,194	275	125	96	199	25	19
1903.....	5,651	100	460	331	1,709	2,217	296	159	119	220	23	17
1904.....	5,827	99	463	333	1,752	2,246	318	194	142	242	22	16
1905.....	6,002	99	464	333	1,771	2,289	344	236	166	264	21	15
1906.....	6,097 ²	96	465	334	1,784	2,299	366	258	185	279	18	13
1907.....	6,411	96	475	341	1,853	2,365	395	311	236	309	18	12
1908.....	6,625	95	480	345	1,902	2,412	413	356	266	330	15	11
1909.....	6,800	94	483	346	1,931	2,444	427	401	301	350	13	10
1910.....	6,988	94	486	348	1,965	2,482	441	446	336	370	11	9
1911.....	7,207	94	492	352	2,006	2,527	461	492	374	393	9	7
1912.....	7,389	94	496	356	2,042	2,572	481	525	400	407	9	7
1913.....	7,632	94	504	363	2,096	2,639	505	563	429	424	8	7
1914.....	7,879	95	512	371	2,148	2,705	530	601	459	442	8	8
1915.....	7,981	94	511	371	2,162	2,724	545	628	480	450	8	8
1916.....	8,001	92	505	368	2,154	2,713	554	648	496	456	7	8
1917.....	8,060	90	503	368	2,169	2,724	558	662	508	464	6	8
1918.....	8,148	89	502	369	2,191	2,744	565	678	522	474	6	8
1919.....	8,311	89	507	373	2,234	2,789	577	700	541	488	5	8
1920.....	8,556	89	516	381	2,299	2,863	594	729	565	507	5	8
1921.....	8,788	89	524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8
1922.....	8,919	89	522	389	2,409	2,980	616	769	592	541	4	8
1923.....	9,010	87	518	389	2,446	3,013	619	778	593	555	4	8
1924.....	9,143	86	516	391	2,495	3,059	625	791	597	571	4	8
1925.....	9,294	86	515	393	2,549	3,111	632	806	602	588	4	8
1926.....	9,451	87	515	396	2,603	3,164	639	821	608	606	4	8
1927.....	9,636	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	8
1928.....	9,835	88	515	401	2,715	3,278	664	862	658	641	4	9
1929.....	10,029	88	515	404	2,772	3,334	677	883	684	659	4	9
1930.....	10,208	88	514	406	2,825	3,386	689	903	708	676	4	9
1931.....	10,376	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9
1932.....	10,506	88	513	409	2,904	3,459	705	971	740	704	4	9
1933.....	10,681	89	522	420	2,970	3,524	722	951	757	712	4	10
1934.....	10,835	89	526	426	3,022	3,566	731	966	770	725	4	10
1935 ¹	10,949	89	527	429	3,062	3,596	739	978	780	735	4	10

¹These estimates are subject to adjustment as later data are made available.
been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.²These figures have

Section 17.—Area and Population of the British Empire.

Since the War the boundaries of the British Empire have been contracted by the voluntary retirement from Egypt in 1922 and expanded by the addition of various territories under mandate as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland, with an aggregate area of 736,000 square miles and an estimated population of over 5,000,000 (1921) came under Empire control. In Asia, the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Palestine and Transjordan, with 1,335,821 inhabitants on an area of 25,802 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 92,141 square miles and the population 445,650.

Statistics of the areas and populations of the territories included in the British Empire in 1931, together with comparative figures of populations for 1921 and 1911, are given in a table on p. 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 18.—Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents, and details of each country, as in 1931, are given in a table on pp. 168 to 169 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.*

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.† The system of registration by clergy was continued after the cession of the country to the British, and was extended to the newly-formed Protestant congregations of Lower Canada by an Act of 1795, but the registration, particularly of births, among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the new province of Upper Canada, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. An early attempt was made to remedy the situation through the census, by including a schedule requesting births and deaths for the preceding year, but the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory results, nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing, at a point of time in a decennial census, a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was followed down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry.

In English-speaking Canada, the earlier scheme of registration of baptisms, burials and marriages by the clergy was succeeded after Confederation by Acts for the enforcement of registration of births, deaths and marriages with the civil authorities. Such Acts were passed in Nova Scotia in 1864, in Ontario in 1869, in British Columbia in 1872, in Manitoba in 1881, in New Brunswick in 1887, and in Prince Edward Island in 1906. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were not established until 1905 and, until provincial Acts were passed after this date, civil registration in these provinces was governed by ordinances for the North-west Territories, the first of which was passed in 1888.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early '80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and Saint John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when, in most of the provinces, the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

* This chapter has been revised by W. R. Tracey, B.A., Chief, Vital Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Population".

† For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details, by years, of this movement of population, see Vol. V. of the Census of Canada, 1871, pp. 160-265, and Vol. IV of the Census of Canada, 1881, pp. 134-145.

The 1912 Commission on Official Statistics, recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements". Yet, prior to 1920, it was impossible to compile any satisfactory series of vital statistics figures for Canada as a whole. Among the obstacles to such a national compilation were the inequalities of registration between the provinces, the lack of uniformity in classification and in the method of presentation, the omission in some cases of important data, the choice in some cases of the fiscal instead of the calendar year as the unit of time, and the fact that for some of the provinces within comparatively recent years the series of publications was broken, while for New Brunswick no provincial vital statistics at all were published from 1895 until 1920.

Co-operation was finally effected as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics. A scheme was first drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; then Dominion-Provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when final discussions took place.

In 1919, as a result of conference, a plan was devised whereby the Bureau of Statistics and the Registrar General's office in each province would co-operate in producing National Vital Statistics for the Dominion. Under this national system, while registration of births, deaths and marriages is carried out as heretofore by the provincial authorities, the legislation of each province conforms in its essentials to a model bill, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, one of the features of which was compulsory registration. The Bureau of Statistics undertakes compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics for all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the years 1921 to 1925. The annual reports for these years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Quebec has been included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces. The final reports for 1926 to 1933, including the statistics of all the nine provinces, have appeared and may be procured from the Dominion Statistician.

The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this chapter because the figures are not regarded as complete, the details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying population is not known with sufficient accuracy for each year to enable the rates to be calculated. As these territories contain less than 1/700th of the population of Canada, their vital statistics are a negligible factor in the total. Births, marriages and deaths in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, for the years 1924-33, are summarized in the statement herewith:—

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-33.

Year.	Yukon.			The Northwest Territories.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924.....	31	5	38	95	39	47
1925.....	22	17	63	57	35	32
1926.....	27	12	68	75	3	51
1927.....	29	19	33	126	20	133
1928.....	30	13	46	222	30	367
1929.....	35	10	54	133	29	168
1930.....	45	17	69	232	36	206
1931.....	40	24	66	141	36	106
1932.....	44	26	62	195	33	122
1933.....	58	15	60	179	26	128

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the student who uses either the tables which follow or the detailed reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics for comparative purposes. First, in spite of the improvements of the past decade, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation. Secondly, the very considerable differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude birth rates and crude death rates as among the provinces unfair and misleading. All rates in this chapter have been recalculated on the basis of the revised estimates of population given on p. 141.

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

Section 1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1934, by provinces, in Table 1.

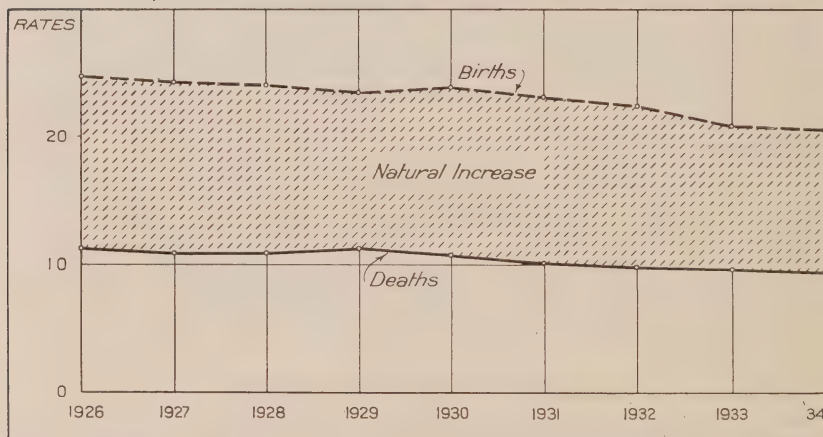
The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate was 17·1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience almost everywhere, it stood at 14·7 in 1934. Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick follow Quebec in the order given. In the case of the two western provinces the high rates of natural increase are due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates, but in the case of New Brunswick the condition of an abnormally high birth rate combined with a high death rate exists. The high rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 13·3 in 1926, 13·4 in 1927, 13·0 in

1928, 12.2 in 1929, 13.2 in 1930, 13.1 in 1931, 12.6 in 1932, 11.3 in 1933 and 11.1 in 1934. The rate of natural increase in 1933 was 7.9 per 1,000 in Australia, 8.6 in New Zealand, 2.1 in England and Wales, 4.4 in Scotland and 5.7 in the Irish Free State, so that Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

The rates of natural increase per 1,000 of the mean population for other countries in the latest years are as follows, the figures being for 1933, except where stated in parentheses: Denmark, 6.7; Japan, 13.8; Netherlands, 12.0; Norway, 4.6; Finland, 4.5; Italy, 10.1; Switzerland, 5.0; Sweden, 2.5; Spain, 11.9 (1932); France, 0.5; Belgium, 3.3; United States, 5.9; Union of South Africa (whites), 14.3.

During recent years the rate of natural increase of the population of Canada has declined. In 1921 the rate was 17.8; it declined to 13.3 in 1926 and 12.2 in 1929. After 1929 there was a temporary improvement but, as Table 1 shows, the rates for 1932, 1933 and 1934, 12.6, 11.3 and 11.1 respectively, continued the downward trend.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN CANADA
1926-1934
RATES PER 1000 POPULATION
(EXCLUSIVE OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON)



Statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in cities and towns of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar years 1933 and 1934 in Table 2, but these are not worked out as rates per 1,000 of population, though the census populations in 1931, which are also given, furnish some guide to the rates of natural increase. Particularly notable in this table are the larger proportionate numbers of births in such cities as Montreal and Quebec, as compared with Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. These higher birth rates are, in part, counter-balanced by considerably higher death rates, but the natural increases in Quebec cities are still considerably higher than in the cities of other provinces.

1.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1931-34, with Averages 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For other than census years birth, marriage and death rates are calculated on estimated population (see p. 141). Figures for individual years 1921-25 will be found at p. 160 of the 1927-28 Year Book and for 1926-30 at p. 150 of the 1933 Year Book.

Province.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		
Prince Edward Island..	Av. 1921-25	1,966	22.6	473	5.4	1,085	12.5	881	10.1
	Av. 1926-30	1,734	19.7	473	5.4	969	11.0	765	8.7
	1931	1,879	21.3	490	5.6	912	10.4	967	10.9
	1932	2,027	22.8	456	5.1	1,051	11.8	976	11.0
	1933	1,946	21.9	481	5.4	1,032	11.6	914	10.3
	1934	1,943	21.8	536	6.0	1,033	11.6	910	10.2
Nova Scotia.....	Av. 1921-25	12,119	23.4	3,186	6.1	6,519	12.6	5,600	10.8
	Av. 1926-30	11,016	21.4	3,224	6.3	6,362	12.4	4,654	9.0
	1931	11,615	22.6	3,394	6.6	5,968	11.6	5,647	11.0
	1932	11,629	22.4	3,197	6.2	6,159	11.9	5,470	10.5
	1933	11,164	21.4	3,316	6.4	6,045	11.6	5,119	9.8
	1934	11,407	21.7	3,756	7.2	6,028	11.5	5,379	10.2
New Brunswick.....	Av. 1921-25	11,080	28.4	2,953	7.6	5,093	13.1	5,987	15.3
	Av. 1926-30	10,327	25.8	2,970	7.4	5,019	12.5	5,308	13.3
	1931	10,801	26.5	2,544	6.2	4,644	11.4	6,157	15.1
	1932	10,810	26.2	2,380	5.8	4,554	11.0	6,256	15.2
	1933	10,037	23.9	2,517	6.0	4,908	11.7	5,129	12.2
	1934	10,164	23.9	3,045	7.2	4,665	11.0	5,499	12.9
Quebec ¹	Av. 1926-30	82,771	30.5	18,731	6.9	36,645	13.5	46,126	17.0
	1931	83,606	29.1	16,783	5.8	34,487	12.0	49,119	17.1
	1932	82,216	28.3	15,115	5.2	33,088	11.4	49,128	16.9
	1933	76,920	25.9	15,337	5.2	31,636	10.7	45,284	15.2
	1934	76,432	25.3	18,242	6.0	31,929	10.6	44,503	14.7
Ontario.....	Av. 1921-25	71,454	23.7	24,037	8.0	34,252	11.3	37,202	12.4
	Av. 1926-30	68,703	21.0	25,449	7.8	36,650	11.2	32,053	9.8
	1931	69,209	20.2	23,771	6.9	35,705	10.4	33,504	9.8
	1932	66,842	19.2	22,224	6.4	36,469	10.5	30,373	8.7
	1933	63,646	18.1	22,587	6.4	35,301	10.0	28,345	8.1
	1934	62,234	17.5	25,874	7.3	35,119	9.9	27,115	7.6
Manitoba.....	Av. 1921-25	16,590	26.8	4,634	7.5	5,348	8.6	11,242	18.2
	Av. 1926-30	14,391	21.7	4,951	7.5	5,507	8.3	8,884	13.4
	1931	14,376	20.5	4,888	7.0	5,319	7.6	9,057	12.9
	1932	14,124	19.9	4,729	6.7	5,341	7.5	8,783	12.4
	1933	13,304	18.4	4,819	6.7	5,455	7.6	7,849	10.8
	1934	13,310	18.2	5,296	7.2	5,169	7.1	8,141	11.1
Saskatchewan.....	Av. 1921-25	21,580	27.7	4,982	6.4	5,859	7.5	15,721	20.2
	Av. 1926-30	21,298	24.7	6,036	7.0	6,256	7.3	15,042	17.4
	1931	21,331	23.1	5,700	6.2	6,066	6.6	15,265	16.5
	1932	20,814	22.3	5,772	6.2	6,044	6.5	14,770	15.8
	1933	20,145	21.2	5,371	5.6	6,024	6.3	14,121	14.9
	1934	19,764	20.5	5,519	5.7	5,924	6.1	13,840	14.4
Alberta.....	Av. 1921-25	15,461	26.0	4,313	7.3	4,953	8.3	10,508	17.7
	Av. 1926-30	15,924	24.2	5,265	8.0	5,530	8.4	10,394	15.8
	1931	17,252	23.6	5,142	7.0	5,302	7.2	11,950	16.4
	1932	16,990	23.0	5,054	6.8	5,521	7.5	11,469	15.5
	1933	16,123	21.3	5,389	7.1	5,346	7.1	10,777	14.2
	1934	16,236	21.1	6,053	7.9	5,337	6.9	10,899	14.2
British Columbia.....	Av. 1921-25	10,256	18.4	3,971	7.1	4,812	8.7	5,444	9.7
	Av. 1926-30	10,356	16.2	4,786	7.5	5,986	9.3	4,370	6.9
	1931	10,404	15.0	3,879	5.6	6,114	8.8	4,290	6.2
	1932	10,214	14.5	3,604	5.1	6,150	8.7	4,064	5.8
	1933	9,583	13.5	4,048	5.7	6,221	8.7	3,362	4.8
	1934	9,813	13.5	4,771	6.6	6,378	8.8	3,435	4.7
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories) ¹	Av. 1926-30	236,520	24.1	71,885	7.3	108,924	11.1	127,596	13.0
	1931	240,473	23.2	66,591	6.4	104,517	10.1	135,956	13.1
	1932	235,666	22.5	62,531	6.0	104,377	9.9	131,289	12.6
	1933	222,868	20.9	63,865	6.0	101,968	9.6	120,900	11.3
	1934	221,303	20.5	73,092	6.8	101,582	9.4	119,721	11.1

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Excess of Births over Deaths, in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1933 and 1934.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island—									
Charlottetown.....	12,361	337	353	158	146	252	268	85	90
Nova Scotia—									
Glace Bay.....	20,706	602	715	159	182	235	256	367	459
Halifax.....	59,275	1,591	1,607	541	607	883	927	708	680
Sydney.....	23,089	512	588	163	230	213	228	299	360
New Brunswick—									
Moncton.....	20,689	463	480	200	224	266	240	197	240
Saint John.....	47,514	1,127	1,211	348	397	726	626	401	585
Quebec—									
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	499	486	80	109	247	248	252	238
Granby.....	10,587	348	348	58	80	76	110	272	238
Hull.....	29,433	852	853	177	233	343	335	509	518
Joliette.....	10,765	334	285	53	80	175	170	159	115
Lachine.....	18,630	373	368	73	82	179	182	194	186
Lévis.....	11,724	261	242	27	43	204	201	57	41
Montreal.....	818,577	18,449	18,463	5,727	6,183	9,239	9,261	9,210	9,202
Outremont.....	28,641	94	82	166	209	166	179	-72	-97
Quebec.....	130,594	4,049	4,017	691	811	2,043	1,874	2,006	2,143
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	339	331	91	94	294	255	45	76
St. Jean.....	11,256	278	296	48	81	111	112	167	184
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	559	530	50	79	159	141	400	389
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	730	728	226	295	416	429	314	299
Sorel.....	10,320	246	248	42	44	129	127	117	121
Thetford Mines.....	10,701	305	364	35	58	146	132	159	232
Three Rivers.....	35,450	1,050	1,196	221	249	598	676	452	520
Valleyfield.....	11,411	326	367	72	113	147	152	179	215
Verdun.....	60,745	1,003	925	309	308	409	463	594	462
Westmount.....	24,235	305	312	268	286	231	279	74	33
Ontario—									
Belleville.....	13,790	349	367	130	175	208	209	141	158
Brantford.....	30,107	630	575	242	312	376	350	254	225
Chatham.....	14,569	468	506	174	180	288	265	180	241
Cornwall.....	11,126	465	434	134	222	209	240	256	194
East Windsor.....	14,251	296	242	84	91	49	38	247	204
Fort William.....	26,277	535	474	227	223	198	186	337	288
Galt.....	14,006	282	289	78	80	201	196	81	93
Guelph.....	21,075	356	327	157	192	236	242	120	85
Hamilton.....	155,547	2,864	2,730	1,146	1,323	1,406	1,402	1,458	1,268
Kingston.....	23,439	685	609	224	246	445	452	240	157
Kitchener.....	30,793	693	727	260	282	354	310	339	417
London.....	71,148	1,281	1,337	585	692	1,019	1,005	262	332
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	398	405	156	182	206	202	192	203
North Bay.....	15,528	387	368	103	164	138	176	249	192
Oshawa.....	23,439	469	510	170	217	167	195	302	315
Ottawa.....	126,872	2,873	2,824	937	1,060	1,701	1,618	1,172	1,206
Owen Sound.....	12,839	316	323	118	129	179	164	137	159
Peterborough.....	22,327	567	545	182	230	290	353	277	192
Port Arthur.....	19,818	518	477	203	209	187	189	331	288
St. Catharines.....	24,753	573	605	208	234	281	271	292	334
St. Thomas.....	15,430	258	323	108	144	225	224	33	99
Sandwich.....	10,715	149	160	64	48	63	54	86	106
Sarnia.....	18,191	378	400	105	129	235	220	143	180
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	564	493	146	209	187	214	377	279
Stratford.....	17,742	307	320	117	131	198	191	109	129
Sudbury.....	18,518	717	767	190	287	212	229	505	538
Timmins.....	14,200	545	590	184	205	163	170	382	420
Toronto.....	631,207	11,286	10,615	5,825	6,317	6,485	6,266	4,801	4,349
Walkerville.....	10,105	393	377	104	105	197	189	196	188
Welland.....	10,709	292	254	161	151	121	152	171	102
Windsor.....	63,108	1,085	1,122	497	600	486	581	599	541
Woodstock.....	11,395	246	214	100	90	181	195	65	19
Manitoba—									
Brandon.....	17,082	297	270	208	189	216	209	81	61
St. Boniface.....	16,305	1,028	1,024	153	134	395	368	633	656
Winnipeg.....	318,785	3,786	3,728	2,308	2,492	1,656	1,663	2,130	2,065

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Excess of Births over Deaths, in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw.....	21,299	463	426	197	178	217	186	246	240
Regina.....	53,209	1,174	1,231	520	537	457	448	717	783
Saskatoon.....	43,291	892	857	458	413	429	453	463	404
Alberta—									
Calgary.....	83,761	1,624	1,601	999	1,005	708	723	916	878
Edmonton.....	79,197	2,085	2,148	1,137	1,315	870	883	1,215	1,265
Lethbridge.....	13,489	517	458	238	284	198	212	319	246
Medicine Hat.....	10,300	320	343	151	163	123	118	197	225
British Columbia—									
New Westminster...	17,524	535	544	119	150	286	277	249	267
Vancouver.....	246,593	3,183	3,179	1,776	2,137	2,239	2,211	949	968
Victoria.....	39,082	674	714	336	346	543	589	131	125

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 in Canada exceeded the total male deaths for those years by 67,093, 64,929, 59,663 and 58,099 respectively, while the gains in the female population during the same periods were 68,863, 66,360, 61,237 and 61,622. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females in each year, the higher mortality among males resulted in a net excess of the natural increase of the females in every case.

3.—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada,¹ by Provinces and for each Sex, 1934, with Totals, 1931-34 and Averages 1926-30.

Year and Province.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1934.							
Prince Edward Island..	988	517	471	955	516	439	910
Nova Scotia.....	5,878	3,179	2,699	5,529	2,849	2,680	5,379
New Brunswick.....	5,149	2,517	2,632	5,015	2,148	2,867	5,499
Quebec.....	39,123	16,802	22,321	37,309	15,127	22,182	44,503
Ontario.....	31,850	18,731	13,119	30,384	16,388	13,996	27,115
Manitoba.....	6,842	2,920	3,922	6,468	2,249	4,219	8,141
Saskatchewan.....	10,175	3,423	6,752	9,589	2,501	7,088	13,840
Alberta.....	8,246	3,149	5,097	7,990	2,188	5,802	10,899
British Columbia.....	5,072	3,986	1,086	4,741	2,392	2,349	3,435
Canada¹ Av. 1926-30...	121,552	58,351	63,201	114,968	50,573	64,395	127,596
Totals, 1931...	123,622	56,529	67,093	116,851	47,988	68,863	135,956
Totals, 1932...	121,082	56,153	64,929	114,584	48,224	66,360	131,289
Totals, 1933...	114,388	54,725	59,663	108,480	47,243	61,237	120,900
Totals, 1934...	113,323	55,224	58,099	107,950	46,358	61,622	119,721

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world the birth rate has, in the past generation, been on the decline, though the consequent reduction in the rate of natural increase has been partly offset by the synchronous decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35.4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32.5 in 1881-90 and 29.9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1, and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it fell again to 22.4 in 1921, 19.7 in 1923, thence by successive stages to 16.6 in 1927, rising to 16.7 in 1928, but thereafter falling gradually each year to 14.4 in 1933.

Similarly, in France the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25.4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23.9 in the 1880's and 22.2 in the 1890's to 21.4 in 1920 and 19.1 in 1923, falling slightly to 19.0 in 1925 and again to 18.8 in 1926, 18.1 in 1930, 17.5 in 1931, 17.3 in 1932 and 16.3 in 1933. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39.1 in the 1870's, 36.8 in the 1880's, 36.1 in the 1890's, 25.9 in 1920, 20.7 in 1925, 17.5 in 1930, 16.0 in 1931, 15.1 in 1932 and 14.7 in 1933.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 20.5 per 1,000 in 1934. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, stood at 25.3 per 1,000 in 1934, as compared with 17.5 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 13.5 in British Columbia to a high of 23.9 in New Brunswick.

Statistics of births and birth rates for the years 1931-34, with averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30, are given by provinces in Table 4. The averages for the former period are exclusive of the province of Quebec which was not then in the registration area.

4.—Numbers of Live Births and Birth Rates, by Provinces, 1931-34, with Averages, 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—NUMBERS OF LIVE BIRTHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Averages, 1921-25	1,966	12,119	11,080	¹	71,454	16,590	21,580	15,461	10,256	¹
Averages, 1926-30	1,734	11,016	10,327	82,771	68,703	14,391	21,298	15,924	10,356	236,520
1931	1,879	11,615	10,801	83,606	69,209	14,376	21,331	17,252	10,404	240,473
1932	2,027	11,629	10,810	82,216	66,842	14,124	20,814	16,990	10,214	235,666
1933	1,946	11,164	10,037	76,920	63,646	13,304	20,145	16,123	9,583	222,868
1934	1,943	11,407	10,164	76,432	62,234	13,310	19,764	16,236	9,813	221,303

B.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Averages, 1921-25	22.6	23.4	28.4	¹	23.7	26.8	27.7	26.0	18.4	¹
Averages, 1926-30	19.7	21.4	25.8	30.5	21.0	21.7	24.7	24.2	16.2	24.1
1931	21.3	22.6	26.5	29.1	20.2	20.5	23.1	23.6	15.0	23.2
1932	22.8	22.4	26.2	28.3	19.2	19.9	22.3	23.0	14.5	22.5
1933	21.9	21.4	23.9	25.9	18.1	18.4	21.2	21.3	13.5	20.9
1934	21.8	21.7	23.9	25.3	17.5	18.2	20.5	21.1	13.5	20.5

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Fertility Rates.—The crude birth rate of a young country is subject to influences which vitiate comparison with older lands. These influences are the result, to some extent, of differences in age or sex constitution or in conjugal condition.

For this reason birth rates are frequently based on the number of births per thousand women within suitably chosen age-groups. Such rates are commonly known as fertility rates or nuptial birth rates.

Table 5 gives fertility rates of married women of child-bearing ages in five-year age-groups, by provinces, for the years 1921, 1922, 1930, 1931 and 1932. It is thought safer to confine such rates to census years and those adjacent to the census years, owing to the possible changes in the sex and age distribution of the population over a longer period. For the province of Quebec and for the total of the nine provinces it was necessary to limit the rates to the three years 1930-32, as the necessary data for 1921 and 1922 are not available.

The great disparity between the fertility at the different ages is strongly brought out in the table. Thus, to take the figures for Canada in 1931, the fertility rate at ages 20-24 years was nearly 40 p.c. greater than at 25-29 years, about double the rate at 30-34 years, three times the rate at 35-39 years, nearly seven times the rate at 40-44 years and more than 50 times the rate at 45-49 years. The table shows distinctly higher fertility for the age-group 15-19 years than at 20-24 years but the interpretation of the rate for the younger age-group is doubtful since the statistics of certain countries which tabulate first births by duration of marriage indicate that this group contains a considerably higher percentage of cases where conception took place before marriage than the group 20-24 years.

There was a general lowering of these specific fertility rates over the ten-year period 1921-31. Thus, in the eight provinces comprising the registration area as of 1921 the rate for married women between the 20th and 25th birthdays fell from 363 per thousand in 1921 to 330 per thousand in 1931, for those between the 25th and 30th birthdays the fall was from 261 to 225, for those between the 30th and 35th birthdays from 190 to 153 and for the next three age-groups from 131 to 100, from 56 to 41 and from 8.0 to 4.8 respectively. The fall was proportionately greater in the higher than the lower age-groups. The age-group 15 to 19 shows an upward rather than a downward trend, but the number of married women in this age-group is comparatively small, and the remarks made above regarding their high fertility should be borne in mind.

While the marked decline in the number of marriages during the depression years from the peak of 1929 contributed to the fall of the Canadian birth rate from 23.9 in 1930 to 23.2 in 1931 and 22.5 in 1932, the fertility rates for Canada for these three years indicate that there was also a decline in the fertility within marriage.

5.—Specific Fertility Rates of Married Women 15-49 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921, 1922, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Province and Year.		Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women of Ages Specified.						
		15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.
Prince Edward Island	1921	437.5	425.5	316.2	256.7	179.9	84.9	11.7
	1922	437.5	420.9	318.9	248.3	184.5	90.0	7.6
	1930	401.0	330.3	276.9	209.0	150.7	62.6	5.3
	1931	460.4	392.6	278.2	213.9	158.0	59.3	4.7
	1932	529.7	406.1	303.0	249.2	150.7	73.8	7.0
Nova Scotia.....	1921	497.3	381.3	281.3	207.9	143.6	65.2	6.5
	1922	491.2	364.6	264.4	204.4	146.2	67.2	7.9
	1930	510.4	356.6	251.3	186.4	129.0	57.8	6.5
	1931	545.2	379.4	258.9	179.3	127.4	57.4	7.1
	1932	591.6	374.7	249.1	175.1	126.4	57.5	7.1

5.—Specific Fertility Rates of Married Women 15-49 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921, 1922, 1930, 1931 and 1932—concluded.

Province and Year.	Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women of Ages Specified.						
	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.
New Brunswick.....	1921 501.3	408.0	320.1	244.7	176.3	76.3	11.3
	1922 479.2	398.5	321.6	248.4	181.1	84.2	9.6
	1930 539.5	390.6	297.8	217.4	157.2	83.9	9.1
	1931 521.5	410.9	297.7	216.2	165.6	80.2	10.9
	1932 564.2	394.0	301.4	222.3	152.2	79.1	8.7
Quebec ¹	1930 545.1	460.0	340.9	258.4	197.9	92.6	12.0
	1931 511.3	438.2	343.7	258.0	193.8	90.0	11.5
	1932 459.8	413.2	337.2	253.5	189.4	89.5	11.8
Ontario.....	1921 505.4	367.3	257.8	183.9	122.3	48.6	6.3
	1922 480.9	339.8	244.9	176.8	116.7	48.1	4.9
	1930 519.2	335.1	221.7	151.8	93.9	37.7	3.5
	1931 508.5	321.2	213.8	143.8	89.8	34.7	3.7
	1932 478.3	308.0	204.6	134.1	86.6	33.3	3.7
Manitoba.....	1921 456.1	381.6	284.1	202.8	153.2	67.5	12.7
	1922 442.3	363.9	266.7	195.6	141.5	65.2	8.6
	1930 424.8	329.4	230.6	160.5	105.3	45.3	5.1
	1931 424.0	330.0	228.7	155.5	100.7	43.2	5.7
	1932 415.7	326.3	218.1	152.2	96.6	40.6	6.1
Saskatchewan.....	1921 394.9	359.4	258.2	201.6	147.3	70.5	12.5
	1922 410.0	337.3	255.7	195.4	146.4	73.3	11.4
	1930 454.1	349.2	253.9	181.0	130.3	57.9	7.3
	1931 437.2	339.1	241.9	170.6	118.9	50.4	6.9
	1932 407.5	318.4	237.5	157.7	115.5	56.4	7.6
Alberta ²	1922 402.8	320.3	236.4	180.7	126.5	62.2	11.0
	1930 458.8	362.1	238.5	166.2	115.7	49.8	6.1
	1931 439.3	328.3	235.7	159.3	106.1	44.6	5.5
	1932 412.3	310.0	236.2	157.7	102.5	45.2	6.3
British Columbia.....	1921 356.5	300.2	205.9	149.0	91.8	35.6	4.1
	1922 322.8	266.2	198.0	133.7	87.1	35.3	2.8
	1930 421.9	287.5	187.9	120.9	72.5	27.8	3.6
	1931 396.2	272.7	176.2	114.0	64.7	23.7	2.6
	1932 391.3	258.7	173.8	106.2	62.2	23.6	2.6
Registration Area as of 1921 ³	1921 461.0	363.0	260.7	190.4	130.9	55.9	8.0
	1922 446.2	340.5	250.2	183.5	126.6	56.1	6.7
	1930 486.7	339.8	231.4	160.4	105.1	44.4	4.8
	1931 477.4	330.3	225.0	153.0	100.0	40.8	4.8
	1932 463.2	316.8	218.8	146.0	96.4	40.7	5.0
Canada ¹	1930 498.4	369.9	261.3	186.2	127.8	55.8	6.5
	1931 484.1	357.3	257.5	180.7	123.0	52.4	6.4
	1932 462.5	340.8	251.2	174.3	119.1	52.2	6.5

¹Data for province of Quebec not available for 1921 and 1922.

²Data for 1921 not available.

³Registration area as of 1921 comprises 8 provinces, exclusive of Quebec. The figures for Alberta are estimated.

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the nine year period 1926-34, out of a total of 2,142,094 recorded confinements 26,061 or 1 in 82.2 were multiple confinements. Of these 25,810 were twin and 249 were triplet confinements, while one, in British Columbia in 1931, was a quadruplet confinement from which all the children died within a few hours of birth. The remaining multiple confinement resulted in the birth of the Dionne Quintuplets (May 28, 1934).

Table 6 shows the incidence of multiple births in each year from 1926 to 1934. In 1934 one in every 85 confinements was a twin confinement, a proportion which is fairly representative for the other years as well. There were only 18 triplet confinements in 1934. Of the children born alive or dead one in every 42 was the

product of a multiple confinement. For children born alive the proportion was one in 45 and for children stillborn one in 21. In the multiple confinements stillborn children formed 5.6 p.c. of the total births as against 2.8 p.c. in single confinements.

6.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1926-34.

Year and Sex.	Total Births.		Single Births.		Twins.			Triplets.		
	Born Alive.	Still-born.	Born Alive.	Still-born.	No.	Children.		No.	Children.	
						Born Alive.	Still-born.		Born Alive.	Still-born.
1926—										
Total.....	232,750	7,105	227,084	6,723	2,970	5,562	378	36	104	4
Male.....	119,863	4,116	117,081	3,899	—	2,726	217	—	56	—
Female.....	112,887	2,989	110,003	2,824	—	2,836	161	—	48	4
1927—										
Total.....	234,188	7,336	228,578	6,952	2,940	5,502	378	38	108	6
Male.....	120,655	4,232	117,854	4,019	—	2,754	210	—	47	3
Female.....	113,533	3,104	110,724	2,933	—	2,748	168	—	61	3
1928—										
Total.....	236,757	7,577	231,188	7,114	2,965	5,480	450	34	89	1
Male.....	121,505	4,417	118,674	4,154	—	2,786	254	—	45	9
Female.....	115,252	3,160	112,514	2,960	—	2,694	196	—	44	4
1929—										
Total.....	235,415	7,566	229,848	7,150	2,939	5,474	404	35	93	12
Male.....	120,891	4,354	118,105	4,104	—	2,751	241	—	35	9
Female.....	114,524	3,212	111,743	3,046	—	2,723	163	—	58	3
1930—										
Total.....	243,495	7,707	238,056	7,283	2,900	5,386	414	21	53	10
Male.....	124,852	4,397	122,053	4,146	—	2,769	246	—	30	5
Female.....	118,643	3,310	116,003	3,137	—	2,617	168	—	23	5
1931— ¹										
Total.....	240,473	7,619	234,845	7,248	2,966	5,568	364	21	56	7
Male.....	123,622	4,339	120,853	4,125	—	2,741	210	—	28	4
Female.....	116,851	3,280	113,992	3,123	—	2,827	154	—	28	3
1932—										
Total.....	235,666	7,284	230,302	6,960	2,817	5,311	323	18	53	1
Male.....	121,082	4,130	118,396	3,949	—	2,666	181	—	20	—
Female.....	114,584	3,154	111,906	3,011	—	2,645	142	—	33	1
1933—										
Total.....	222,868	6,848	217,812	6,510	2,655	4,979	331	28	77	7
Male.....	114,388	3,887	111,807	3,695	—	2,537	191	—	44	1
Female.....	108,480	2,961	106,005	2,815	—	2,442	140	—	33	6
1934— ²										
Total.....	221,303	6,452	216,230	6,150	2,658	5,018	298	18	50	4
Male.....	113,323	3,636	110,776	3,470	—	2,525	165	—	22	1
Female.....	107,980	2,816	105,454	2,680	—	2,493	133	—	28	3

¹Including 4 females born alive in a quadruplet confinement.
all females, born alive.

²Including Dionne quintuplets,

Table 7 gives the number of live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population and over for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive. For some years previous to 1930 there was a definite tendency for such births to increase but the figures given clearly show that the trend has been in the opposite direction since that year.

7.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1930-34.¹

City or Town.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville, Ont.....	395	424	365	349	367
Brandon, Man.....	374	369	314	297	270
Brantford, Ont.....	732	686	641	630	575
Calgary, Alta.....	2,064	1,885	1,726	1,624	1,601
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	336	371	388	337	358
Chatham, Ont.....	565	456	461	468	506
Chicoutimi, Que.....	498	490	558	499	486
Cornwall, Ont.....	482	460	452	465	434
East Windsor, Ont.....	372	302	287	296	242
Edmonton, Alta.....	2,391	2,400	2,320	2,085	2,148
Fort William, Ont.....	623	657	593	535	474
Galt, Ont.....	311	321	309	282	289
Glace Bay, N.S.....	745	693	724	602	715
Granby, Que.....	338	388	378	348	348
Guelph, Ont.....	409	363	366	356	327
Halifax, N.S.....	1,555	1,651	1,620	1,591	1,607
Hamilton, Ont.....	3,394	3,320	3,111	2,864	2,730
Hull, Que.....	1,019	985	874	852	853
Joliette, Que.....	332	343	352	334	285
Kingston, Ont.....	659	645	658	685	609
Kitchener, Ont.....	829	851	729	693	727
Lachine, Que.....	417	491	411	373	368
Lethbridge, Alta.....	581	572	526	517	458
Lévis, Que.....	309	285	283	261	242
London, Ont.....	1,485	1,452	1,397	1,281	1,337
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	462	401	358	320	343
Moncton, N.B.....	525	557	511	463	480
Montreal, Que.....	21,044	20,571	19,742	18,449	18,463
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	596	512	492	463	426
New Westminster, B.C.....	555	588	565	535	544
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	438	463	402	398	405
North Bay, Ont.....	417	408	398	387	368
Oshawa, Ont.....	686	607	516	469	510
Ottawa, Ont.....	3,028	3,047	3,027	2,873	2,824
Outremont, Que.....	123	99	115	94	82
Owen Sound, Ont.....	313	338	296	316	323
Peterborough, Ont.....	639	612	592	567	545
Port Arthur, Ont.....	564	504	534	518	477
Quebec, Que.....	4,454	4,462	4,285	4,049	4,017
Regina, Sask.....	1,664	1,511	1,262	1,174	1,231
St. Boniface, Man.....	980	1,015	1,147	1,028	1,024
St. Catharines, Ont.....	671	627	591	573	605
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	376	371	363	339	331
St. Jean, Que.....	326	316	310	278	296
Saint John, N.B.....	1,224	1,216	1,297	1,127	1,211
St. Thomas, Ont.....	322	300	300	258	323
Sandwich, Ont.....	196	168	132	149	160
Sarnia, Ont.....	450	464	398	378	400
Saskatoon, Sask.....	1,235	1,144	1,009	892	857
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	642	635	648	564	493
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	653	625	624	559	530
Sherbrooke, Que.....	832	799	769	730	728
Sorel, Que.....	303	315	279	246	248
Stratford, Ont.....	406	392	330	307	320

¹ Live births in cities of 40,000 population and over, except Montreal and Quebec, are given for 1921-28 on p. 137 in the Canada Year Book of 1930. Those in cities of 10,000 and over for 1926-29 appear at p. 141 of the 1931 Year Book.

7.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1930-34—concluded.

City or Town.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sudbury, Ont.....	720	830	796	717	767
Sydney, N.S.....	615	643	601	512	588
Thetford Mines, Que.....	531	418	376	305	364
Three Rivers, Que.....	1,350	1,327	1,232	1,050	1,196
Timmins, Ont.....	506	531	519	545	590
Toronto, Ont.....	13,591	12,709	12,095	11,286	10,615
Valleyfield, Que.....	340	352	387	326	367
Vancouver, B.C.....	4,003	3,730	3,450	3,188	3,179
Verdun, Que.....	1,129	1,161	1,166	1,003	925
Victoria, B.C.....	734	688	700	674	714
Walkerville, Ont.....	661	643	459	393	377
Welland, Ont.....	298	303	275	292	254
Westmount, Que.....	365	356	325	305	312
Windsor, Ont.....	1,510	1,242	1,099	1,085	1,122
Winnipeg, Man.....	4,629	4,451	4,087	3,786	3,728
Woodstock, Ont.....	272	259	242	246	214

Nativity of Mothers.—In Table 8 will be found for each of the provinces the percentages of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively in 1933. For the Dominion as a whole, 76.9 p.c. of the children of mothers whose birthplaces were known had Canadian-born mothers, 9.6 p.c. British-born mothers and 13.6 p.c. foreign-born mothers. It is significant that the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born mothers between 1921 and 1933 increased from 42.3 p.c. to 63.0 p.c. in Manitoba, from 36.1 p.c. to 54.7 p.c. in Saskatchewan, from 30.0 p.c. to 46.8 p.c. in Alberta, and from 29.7 p.c. to 51.8 p.c. in British Columbia. Thus more and more of the children of the West are coming within the class of third generation Canadians.

8.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1933.

Province.	Nativity of Mothers.		
	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	95.5	1.5	3.0
Nova Scotia.....	87.3	8.6	4.1
New Brunswick.....	92.7	3.0	4.3
Quebec.....	94.0	2.3	3.8
Ontario.....	72.5	16.8	10.7
Manitoba.....	63.0	11.1	25.9
Saskatchewan.....	54.7	8.9	36.3
Alberta.....	46.8	12.8	40.4
British Columbia.....	51.8	24.2	24.0
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....	76.9	9.6	13.6

Sex of Live Births.—Table 9 shows the number and proportion of live male and female births reported for each province of Canada during the calendar years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, with averages for the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30. The figures for Quebec commence only with the year 1926, when that province entered the registration area, and the totals for Canada are limited in the same manner in consequence. Every province shows an excess of male births for the years

or averages shown in the table. The table shows that among every 1,000 born in 1934 in the whole of Canada, 512 were males and 488 females. In other words, there were 1,049 males born to every 1,000 females.

9.—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1931-34, with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for single years 1921-25, see p. 165 of the Canada Year Book for 1927-28, and for those for 1926-30, p. 156 of the Canada Year Book for 1933.

Province and Year.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 Females.
		Number.	Per cent of Total.	Number.	Per cent of Total.	
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1921-25	1,966	993	50.5	973	49.5	1,021
Av. 1926-30	1,734	898	51.8	836	48.2	1,074
1931	1,879	998	53.1	881	46.9	1,132
1932	2,027	1,077	53.1	950	46.9	1,134
1933	1,946	982	50.5	964	49.5	1,019
1934	1,943	988	50.8	955	49.2	1,035
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1921-25	12,119	6,275	51.8	5,844	48.2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	11,016	5,653	51.3	5,363	48.7	1,054
1931	11,615	5,931	51.1	5,684	48.9	1,043
1932	11,629	6,049	52.0	5,580	48.0	1,084
1933	11,164	5,694	51.0	5,470	49.0	1,041
1934	11,407	5,878	51.5	5,529	48.5	1,063
New Brunswick.....Av. 1921-25	11,080	5,708	51.5	5,372	48.5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	10,327	5,292	51.2	5,035	48.8	1,051
1931	10,801	5,548	51.4	5,253	48.6	1,056
1932	10,810	5,529	51.1	5,281	48.9	1,047
1933	10,037	5,235	52.2	4,802	47.8	1,090
1934	10,164	5,149	50.7	5,015	49.3	1,027
Quebec ¹Av. 1926-30	82,771	42,644	51.5	40,127	48.5	1,063
1931	83,606	43,051	51.5	40,555	48.5	1,062
1932	82,216	42,380	51.5	39,836	48.5	1,064
1933	76,920	39,330	51.1	37,590	48.9	1,046
1934	76,432	39,123	51.2	37,309	48.8	1,049
Ontario.....Av. 1921-25	71,454	36,725	51.4	34,729	48.6	1,057
Av. 1926-30	68,703	35,268	51.3	33,435	48.7	1,055
1931	69,209	35,609	51.5	33,600	48.5	1,060
1932	66,842	34,166	51.1	32,676	48.9	1,046
1933	63,646	32,630	51.3	31,016	48.7	1,052
1934	62,234	31,850	51.2	30,384	48.8	1,048
Manitoba.....Av. 1921-25	16,590	8,443	50.9	8,147	49.1	1,036
Av. 1926-30	14,391	7,399	51.4	6,992	48.6	1,058
1931	14,376	7,255	50.5	7,121	49.5	1,019
1932	14,124	7,284	51.6	6,840	48.4	1,065
1933	13,304	6,872	51.7	6,432	48.3	1,068
1934	13,310	6,842	51.4	6,468	48.6	1,058
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1921-25	21,580	11,119	51.5	10,461	48.5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	21,298	10,979	51.5	10,319	48.5	1,064
1931	21,331	10,942	51.3	10,389	48.7	1,053
1932	20,814	10,687	51.3	10,127	48.7	1,055
1933	20,145	10,353	51.4	9,792	48.6	1,057
1934	19,764	10,175	51.5	9,589	48.5	1,061
Alberta.....Av. 1921-25	15,461	7,887	51.0	7,574	49.0	1,041
Av. 1926-30	15,924	8,153	51.2	7,771	48.8	1,049
1931	17,252	8,938	51.8	8,314	48.2	1,075
1932	16,990	8,713	51.3	8,277	48.7	1,053
1933	16,123	8,321	51.6	7,802	48.4	1,067
1934	16,236	8,246	50.8	7,990	49.2	1,032
British Columbia.....Av. 1921-25	10,256	5,310	51.8	4,946	48.2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	10,356	5,266	50.8	5,090	49.2	1,035
1931	10,404	5,350	51.4	5,054	48.6	1,059
1932	10,214	5,197	50.9	5,017	49.1	1,036
1933	9,583	4,971	51.9	4,612	48.1	1,078
1934	9,813	5,072	51.7	4,741	48.3	1,070
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....Av. 1926-30	236,520	121,552	51.4	114,968	48.6	1,057
1931	240,473	123,622	51.4	116,851	48.6	1,058
1932	235,666	121,082	51.4	114,584	48.6	1,057
1933	222,868	114,389	51.3	108,480	48.7	1,054
1934	221,303	113,323	51.2	107,980	48.8	1,049

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Ages of Parents.—Table 10 shows the age distribution of married fathers and mothers in the year 1926 (the first year for which the figures are available for the whole of Canada) and for 1931-33. The fathers and mothers in each of these years are arranged according to age and then divided into four equal groups. Each point of age at which a separation comes is called a quartile. To obtain these points of age it is assumed that those in the same year of age are evenly distributed from its lower to its upper limit. In similar manner the deciles divide fathers or mothers in each year into ten equal groups.

In 1933 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 27·97 years of age, one-half under 32·77 years and three-quarters under 38·74 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 24·17 years of age, one-half under 28·45 years and three-quarters under 33·79 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 44·26 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 38·45 years. It will be noted that the general tendency of the quartile and decile points over the eight years is in a downward direction. In other words, parents, generally speaking, are somewhat younger than in 1926 although in the individual years 1931-33 the trend is uninterrupted.

10.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Married Fathers and Mothers, in Canada, 1926, 1931-33.

Position in Array, by Age.	Fathers.				Mothers.			
	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
First quartile.....	28·35	27·86	27·91	27·97	24·43	24·07	24·13	24·17
Second quartile.....	33·31	32·59	32·67	32·77	28·89	28·37	28·45	28·45
Third quartile.....	39·01	38·69	38·78	38·74	34·26	33·79	33·84	33·79
First decile.....	24·91	24·58	24·64	24·69	21·41	21·20	21·22	21·25
Second decile.....	27·28	26·86	26·93	26·98	23·50	23·19	23·24	23·28
Third decile.....	29·35	28·78	28·83	28·88	25·34	24·91	24·97	25·02
Fourth decile.....	31·28	30·66	30·71	30·71	27·79	26·60	26·67	26·69
Fifth decile.....	33·31	32·59	32·67	32·77	28·89	28·37	28·45	28·45
Sixth decile.....	35·48	34·87	34·89	34·83	30·82	30·33	30·37	30·36
Seventh decile.....	37·81	37·34	37·43	37·38	33·41	32·54	32·61	32·65
Eighth decile.....	40·40	40·17	40·29	40·21	35·61	35·18	35·24	35·20
Ninth decile.....	44·19	44·03	44·28	44·26	38·69	38·41	38·50	38·45

Birthplace of Parents.—Table 11 classifies the children born in 1933 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation of Canadian born will be the offspring of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "country not specified", under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only. Between 1926 and 1933 the percentage of births where both parents were born in Canada rose from 61·4 to 63·9.

11.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1933.

Country of Birth of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada.....	156,192	170,978	142,333	70.1	76.7	63.9
England.....	13,616	11,901	4,986	6.1	5.3	2.2
Ireland.....	2,520	1,976	805	1.1	0.9	0.4
Scotland.....	5,247	5,489	1,993	2.4	2.5	0.9
Wales.....	532	409	104	0.2	0.2	.2
Other British Isles.....	73	42	7	.2	.2	.2
Newfoundland.....	965	918	420	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other British Empire.....	465	343	134	0.2	0.2	0.1
Austria.....	2,555	1,797	1,341	1.1	0.8	0.6
Belgium.....	461	376	227	0.2	0.2	0.1
Finland.....	479	532	346	0.2	0.2	0.2
France.....	341	264	88	0.2	0.1	.2
Germany.....	1,070	844	450	0.5	0.4	0.2
Hungary.....	1,012	910	774	0.5	0.4	0.3
Italy.....	1,814	1,179	1,095	0.8	0.5	0.5
Norway.....	844	542	335	0.4	0.2	0.2
Poland.....	5,548	4,998	3,931	2.5	2.2	1.8
Russia ¹	4,707	3,839	2,759	2.1	1.7	1.2
Sweden.....	802	451	223	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other European countries.....	4,205	3,009	2,282	1.9	1.4	1.0
China and Japan.....	869	713	665	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Asiatic countries.....	244	144	130	0.1	0.1	0.1
United States.....	9,640	9,959	2,733	4.3	4.5	1.2
Country not specified.....	8,667	1,255	119	3.9	0.6	0.1
Totals.....	222,868	222,868	168,260²	100.0	100.0	75.5⁴

¹ Includes the Ukraine. ² Less than one-tenth of one per cent. ³ This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in the same country. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in different countries. ⁴ This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", i.e., where the two parents were not born in the same country.

Origins of Parents.—Table 12 gives the number and percentage of births during 1933, distributed by the principal origins.

12.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1933.

Origin of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English.....	45,230	48,081	30,394	20.3	21.6	13.6
Irish.....	20,060	19,386	8,216	9.0	8.7	3.7
Scottish.....	20,313	20,566	8,554	9.1	9.2	3.8
Welsh.....	819	677	117	0.4	0.3	0.1
French.....	83,932	87,291	79,476	37.7	39.2	35.7
German.....	11,389	12,143	8,098	5.1	5.4	3.6
Armenian.....	49	42	39	.1	.1	.1
Austrian.....	804	853	544	0.4	0.4	0.2
Belgian.....	553	550	292	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bulgarian.....	55	28	18	.1	.1	.1
Chinese.....	242	201	196	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech and Slovak.....	841	827	637	0.4	0.4	0.3
Danish.....	788	602	312	0.4	0.3	0.1
Dutch.....	2,451	2,385	1,220	1.1	1.1	0.5
Finnish.....	568	762	486	0.3	0.3	0.2
Greek.....	212	148	136	0.1	0.1	0.1

12.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1933—concluded.

Origin of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Hebrew.....	2,117	2,111	2,041	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hindu.....	57	54	51	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	1,065	1,133	953	0.5	0.5	0.4
Icelandic.....	326	354	180	0.1	0.2	0.1
Indian.....	3,274	3,827	3,129	1.5	1.7	1.4
Italian.....	2,224	1,919	1,641	1.0	0.9	0.7
Japanese.....	669	665	663	0.3	0.3	0.3
Negro.....	361	421	324	0.2	0.2	0.1
Norwegian.....	1,759	1,877	767	0.8	0.8	0.3
Polish.....	3,050	3,351	2,250	1.4	1.5	1.0
Roumanian.....	507	486	321	0.2	0.2	0.1
Russian.....	1,479	1,427	1,026	0.7	0.6	0.5
Serbo-Croatian.....	418	377	328	0.2	0.2	0.1
Swedish.....	1,435	1,348	527	0.6	0.6	0.2
Swiss.....	302	224	80	0.1	0.1	1
Syrian.....	235	187	154	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ukrainian ⁴	6,114	6,827	5,520	2.7	3.1	2.5
Other.....	275	266	152	0.1	0.1	0.1
Origin not specified.....	8,895	1,472	339	4.0	0.7	0.2
Totals.....	222,868	222,868	159,181²	100.0	100.0	71.4³

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

² This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers have the same origin. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers are of different origins.

³ This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", i.e., parents not of the same origin.

⁴ Including "Galician" and "Bukovinian".

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries. The steady increase which is noticeable in recent years is probably due, in some measure, to more complete data.

Out of 222,868 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1933, 8,426, or 3.78 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1934 show a total of 221,303 live births, of which 8,070, or 3.65 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number 4,132 were males and 3,938 females—a ratio of 1,049 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,073 males per 1,000 females in 1933, and a general 1934 rate for all births of 1,049 males to 1,000 females. (See Table 13.)

13.—Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934, with Totals for 1932-34.

Age-Group of Mother and Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.										
Under 15 years.....	—	6	4	7	21	6	1	6	8	59
15-19 years.....	17	247	129	499	1,050	195	216	234	113	2,700
20-24 years.....	25	269	148	585	996	182	274	223	131	2,833
25-29 years.....	6	78	45	204	365	60	79	84	50	971
30-34 years.....	6	41	14	73	173	33	35	41	28	444
35-39 years.....	3	19	8	36	96	20	24	22	13	241
40-44 years.....	—	8	6	7	47	4	12	12	5	101
45-49 years.....	1	—	3	2	1	1	3	—	1	12
50 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not given.....	1	—	1	1,020	37	2	2	1	1	1,065

13.—Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934, with Totals for 1932-34—concluded.

Age-Group of Mother and Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1934.										
Under 15 years.....	—	4	—	12	17	5	3	2	3	46
15-19 years.....	34	268	133	419	822	151	223	196	111	2,357
20-24 years.....	26	242	161	561	944	225	275	228	119	2,781
25-29 years.....	18	76	43	191	376	68	91	76	52	991
30-34 years.....	4	39	20	57	180	31	50	44	35	460
35-39 years.....	2	23	7	27	90	22	22	33	17	243
40-44 years.....	—	7	3	10	37	7	12	5	8	89
45-49 years.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	4	—	11
50 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not given.....	—	—	—	1,058	28	3	1	1	1	1,092
Totals—	74	641	370	2,433	2,834	503	652	605	348	8,460
1932.....	59	668	358	2,433	2,786	503	646	623	350	8,426
1933.....	84	659	367	2,335	2,500	512	678	599	346	8,070
Percentages of all live births—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1932.....	3.7	5.5	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.59
1933.....	3.0	6.0	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.78
1934.....	4.3	5.8	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.65
Male illegitimate births—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1932.....	41	340	188	1,252	1,450	233	333	304	175	4,366
1933.....	26	351	173	1,261	1,422	262	339	341	187	4,362
1934.....	47	340	191	1,231	1,272	243	333	296	179	4,132
Female illegitimate births—										
1932.....	33	301	182	1,181	1,384	220	319	301	173	4,094
1933.....	33	317	185	1,172	1,364	241	307	282	163	4,064
1934.....	37	319	176	1,104	1,228	269	345	293	167	3,938

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1933 and 1934 are shown below for Canada, according to the status and age of the mother. Stillbirths to unmarried mothers were 4.2 p.c. of total illegitimate births in 1934, whereas total stillbirths were only 2.8 p.c. of total births in the same year.

14.—Stillbirths, by Age of Mother and Legitimacy of Child, in 1933 and 1934.

Age-Group of Mother and Item.	Born to Unmarried Mothers.	Born to Married Mothers.									Total Born in Canada.
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.											
Under 15 years.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-19 years.....	99	5	41	18	67	110	14	23	28	17	422
20-24 years.....	108	13	82	58	365	401	67	86	84	52	1,316
25-29 years.....	43	10	74	64	534	491	78	112	87	64	1,557
30-34 years.....	15	12	74	47	490	450	73	81	95	40	1,377
35-39 years.....	13	10	78	44	466	397	70	79	73	40	1,270
40-44 years.....	10	11	31	36	266	166	34	46	44	23	667
45 years and over.....	—	1	6	4	47	33	7	18	8	7	131
Not given.....	87	—	1	—	6	10	—	1	1	1	107
1934.											
Under 15 years.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-19 years.....	89	3	25	13	46	102	14	17	16	12	337
20-24 years.....	87	18	72	60	364	411	59	92	61	47	1,271
25-29 years.....	48	16	70	49	506	454	96	97	79	56	1,471
30-34 years.....	19	14	51	60	508	445	65	92	67	55	1,376
35-39 years.....	13	10	58	43	408	354	71	91	70	27	1,145
40-44 years.....	14	4	36	36	258	168	42	51	44	23	676
45 years and over.....	—	1	3	2	25	20	5	4	8	3	71
Not given.....	82	—	—	—	—	19	—	1	1	—	103
Totals, 1933.	376	62	387	271	2,241	2,058	343	446	420	244	6,848
Totals, 1934.	354	66	315	263	2,115	1,973	352	445	346	233	6,452
Ratios to Total Births, 1933	4.3	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.0
Ratios to Total Births, 1934	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative positions occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among the countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) are shown in Table 15.

15.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.
Palestine.....	1933	44.4	Saskatchewan.....	1934	20.5
Costa Rica.....	1933	42.7	Tasmania.....	1933	19.9
Egypt.....	1933	42.1	Northern Ireland.....	1933	19.4
Straits Settlements.....	1933	40.9	Czechoslovakia.....	1933	19.2
Salvador.....	1932	39.8	Irish Free State.....	1933	19.2
Ceylon.....	1933	38.6	Manitoba.....	1934	18.2
Russia.....	1929	38.6	Queensland.....	1933	18.1
British India.....	1933	35.5	Western Australia.....	1933	17.9
Ukraine.....	1929	35.3	Latvia.....	1933	17.8
Chile.....	1933	33.4	Scotland.....	1933	17.6
Jamaica.....	1933	33.0	Ontario.....	1934	17.5
Roumania.....	1933	32.0	Finland.....	1933	17.4
Japan.....	1933	31.6	Denmark.....	1933	17.3
Bulgaria.....	1933	29.2	New South Wales.....	1933	17.0
Greece.....	1933	28.8	Australia.....	1933	16.8
Spain.....	1932	28.3	Belgium.....	1933	16.6
Panama.....	1931	27.9	New Zealand.....	1933	16.6
Poland.....	1933	26.5	United States (reg. area).....	1933	16.6
Quebec.....	1934	25.3	Switzerland.....	1933	16.4
New Brunswick.....	1934	23.9	France.....	1933	16.3
Italy.....	1933	23.7	Estonia.....	1933	16.2
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1933	23.6	Victoria.....	1933	15.6
Newfoundland.....	1933	23.0	South Australia.....	1933	15.3
Iceland.....	1933	22.5	British Isles.....	1933	15.1
Hungary.....	1933	22.0	Prussia.....	1932	15.1
Prince Edward Island.....	1934	21.8	Norway.....	1933	14.8
Nova Scotia.....	1934	21.7	Germany.....	1933	14.7
Alberta.....	1934	21.1	England and Wales.....	1933	14.4
Uruguay.....	1933	21.0	Austria.....	1933	14.3
Netherlands.....	1933	20.8	Sweden.....	1933	13.7
Canada.....	1934	20.5	British Columbia.....	1934	13.5

Section 3.—Marriages and Divorces.

Subsection 1.—Marriages.

The marriage rate in modern countries of the western world is appreciably influenced by the general level of prosperity prevailing. Marriages in such English-speaking countries, for instance, as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times", when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone such marriage until the advent of better industrial conditions. Thus marriages in Canada showed considerable declines from the high 1929 level in 1930, 1931, and 1932, but increased generally in 1933 and in 1934.

Summary statistics of marriages contracted in 1921-34 appear in Table 16.

16.—Numbers of Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, 1931-34 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—NUMBERS OF MARRIAGES.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Averages, 1921-25	473	3,186	2,953	1	24,037	4,634	4,982	4,313	3,971	1
Averages, 1926-30	473	3,224	2,970	18,731	25,449	4,951	6,036	5,265	4,786	71,885
1931.....	490	3,394	2,544	16,783	23,771	4,888	5,700	5,142	3,879	66,591
1932.....	456	3,197	2,380	15,115	22,224	4,729	5,772	5,054	3,604	62,531
1933.....	481	3,316	2,517	15,337	22,587	4,819	5,371	5,389	4,048	63,865
1934.....	536	3,756	3,045	18,242	25,874	5,296	5,519	6,053	4,771	73,092

B.—MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Averages, 1921-25	5.4	6.1	7.6	1	8.0	7.5	6.4	7.3	7.1	1
Averages, 1926-30	5.4	6.3	7.4	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.3
1931.....	5.6	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.2	7.0	5.6	6.4
1932.....	5.1	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.8	5.1	6.0
1933.....	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.2	6.4	6.7	5.6	7.1	5.7	6.0
1934.....	6.0	7.2	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.6	6.8

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1933 was 29.2 years and that of all brides 24.9 years. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 4.3 years. It may be noted in Table 17 that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups, grooms under 20 being 0.3 year younger than the brides, while the excess of the average bridegroom's age was 1.6 years in the group 20-24, and steadily increased for each quinquennial age group until it was 11.2 years for the bridegrooms 50 years and over in 1933. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, the same regularity is not shown. In the case of brides in the age groups 25-29 years and 50 years and over the bridegrooms approximate most closely in age to their brides. Since these tables are based upon all marriages contracted during the year, the figures given should not be understood to signify the average ages at *first* marriage. Out of each 1,000 bridegrooms in 1933, 911 were bachelors, 78 widowers, 10 divorced men; out of each 1,000 brides 939 were spinsters, 51 widows, 9 divorced women. The first year in which as many as 1 p.c. of those marrying had previously been divorced was 1928. The comparison between the figures of divorces granted, as shown in Table 21 of this chapter, and the number of divorced persons re-married is of some interest. Thus 923 divorces were granted in 1933, while 654 divorced males and 606 divorced females married again. This of course does not mean that these were the same persons. Table 18 gives the average ages of brides and grooms by provinces.

17.—Differences in Ages of Bridgrooms and Brides, 1933.

Year and Age Group of Bridgrooms.	Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Year and Age Group of Brides.	Average Age of Brides.	Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Excess of Average Age of Bridgrooms.
1933.				1933.			
All bridgrooms....	29.2	24.9	4.3	All brides.....	24.9	29.2	4.3
Under 20 years....	19.1	19.4	-0.3	Under 20 years....	18.5	24.6	6.1
20-24 years.....	22.9	21.3	1.6	20-24 years.....	22.3	26.6	4.3
25-29 years.....	27.3	23.4	3.9	25-29 years.....	27.1	30.0	2.9
30-34 years.....	32.1	25.8	6.3	30-34 years.....	32.1	35.1	3.0
35-39 years.....	37.2	28.6	8.6	35-39 years.....	37.3	40.9	3.6
40-44 years.....	42.3	32.4	9.9	40-44 years.....	42.3	46.5	4.2
45-49 years.....	47.4	36.8	10.6	45-49 years.....	47.3	52.0	4.7
50 years and over..	59.9	48.7	11.2	50 years and over..	58.9	61.5	2.6

18.—Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriage, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	1932.			1933.		
	Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Average Age of Bridgrooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bridgrooms.
Prince Edward Island.....	29.0	24.5	4.5	29.2	24.9	4.3
Nova Scotia.....	28.4	24.0	4.4	28.5	24.1	4.4
New Brunswick.....	28.9	24.4	4.5	28.6	24.1	4.5
Quebec.....	29.5	25.8	3.7	29.5	25.7	3.8
Ontario.....	28.9	24.9	4.0	28.9	25.0	3.9
Manitoba.....	29.7	24.7	5.0	29.7	24.8	4.9
Saskatchewan.....	28.9	23.5	5.4	28.8	23.5	5.3
Alberta.....	29.3	23.9	5.4	29.2	23.8	5.4
British Columbia.....	31.1	26.1	5.0	30.8	26.1	4.7
Canada (Exclusive of Territories).....	29.2	24.9	4.3	29.2	24.9	4.3

Nativity of Brides and Bridgrooms.—The majority of marriages contracted in the western provinces in past years have been between persons born outside Canada. This condition, however, is being gradually changed and, although in Alberta and British Columbia the majority of the bridgrooms in the marriages contracted in 1933 were born outside of Canada, the percentages in these and in most of the other provinces show a general reduction over the past few years. (See Table 19.) Canadian-born brides were in the majority in each province. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the Canadian-born brides and grooms showed a marked predominance. Taking Canada as a whole, nearly 70 p.c. of all grooms and 79 p.c. of all brides in 1933 were born in Canada; these are the highest percentages shown for the period covered by the statistics.

19.—Nativity of Persons Married in Canada, by Provinces, 1931, 1932 and 1933 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-25, see the 1929 Year Book, p. 166, and for 1926-30, the 1933 Year Book, pp. 163-4.

Province.	Year.	Marriages.		Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity.					
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Born in Province of Residence.		Born in Other Provinces.		Born Elsewhere.	
				Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.
Prince Edward Island.	Av. 1921-25	473	5.4	90.8	93.8	5.1	2.6	4.1	3.7
	Av. 1926-30	473	5.4	90.8	93.5	4.1	2.9	5.1	3.6
	1931	490	5.6	89.4	91.8	5.1	4.1	5.5	4.1
	1932	456	5.1	91.9	94.3	3.9	3.5	4.2	2.2
	1933	481	5.4	87.9	91.3	5.4	4.4	6.7	4.4
Nova Scotia.....	Av. 1921-25	3,186	6.1	78.2	83.2	5.6	3.4	16.3	13.4
	Av. 1926-30	3,224	6.3	78.7	84.0	5.0	3.6	16.3	12.4
	1931	3,394	6.6	80.3	86.7	5.4	3.6	14.3	9.7
	1932	3,197	6.2	80.7	85.6	5.5	4.2	13.8	10.2
	1933	3,316	6.4	81.7	87.5	5.8	4.2	12.5	8.4
New Brunswick.....	Av. 1921-25	2,953	7.6	72.4	77.0	10.5	8.0	17.2	14.9
	Av. 1926-30	2,970	7.4	72.7	76.8	9.2	8.1	18.2	15.0
	1931	2,544	6.2	77.7	81.8	10.1	9.2	12.2	9.0
	1932	2,380	5.8	78.4	81.1	10.0	9.0	11.6	9.9
	1933	2,517	6.0	78.5	83.4	9.7	8.2	11.7	8.5
Quebec ¹	Av. 1926-30	18,731	6.9	80.6	83.5	4.0	3.5	15.4	13.0
	1931	16,783	5.8	79.7	83.4	4.2	3.7	16.0	13.0
	1932	15,115	5.2	78.9	82.2	4.2	4.0	16.9	13.8
	1933	15,337	5.2	80.0	83.5	4.2	4.3	15.8	12.3
Ontario.....	Av. 1921-25	24,037	8.0	61.0	64.5	6.7	5.8	32.4	29.6
	Av. 1926-30	25,449	7.8	57.2	61.9	7.3	6.8	35.5	31.3
	1931	23,771	6.9	57.4	63.4	7.7	7.7	34.9	28.8
	1932	22,224	6.4	58.6	65.0	7.8	8.5	33.5	26.5
	1933	22,587	6.4	62.0	68.9	7.1	7.7	30.9	23.4
Manitoba.....	Av. 1921-25	4,634	7.5	28.4	40.8	16.9	13.1	54.7	46.1
	Av. 1926-30	4,951	7.5	35.9	49.4	13.2	10.9	50.9	39.7
	1931	4,888	7.0	41.6	55.7	10.9	9.2	47.5	35.1
	1932	4,729	6.7	43.7	59.4	11.0	10.4	45.3	30.2
	1933	4,819	6.7	48.0	62.9	11.6	11.2	40.3	25.9
Saskatchewan.....	Av. 1921-25	4,982	6.4	9.7	21.0	30.5	26.7	59.8	52.3
	Av. 1926-30	6,036	7.0	18.6	35.9	26.5	21.2	54.9	42.9
	1931	5,700	6.2	27.6	48.3	22.5	16.9	49.9	34.7
	1932	5,772	6.2	32.1	55.5	22.0	15.3	45.9	29.1
	1933	5,371	5.6	36.5	60.3	19.5	14.7	44.0	25.0
Alberta.....	Av. 1921-25	4,313	7.3	9.8	19.2	25.1	22.9	65.1	57.9
	Av. 1926-30	5,265	8.0	16.3	28.6	22.3	19.4	61.3	52.0
	1931	5,142	7.0	22.1	38.5	19.4	17.6	58.5	43.9
	1932	5,054	6.8	25.6	43.9	19.5	18.0	54.9	38.1
	1933	5,389	7.1	28.4	47.7	20.8	18.7	50.8	33.6
British Columbia....	Av. 1921-25	3,971	7.1	16.2	21.4	22.0	20.6	61.8	58.0
	Av. 1926-30	4,786	7.5	18.1	24.9	20.9	21.7	61.0	53.4
	1931	3,879	5.6	22.2	30.6	21.1	24.7	56.7	44.7
	1932	3,604	5.1	24.5	35.4	21.3	24.2	54.3	40.4
	1933	4,048	5.7	26.0	37.8	23.8	28.0	50.1	34.1
Canada (Exclusive of Territories) ¹	Av. 1926-30	71,885	7.3	54.9	61.4	10.4	9.2	34.8	29.4
	1931	66,591	6.4	56.7	64.9	10.0	9.2	33.3	26.0
	1932	62,531	6.0	57.4	66.3	10.1	9.6	32.4	24.0
	1933	63,865	6.0	59.9	69.2	10.0	9.8	30.1	21.1

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rates per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada are shown for the indicated years in Table 20.

20.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.
Ukraine.....	1929	11.3	Australia.....	1933	7.0
Germany.....	1933	9.7	Greece.....	1933	7.0
Bulgaria.....	1933	9.4	Scotland.....	1933	7.0
Denmark.....	1933	8.3	Sweden.....	1933	7.0
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1933	8.8	Victoria.....	1933	7.0
Czechoslovakia.....	1933	8.3	Italy.....	1933	6.9
Hungary.....	1933	8.3	Canada.....	1934	6.8
Latvia.....	1933	8.3	Queensland.....	1933	6.8
Poland.....	1933	8.3	South Australia.....	1933	6.8
Roumania.....	1933	8.3	Chile.....	1933	6.7
Prussia.....	1932	8.1	Spain.....	1932	6.7
Alberta.....	1934	7.9	British Columbia.....	1934	6.6
Belgium.....	1933	7.9	Finland.....	1933	6.6
England and Wales.....	1933	7.9	Austria.....	1933	6.5
United States.....	1932	7.9	Norway.....	1933	6.3
Switzerland.....	1933	7.8	Iceland.....	1933	6.2
Western Australia.....	1933	7.7	Costa Rica.....	1931	6.1
British Isles.....	1933	7.6	Prince Edward Island.....	1934	6.0
Estonia.....	1933	7.5	Quebec.....	1934	6.0
France.....	1933	7.5	Northern Ireland.....	1933	6.0
Ontario.....	1934	7.3	Saskatchewan.....	1934	5.7
Japan.....	1933	7.2	Newfoundland.....	1933	5.5
Manitoba.....	1934	7.2	Ceylon.....	1933	5.0
New Brunswick.....	1933	7.2	Uruguay.....	1933	4.8
New Zealand.....	1934	7.2	Irish Free State.....	1933	4.7
Nova Scotia.....	1933	7.2	Jamaica.....	1933	3.3
Netherlands.....	1933	7.1	Salvador.....	1932	3.0
New South Wales.....	1933	7.1	Panama.....	1931	2.1
Tasmania.....	1933	7.1			

Subsection 2.—Divorces.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

One effect of the War was to increase divorce. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological influences of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec have since then been the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special private Act of Parliament. In 1930, however, an Act of the Dominion Parliament (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14) gave jurisdiction in divorce cases to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The above-mentioned causes tended to increase the number of divorces granted in Canada, which grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 875 in 1930. The numbers are those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. In 1931 the

number decreased to 692, this being largely due to the transfer of jurisdiction in Ontario divorces from the Parliament of Canada to the Supreme Court of the province, with the consequent delay between the granting of the decree *nisi* and the decree absolute. In 1932 the number rose to 995, this figure being greater than the total divorces granted in the fifty years from 1868 to 1917, but in 1933 it dropped slightly to 923. In 1934 the number rose to 1,106, an increase of 19.8 p.c. over the 1933 figure and in 1935, 1,376 divorces were recorded—24.4 p.c. increase as compared with the previous high of 1934. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1911 to 1935 inclusive will be found in Table 21. (For divorces in each year prior to 1911 see the 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)*

21.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1911-35.

NOTE.—Only three divorces have been granted in Prince Edward Island since Confederation, one in 1913, one in 1931 and one in 1935. In consequence of a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.					Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Al- berta.	Saskat- chewan.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	British Colum- bia.	
1911.....	13	4	2	—	3	10 ¹	6	19	57
1912.....	9	3	2	1	1	4	4 ²	11	35
1913.....	20	4	4	1	6	—	4	20	60 ⁶
1914.....	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15	70
1915.....	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16	53
1916.....	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18	67
1917.....	10	4	2	1	—	8	6	23	54
1918.....	10	2	2	1	—	24	10	65	114
1919.....	49	4	36 ³	3 ⁴	88 ³	36	13	147	376
1920.....	91	9	65 ⁴	26 ⁴	42 ⁴	45	15	136	429
1921.....	101	9	84 ⁴	50 ⁴	122 ⁴	41	13	128	548
1922.....	90	6	129 ⁴	37 ⁴	97 ⁴	35	12	138	544
1923.....	105	11	87 ⁴	41 ⁴	81 ⁴	22	19	139 ³	505
1924.....	114	13	118 ⁴	28 ⁴	77 ⁵	42	15	136 ³	543
1925.....	121	13	101 ⁴	42 ⁴	79 ⁴	30	15	150	551
1926.....	113	10	154 ⁴	48 ³	85 ⁴	19	12	167	608
1927.....	182	13	148 ⁴	60 ⁴	102 ³	29	17	197	748
1928.....	213	25	168 ⁴	55 ⁴	79 ⁴	28	14 ³	203	785
1929.....	208	30	147 ⁴	69 ⁴	89 ⁴	30	21	222	816
1930.....	207	40	151 ⁴	62 ⁴	114 ⁴	19	27	255	875
1931.....	90 ⁴	38	154 ⁴	51 ⁴	94 ⁴	36	20	208	692 ⁵
1932.....	341 ⁷	24	149 ⁴	61 ⁴	114 ⁴	35	26	245	995
1933.....	304 ³	23	135 ⁴	48 ⁴	116 ⁴	27	12	258	923
1934.....	358 ⁵	36	168 ⁴	62 ⁴	126 ⁴	33	17	306	1,106
1935.....	463 ⁷	26	209 ⁴	60 ⁴	145 ⁴	52	36	384	1,376 ⁶

¹ Includes one judicial separation. ² Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. ³ One by Parliament, remainder by courts. ⁴ Granted by courts. ⁵ Two granted by Parliament, remainder by courts. ⁶ Includes one in P.E. Island. ⁷ Three granted by Parliament, remainder by courts.

Section 4.—Deaths.

Within the past century, and more especially within the past generation, there has occurred throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living, as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been

* The General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a bulletin on Divorce showing the sex of applicants and the number of persons remarried together with comparisons with certain other countries. Application for this bulletin should be made to the Dominion Statistician.

kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There, the crude death rate declined from an average of 27.4 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.3 in the decade 1911-20 and to 11.2 in 1933.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was 22.5 per 1,000 in the '60's, 21.4 in the '70's and 18.2 in the '90's of the last century, declined to 15.4 in the first decade of the present century and 12.1 in the third; it was 12.3 in 1933. In Scotland, again, the average rate was 22.1 in the '60's, 21.8 in the '70's, 18.6 in the '90's, 13.9 in 1921-25, 13.6 in 1926-30, and 13.2 in 1933.

There will always be years of specially high mortality, for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was 15.3 per 1,000, owing to the influenza-pneumonia epidemic, as against 12.0 in 1917 and 11.9 in 1919. Over a period, however, these abnormalities are reduced to negligibility, and it remains generally true that from decade to decade there is a decline in the crude death rates of the countries of the white man's world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short to establish a definite downward trend, the rate of 12.4 per 1,000 for that year, in the eight provinces then included in the registration area, was substantially higher than in any subsequent year. From 1926 Quebec, has been included in the registration area and its influence is reflected in the totals for Canada shown in Table 22. A decided improvement is shown in the deaths and death rate of Quebec for the years 1933 and 1934. This has been in evidence ever since 1926, but now, for the first time, Quebec shows a lower rate than any of the provinces to the east of her.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality.

Total deaths and crude death rates in recent years are given in Table 22 for Canada, by provinces. There was a smaller absolute number of deaths in 1934 than in any other year since the record became available for all the nine provinces.

22.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Provinces, 1931-34, with Averages 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-25 see p. 149 of the 1930 Year Book, and for 1926-30, see p. 167 of the 1933 Year Book.

A.—TOTAL DEATHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ²
Averages, 1921-25	1,085	6,519	5,093	¹	34,252	5,348	5,859	4,953	4,812	¹
Averages, 1926-30	969	6,362	5,019	36,645	36,650	5,507	6,256	5,530	5,986	108,924
1931	912	5,968	4,644	34,487	35,705	5,319	6,066	5,302	6,114	104,517
1932	1,051	6,159	4,554	33,088	36,469	5,341	6,044	5,521	6,150	104,377
1933	1,032	6,045	4,908	31,636	35,301	5,455	6,024	5,346	6,221	101,968
1934	1,033	6,028	4,665	31,929	35,119	5,169	5,924	5,337	6,378	101,582

B.—CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ²
Averages, 1921-25	12.5	12.6	13.1	¹	11.3	8.6	7.5	8.3	8.7	¹
Averages, 1926-30	11.0	12.4	12.5	13.5	11.2	8.3	7.3	8.4	9.3	11.1
1931	10.4	11.6	11.4	12.0	10.4	7.6	6.6	7.2	8.8	10.1
1932	11.8	11.9	11.0	11.4	10.5	7.5	6.5	7.5	8.7	9.9
1933	11.6	11.6	11.7	10.7	10.0	7.6	6.3	7.1	8.7	9.6
1934	11.6	11.5	11.0	10.6	9.9	7.1	6.1	6.9	8.8	9.4

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

² Exclusive of the Territories.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The numbers of males and females dying in the nine provinces in 1933 and 1934 are given by single years of age up to 5 and by quinquennial age groups 5 to 90 years and over in Table 23, together with the percentage of deaths occurring in each group in each of these years.

23.—Distribution of Deaths in Canada by Sex and Certain Age Groups, Numbers and Percentages, 1933-34.

Age Group.	Numbers.				Percentages.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 1 year.....	9,340	9,124	6,944	6,746	17.1	16.5	14.7	14.6
1 year.....	1,143	1,162	940	997	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
2 years.....	522	573	422	437	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
3 years.....	383	387	307	322	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
4 years.....	271	312	232	242	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Totals, Under 5 years.....	11,659	11,558	8,845	8,744	21.3	20.9	18.7	18.9
5-9 years.....	924	969	743	734	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
10-14 years.....	755	784	667	640	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
15-19 years.....	1,127	953	992	970	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1
20-24 years.....	1,367	1,215	1,334	1,299	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.8
25-29 years.....	1,214	1,202	1,375	1,284	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
30-34 years.....	1,180	1,252	1,333	1,296	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.8
35-39 years.....	1,374	1,341	1,473	1,376	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.0
40-44 years.....	1,735	1,680	1,573	1,488	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2
45-49 years.....	2,294	2,316	1,852	1,797	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9
50-54 years.....	2,868	2,952	2,177	2,124	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6
55-59 years.....	3,165	3,451	2,426	2,453	5.8	6.3	5.1	5.3
60-64 years.....	3,808	4,082	2,915	2,913	7.0	7.4	6.2	6.3
65-69 years.....	4,536	4,623	3,713	3,580	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7
70-74 years.....	5,199	5,286	4,385	4,344	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.4
75-79 years.....	4,946	5,099	4,457	4,426	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5
80-89 years.....	5,712	5,598	5,766	5,755	10.4	10.1	12.2	12.4
90 years and over.....	803	823	1,205	1,127	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.4
Totals, Stated Ages.....	54,666	55,184	47,331	46,350	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ages not stated.....	59	40	12	8	—	—	—	—
Totals, All Ages.....	54,725	55,224	47,343	46,358	—	—	—	—

The quartile and decile ages of decedents for the years 1926, 1932 and 1933 are given for each sex and for the two sexes combined in Table 24. The fifth decile and second quartile (or the median) both mark the middle points of the arrays, and the deciles, dividing each half into five groups, give a more detailed picture of the age distribution in each half than do the quartiles. It is shown very definitely that the average ages of decedents have been increasing steadily.

24.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1932 and 1933.

Position in Array by Age.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1926.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1932.	1933.
	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age	years of age
First quartiles.....	1-83	16-79	19-53	1-34	13-42	16-65	2-85	19-43	22-13
Second quartiles.....	45-50	55-59	56-93	45-16	55-10	56-36	45-89	56-23	57-66
Third quartiles.....	70-70	73-40	73-71	70-05	72-60	72-98	71-51	74-37	74-58
First deciles.....	0-88	1-99	2-28	0-60	1-51	1-71	1-43	2-70	3-07
Second deciles.....	0-71	3-40	4-75	0-55	2-27	2-86	0-98	5-66	8-84
Third deciles.....	6-95	26-29	29-09	4-30	24-51	27-32	12-15	27-95	30-77
Fourth deciles.....	28-77	43-99	46-44	26-47	43-81	46-25	30-61	44-16	46-64
Fifth deciles.....	45-50	55-59	56-93	45-16	55-10	56-36	45-89	56-23	57-66
Sixth deciles.....	58-40	64-26	64-97	57-73	63-43	64-17	59-13	65-26	65-86
Seventh deciles.....	67-15	70-67	71-00	66-44	69-88	70-25	68-00	71-68	72-05
Eighth deciles.....	74-05	76-02	76-24	73-28	75-20	75-50	74-00	76-97	77-10
Ninth deciles.....	80-82	82-04	82-08	79-89	81-12	81-22	81-85	82-99	82-93

Adjusted Death Rates.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people make the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age and health constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, for example among the selected lives of soldiers in peace time, the crude rate will naturally be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in several communities are made by age groups the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million", based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the Census of 1901. That age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age Group.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9 years.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over.....	13,581	5,632	7,949

Regarding the standard million of England and Wales the Registrar General says: "As the population of this country in 1901 included relatively few infants and old people it forms a standard exceptionally favourable to low mortality". The relative fewness of old people in the population is presumably due to the great increase in English population during the 19th century; the relative fewness of infants, to the marked reduction of the birth rate between the 1870's and the end of the century.

The process above described has been applied to the population of the eight provinces, the former registration area of Canada, for the years 1921-33 and to the population of Quebec for the years 1926-33 in Table 25. Of the rates there given, those for 1921 and 1922 have been calculated directly, the proportion of the population in each sex and age group according to the Census of 1921 being assumed to hold true for 1922 also; similarly the rates for 1930, 1931 and 1932 have been calculated directly from the proportions shown in each sex and age group at the Census of 1931. For the intervening years 1923-29, for which estimates of total population but not of population by age groups were available, the following method was adopted. The proportions which the adjusted rates of 1921 and 1922 (correct to three decimal places) bore to the crude were averaged, similarly those of 1930 and 1931, and the change was assumed to have taken place in an arithmetical progression during the intervening seven years. Quebec not having been in the registration area in the year 1921, an adjusted rate was not available for that year or for 1922, but as the proportion of the adjusted rate to the crude depends primarily on the sex and age distribution of the population, and as this distribution was known for

1921 and 1931, and the actual proportion of adjusted rate to crude rate for 1931, it was possible to compute a theoretical proportion for 1921. The same method was followed for the total of the nine provinces. The rates for 1933 have been computed on the assumption that arithmetical progression, to which reference has been made, continued over that year.

In all of the eight provinces for which 1921 figures are given the proportion of the adjusted rate to the crude was higher in 1921 than in 1931; in other words, the age distribution had become more unfavourable in the later year. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario the process of "standardizing" or "adjusting" the death rate results in a reduced rate. This is particularly true of Prince Edward Island, which has the largest proportion of aged persons of all Canadian provinces. In the western provinces, on the other hand, the adjusted rates are higher than the crude.

25.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-33.

Province.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
P.E. Island—													
Crude.....	13.6	12.5	13.2	11.1	11.6	10.3	10.5	10.8	12.8	10.9	10.4	11.8	11.6
Adjusted.....	10.3	9.3	9.9	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.4	8.2	8.1
Nova Scotia—													
Crude.....	12.3	12.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.6
Adjusted.....	10.3	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.4	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.0
New Brunswick—													
Crude.....	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.9	12.3	11.4	11.0	11.7
Adjusted.....	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9
Ontario—													
Crude.....	11.8	11.4	11.8	10.8	10.9	11.3	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.4	10.5	10.0
Adjusted.....	10.8	10.4	10.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.4
Manitoba—													
Crude.....	8.8	9.3	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.6
Adjusted.....	9.6	10.3	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.7
Saskatchewan—													
Crude.....	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.3
Adjusted.....	8.3	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.2
Alberta—													
Crude.....	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.0	8.7	9.1	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.1
Adjusted.....	9.4	10.3	9.6	9.3	8.9	9.7	9.1	9.7	10.2	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.9
British Columbia—													
Crude.....	8.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.7
Adjusted.....	8.4	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8
Canada (Former Reg. Area)—													
Crude.....	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.0	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.1
Adjusted.....	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.2
Quebec—													
Crude.....	1	1	1	1	1	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.0	11.4	10.7
Adjusted.....	1	1	1	1	1	13.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.4	11.7	11.1	10.4
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)—													
Crude.....	1	1	1	1	1	11.4	10.9	11.1	11.3	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.6
Adjusted.....	1	1	1	1	1	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.9

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Causes of Death.—More than 86 p.c. of deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1931 to 1934 were due to the 32 specific causes named in Tables 26 and 27. In these tables the groupings for the years 1931-34 are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1929, which was first applied to Canadian mortality statistics for the year 1931. In some cases, however, the figures for years earlier than 1931 cannot be made exactly comparable with this grouping. These cases are indicated by footnote 2 to Table 26. In the chart which

accompanies the tables, the main object has been to attain the greatest degree of comparability possible over the whole period 1926-34. For this purpose it has been necessary to depart somewhat from the grouping of Tables 26 and 27. The cases in which this occurs are indicated on the chart by asterisks.

Total deaths in 1934 were the lowest they have been since statistics for all provinces of Canada were made possible by Quebec coming into the registration area in 1926. The influenza epidemic of 1929 accounted for an increase in the total, but the deaths from this cause have worked back to a normal level since that year. It is significant, however, that cancer and diseases of the arteries are increasingly important causes of death in spite of all efforts to control them. Suicides show an improvement from the high level reached in 1932. Violent deaths other than suicides, in which there was a very definite improvement between 1930 and 1933, showed an upward turn in 1934 as compared with the preceding year. A large proportion of this increase was contributed by automobile accidents.

26.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1929-34.

Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	467	451	421	339	291	293
7	Measles.....	619	521	167	330	170	188
8	Scarlet fever.....	440	397	253	197	157	226
9	Whooping-cough.....	755	964	748	555	552	875
10	Diphtheria.....	980	737	646	398	239	232
11	Influenza ²	7,170	2,472	3,217	4,236	4,019	2,004
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute).....	152	215	223	164	73	84
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	118	88	77	76	58	47
18	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	341	294	225	139	109	84
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system ²	6,443	6,581	6,204	5,870	5,664	5,290
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	1,329	1,494	1,412	1,296	1,275	1,141
45-53	Cancer.....	8,792	9,273	9,578	10,024	10,653	10,581
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	1,208	1,146	1,244	1,343	1,287	1,321
71	Anæmia.....	693	740	716	728	736	612
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis.....	2,986	2,827	2,594	2,543	2,639	2,577
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	984	907	728	654	559	547
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	429	380	368	304	263 ³	261
90-95	Diseases of the heart ²	13,205	13,067	13,734	15,328	15,485	16,352
96, 97	Diseases of the arteries ²	5,940	6,560	5,957	6,798	6,950	7,379
99, 102	Bronchitis.....	471	443	469	437	367	380
106	Pneumonia.....	8,441	7,338	7,011	7,045	6,487	6,530
107-109	Diarrhoea and enteritis ²	4,910	6,013	5,158	3,735	3,395	3,730
119-120	Appendicitis.....	1,451	1,488	1,394	1,454	1,455	1,578
121	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	962	963	987	947	1,029	1,074
122	Nephritis.....	5,687	5,570	5,168	5,635	5,516	5,643
130-132	Diseases of the prostate ²	739	801	746	879	926	944
137	Puerperal causes.....	1,341	1,405	1,215	1,181	1,111	1,167
140-150	Congenital malformations.....	1,466	1,475	1,427	1,349	1,374	1,361
157	Diseases of early infancy ²	9,144	8,974	9,019	7,932	7,337	6,936
158-161	Senility (old age).....	2,505	2,334	2,225	2,192	2,037	1,882
162	Suicides.....	835	1,010	1,004	1,024	922	927
163-171	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	6,316	6,468	6,168	5,621	5,294	5,542
173-198	Other specified causes ²	15,020	14,919	12,914	12,617	12,546	12,857
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	112,339	108,315	103,417	103,370	100,975	100,645
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	1,176	991	1,100	1,007	993	937
	Totals.....	113,515	109,306	104,517	104,377	101,968	101,582

¹ The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1929 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification, in its detailed, intermediate or abridged form, is accepted in almost all civilized countries.

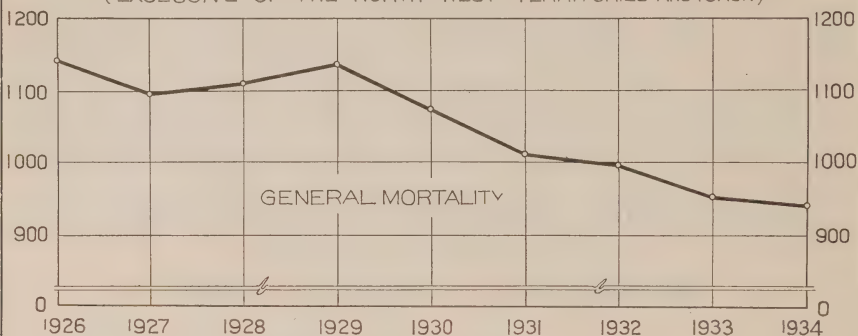
² For these causes of death the comparability between the figures for the years 1929-30 and those for the years 1931-34 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

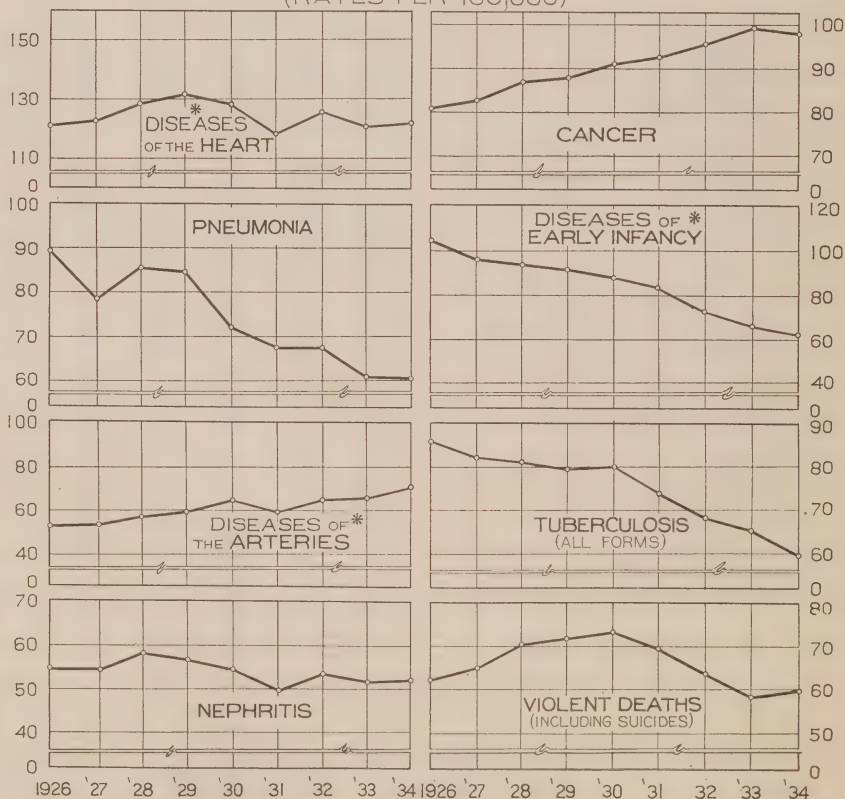
DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN CANADA

1926-1934

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON)



EIGHT IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH (RATES PER 100,000)



*The rubrics (of the International List) included in the indicated groups have been selected so as to preserve the greatest degree of continuity possible (see text, pp. 170-171).

27.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1929-34.

NOTE.—All the rates have been revised to the first decimal place since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.7
7	Measles.....	6.2	5.1	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.7
8	Scarlet fever.....	4.4	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.1
9	Whooping-cough.....	7.5	9.5	7.2	5.3	5.2	8.1
10	Diphtheria.....	9.8	7.2	6.2	3.8	2.2	2.1
11	Influenza ²	71.6	24.2	31.0	40.4	37.7	18.5
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute).....	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.8
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
18	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system ²	64.3	64.6	59.9	55.9	53.1	48.9
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	13.3	14.7	13.6	12.4	12.0	10.6
45-53	Cancer.....	87.8	91.0	92.4	95.5	99.9	97.9
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	12.1	11.2	12.0	12.8	12.1	12.2
71	Anæmia.....	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.7
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis.....	29.8	27.7	25.0	24.2	24.7	23.8
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	9.8	8.9	7.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	4.3	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.4
90-95	Diseases of the heart ²	131.8	128.2	132.5	146.1	145.2	151.3
96, 97	Diseases of the arteries ²	59.3	64.3	57.5	64.8	65.2	68.3
99, 102	Bronchitis.....	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.5
106	Pneumonia.....	84.3	72.0	67.7	67.1	60.8	60.4
107-109	Diarrhœa and enteritis ²	49.0	59.0	49.8	35.6	31.8	34.5
119, 120	Appendicitis.....	14.5	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.6	14.6
121	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.6	9.9
122	Nephritis.....	56.8	54.6	49.9	53.7	51.7	52.2
130-132	Diseases of the prostate ²	7.4	7.9	7.2	8.4	8.7	8.7
137	Puerperal causes.....	13.4	13.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.8
140-150	Congenital malformations.....	14.6	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.9	12.6
157	Diseases of early infancy ²	91.3	88.0	87.0	75.6	68.8	64.2
158-161	Senility (old age).....	25.0	22.9	21.5	20.9	19.1	17.4
162	Suicides.....	8.3	9.9	9.7	9.8	8.6	8.6
163-171	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	63.1	63.4	59.5	53.6	49.6	51.3
173-198	Other specified causes ²	150.0	146.3	124.6	120.3	117.6	118.9
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	1,121.6	1,062.4	998.0	985.2	946.6	931.0
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	11.7	9.7	10.6	9.6	9.3	8.7
	Totals, Death Rates per 100,000 Population.....	1,133.3	1,072.2	1,008.6	994.8	955.9	939.7

For footnotes see Table 28.

Deaths in Canadian Cities.—Table 28 gives the number of deaths in Canadian cities and towns of 10,000 population and over in each of the years from 1929 to 1934. Generally speaking, 1929 was a year of high death rates, the total number of deaths reported for the Dominion being 113,515 as compared with 105,292 in 1927 and an average of 108,924 for the period 1926-30. The 1929 figures for most cities show a corresponding increase in the number of deaths. It is probable that these cities contained a larger proportion of the total population in 1934 than in 1929 and it is quite likely that the number of non-residents dying in the hospitals of the cities is also on the increase. In view of these probabilities it is noteworthy that only 18 of the 70 cities and towns listed show increases of deaths in 1934 over the 1930 level. None of the larger cities is included in this group; indeed, in all of the larger cities the improvement has been most substantial.

28.—Total Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1929-34.

City or Town.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Belleville, Ont.....	241	242	230	244	208	209
Brandon, Man.....	279	243	240	227	216	209
Brantford, Ont.....	405	395	380	352	376	350
Calgary, Alta.....	874	781	695	748	708	723
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	310	283	257	285	252	268
Chatham, Ont.....	315	320	313	311	288	265
Chicoutimi, Que.....	210	174	187	200	247	248
Cornwall, Ont.....	228	225	230	250	209	240
East Windsor, Ont.....	76	58	56	51	49	38
Edmonton, Alta.....	988	876	797	921	870	883
Fort William, Ont.....	244	208	216	201	198	186
Galt, Ont.....	167	189	148	191	201	196
Glance Bay, N.S.....	289	308	263	267	235	256
Granby, Que.....	142	109	142	124	76	110
Guelph, Ont.....	245	233	234	233	236	242
Halifax, N.S.....	987	863	875	931	883	927
Hamilton, Ont.....	1,612	1,506	1,532	1,510	1,406	1,462
Hull, Que.....	327	331	399	362	343	335
Joliette, Que.....	187	181	192	156	175	170
Kingston, Ont.....	536	512	449	501	445	452
Kitchener, Ont.....	294	348	318	385	354	310
Lachine, Que.....	200	196	198	177	179	182
Lethbridge, Alta.....	217	199	166	197	198	212
Lévis, Que.....	215	218	255	228	204	201
London, Ont.....	1,126	1,080	960	1,066	1,019	1,005
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	162	148	149	123	123	118
Moncton, N.B.....	243	273	214	259	266	240
Montreal, Que.....	11,452	10,979	10,554	10,410	9,239	9,261
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	230	218	210	194	217	186
New Westminster, B.C.....	291	282	291	278	286	277
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	266	209	212	192	206	202
North Bay, Ont.....	166	180	139	151	138	176
Oshawa, Ont.....	214	234	207	184	167	195
Ottawa, Ont.....	1,773	1,747	1,709	1,727	1,701	1,618
Outremont, Que.....	128	135	130	152	166	179
Owen Sound, Ont.....	176	157	177	197	179	164
Peterborough, Ont.....	347	304	323	329	290	353
Port Arthur, Ont.....	233	241	213	205	187	189
Quebec, Que.....	2,251	2,481	2,135	2,041	2,043	1,874
Regina, Sask.....	555	507	455	469	457	448
St. Boniface, Man.....	529	502	424	425	395	368
St. Catharines, Ont.....	345	322	276	288	281	271
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	332	325	295	327	294	255
St. Jean, Que.....	112	116	127	137	111	112
Saint John, N.B.....	786	685	688	707	726	626
St. Thomas, Ont.....	243	228	204	233	225	224
Sandwich, Ont.....	71	76	58	51	63	54
Sarnia, Ont.....	233	238	223	243	235	220
Saskatoon, Sask.....	499	499	432	467	429	453
Sault Ste. Marie.....	209	230	222	217	187	214
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	212	191	177	148	159	141
Sherbrooke, Que.....	481	442	450	438	416	429
Sorel, Que.....	173	181	156	130	129	127
Stratford, Ont.....	203	208	196	190	198	191
Sudbury, Ont.....	247	296	253	242	212	229
Sydney, N.S.....	186	224	186	204	213	228
Theftord Mines, Que.....	194	166	128	133	146	132
Three Rivers, Que.....	592	542	630	528	598	676
Timmins, Ont.....	138	126	182	157	163	170
Toronto, Ont.....	7,100	7,057	6,745	6,627	6,485	6,266
Valleyfield, Que.....	152	168	151	174	147	152
Vancouver, B.C.....	2,310	2,281	2,300	2,301	2,239	2,211
Verdun, Que.....	425	424	449	459	409	463
Victoria, B.C.....	590	607	526	541	543	589
Walkerville, Ont.....	211	203	191	171	197	189
Welland, Ont.....	159	165	151	129	121	152
Westmount, Que.....	152	261	212	278	231	279
Windsor, Ont.....	689	612	551	549	486	581
Winnipeg, Man.....	1,814	1,807	1,706	1,705	1,656	1,663
Woodstock, Ont.....	193	162	159	173	181	195

¹ Including Point Grey and South Vancouver.

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 29 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries and of the provinces of Canada for the latest available year. It is worthy of note that three Canadian provinces show the lowest death rates in the list. New Zealand, the Netherlands, Australia, South Africa and Canada are the only countries with death rates under 10.0 per 1,000 of population. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

29.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan.....	1934	6.1	British Isles.....	1933	12.5
Alberta.....	1934	6.9	Panama.....	1931	12.7
Manitoba.....	1934	7.1	Finland.....	1933	12.9
New Zealand.....	1933	8.0	Austria.....	1933	13.2
South Australia.....	1933	8.4	Scotland.....	1933	13.2
New South Wales.....	1933	8.6	Belgium.....	1933	13.3
Western Australia.....	1933	8.6	Irish Free State.....	1933	13.5
British Columbia.....	1934	8.8	Latvia.....	1933	13.6
Netherlands.....	1933	8.8	Czechoslovakia.....	1933	13.7
Queensland.....	1933	8.8	Italy.....	1933	13.7
Australia.....	1933	8.9	Poland.....	1933	14.2
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1933	9.3	Northern Ireland.....	1933	14.3
Canada.....	1934	9.4	Estonia.....	1933	14.7
Tasmania.....	1933	9.6	Hungary.....	1933	14.7
Victoria.....	1933	9.6	Bulgaria.....	1933	15.5
Ontario.....	1934	9.9	France.....	1933	15.8
Norway.....	1933	10.2	Spain.....	1932	16.4
Iceland.....	1933	10.3	Greece.....	1933	16.9
Uruguay.....	1933	10.3	Ukraine.....	1929	17.6
Denmark.....	1933	10.6	Japan.....	1933	17.8
Quebec.....	1934	10.6	Roumania.....	1933	18.7
Prussia.....	1932	10.6	Jamaica.....	1933	19.4
United States (reg. area).....	1933	10.7	Palestine.....	1933	20.1
New Brunswick.....	1934	11.0	Russia.....	1929	20.6
Germany.....	1933	11.2	Costa Rica.....	1933	20.8
Sweden.....	1933	11.2	Ceylon.....	1933	21.2
Switzerland.....	1933	11.4	Salvador.....	1932	21.2
Nova Scotia.....	1934	11.5	British India.....	1933	22.4
Prince Edward Island.....	1934	11.6	Straits Settlements.....	1933	24.3
Newfoundland.....	1933	11.9	Egypt.....	1933	26.5
England and Wales.....	1933	12.3	Chile.....	1933	26.8

Subsection 2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. In the fourteen years for which the figures are available there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. This rate had been reduced to 72 in 1934. Table 30 gives figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1931 to 1934 and averages for the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30. The infant mortality in Quebec exceeds that in any other province, although a study of the rates shows that steady improvement has been made in the nine-year period during which the province has been included in the registration area. In Canada as a whole over 6,000 infant lives were preserved in 1934 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.

30.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1931-34 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—INFANT DEATHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ²
Averages, 1921-25.....	151	1,139	1,165	1	5,916	1,394	1,789	1,327	621	1
Averages, 1926-30.....	122	934	1,039	10,518	5,091	1,031	1,559	1,195	571	22,060
1931.....	128	914	944	9,443	4,833	924	1,463	1,197	514	20,360
1932.....	132	849	774	7,744	4,133	836	1,321	997	477	17,263
1933.....	118	791	821	7,270	3,804	844	1,231	966	439	16,284
1934.....	130	807	878	7,388	3,523	734	1,093	891	426	15,870

B.—INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Averages, 1921-25.....	77	94	105	1	83	84	83	86	61	1
Averages, 1926-30.....	71	85	101	127	74	72	73	75	55	93
1931.....	68	79	87	113	70	64	69	69	49	85
1932.....	65	73	72	94	62	59	63	59	47	73
1933.....	61	71	82	95	60	63	61	60	46	73
1934.....	67	71	86	97	57	55	55	55	43	72

¹Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

²Exclusive of the Territories.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Twenty-one principal causes of death accounted in the years 1926 to 1934 for between 91 and 93 p.c. of the infantile mortality experienced in the Dominion, as is shown in Table 31. It is noteworthy that four causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth, injury at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for nearly 44 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1934. This percentage shows a definite increase in the years covered. In 1926 it was 41.4 and in 1930 42.3, and since the total number of infant deaths has decreased by no less than 33 p.c. in the interval since 1926, great improvement in the post-natal care of infants is indicated. In the year 1933, 50.8 p.c. of all infants dying were less than one month old, and 36.4 p.c. were less than one week old, as is shown in Table 32.

31.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1933-34.

NOTE.—Figures for the former registration area for the single years 1921 to 1924 will be found at pp. 182-183 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for 1925 to 1927 at pp. 177-178 of the 1929 Year Book. Figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1927 and 1928 will be found at pp. 138-140 of the 1932 Year Book, for 1929 and 1930 at pp. 177-178 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1931 and 1932 at pp. 202-203 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Cause of Death.	Inter- national List No.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percent- age Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Fe- males.	Both.	Males.	Fe- males.	Both.	
Measles.....	7	1926	141	122	263	118	108	113	1.1
		1933	33	27	60	29	25	27	0.4
		1934	43	30	73	38	28	33	0.5
Scarlet fever.....	8	1926	13	12	25	11	11	11	0.1
		1933	6	6	12	5	6	5	0.1
		1934	6	1	7	5	1	3	1
Whooping-cough.....	9	1926	358	415	773	299	368	332	3.3
		1933	186	202	388	163	186	174	2.4
		1934	296	309	605	261	286	273	3.8

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 177.

31.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1933-34
—concluded.

Cause of Death.	Inter- national List No.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percent- age Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Fe- males.	Both.	Males.	Fe- males.	Both.	
Diphtheria.....	10	1926	24	23	47	20	20	20	0.2
		1933	14	5	19	12	5	9	0.1
		1934	9	2	11	8	2	5	0.1
Influenza ²	11	1926	576	374	950	481	331	408	4.0
		1933	412	335	747	360	309	335	4.6
		1934	226	173	399	199	160	180	2.5
Erysipelas.....	15	1926	51	50	101	43	44	43	0.4
		1933	24	36	60	21	33	27	0.4
		1934	26	32	58	23	30	26	0.4
Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis (acute)...	16	1926	6	3	9	5	3	4	0.3
		1933	3	2	5	3	2	2	1
		1934	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	18	1926	33	24	57	28	21	24	0.2
		1933	13	11	24	11	10	11	0.1
		1934	17	6	23	15	6	10	0.1
Tuberculosis ²	23-32	1926	131	102	233	109	90	100	1.0
		1933	77	73	150	67	67	67	0.9
		1934	75	63	138	66	58	62	0.9
Syphilis.....	34	1926	68	60	128	57	53	55	0.5
		1933	99	66	165	87	61	74	1.0
		1934	94	71	165	83	66	75	1.0
Convulsions.....	86	1926	263	177	440	219	157	189	1.9
		1933	123	75	198	108	69	89	1.2
		1934	127	68	195	112	63	88	1.2
Bronchitis.....	106	1926	90	60	150	75	53	64	0.6
		1933	51	26	77	45	24	35	0.5
		1934	36	30	66	32	28	30	0.4
Pneumonia.....	107-109	1926	1,410	1,077	2,487	1,176	954	1,069	10.5
		1933	979	780	1,759	856	719	789	10.8
		1934	1,028	766	1,794	907	709	811	11.3
Diseases of the stomach.	116-118	1926	156	126	282	130	112	121	1.2
		1933	60	79	139	52	73	62	0.9
		1934	66	49	115	58	45	52	0.7
Diarrhoea and enteritis ² .	119	1926	2,451	1,867	4,318	2,045	1,654	1,855	18.2
		1933	1,451	1,025	2,476	1,268	945	1,111	15.2
		1934	1,567	1,144	2,711	1,383	1,059	1,225	17.1
Hernia, intestinal ob- struction.....	122	1926	68	39	107	57	35	46	0.5
		1933	44	25	69	38	23	31	0.4
		1934	51	22	73	45	20	33	0.5
Congenital malforma- tions.....	157	1926	777	635	1,412	648	563	607	6.0
		1933	682	584	1,266	596	538	568	7.8
		1934	662	556	1,218	584	515	550	7.7
Congenital debility.....	158	1926	1,353	1,000	2,353	1,129	886	1,011	9.9
		1933	871	570	1,441	761	525	647	8.8
		1934	782	562	1,344	690	520	607	8.5
Premature birth.....	159	1926	2,936	2,147	5,083	2,449	1,902	2,184	21.5
		1933	2,076	1,532	3,608	1,815	1,412	1,619	22.2
		1934	1,920	1,466	3,386	1,694	1,358	1,530	21.3
Injury at birth.....	160	1926	563	386	949	470	342	408	4.0
		1933	579	370	949	506	341	426	5.8
		1934	613	347	960	541	321	434	6.0
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ²	161	1926	885	622	1,507	738	551	647	6.4
		1933	799	540	1,339	698	498	601	8.2
		1934	724	522	1,246	639	483	563	7.9
Other specified causes ² .	—	1926	1,081	779	1,860	902	690	799	7.9
		1933	658	495	1,153	575	456	517	7.1
		1934	659	451	1,110	582	418	502	7.0
Ill-defined causes.....	199, 200	1926	103	55	158	86	49	68	0.7
		1933	100	80	180	87	74	81	1.1
		1934	96	74	170	85	69	77	1.1
All causes.....	—	1926	13,537	10,155	23,692	11,294	8,996	10,179	100.0
		1933	9,340	6,944	16,284	8,165	6,401	7,307	100.0
		1934	9,124	6,746	15,870	8,051	6,247	7,171	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent. ² For these causes the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for the years 1933-34 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

32.—Proportion per 1,000 Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year of Age Occurring at each Age Period, 1933.

Age at Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1933.										
Under 1 month.....	576.3	517.1	487.2	458.6	563.6	498.8	564.6	552.8	605.9	507.9
Under 1 day.....	178.0	173.2	155.9	152.0	225.8	182.5	210.4	209.1	236.9	182.3
1 day and under 1 week.....	211.9	197.2	191.2	159.6	203.2	169.4	193.3	185.3	271.1	181.2
1 week and under 2 weeks.....	93.2	50.6	56.0	61.3	59.9	55.7	64.2	80.7	41.0	61.0
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.....	67.8	58.2	46.3	43.6	36.5	35.5	54.4	37.3	18.2	42.3
3 weeks and under 1 month.....	25.4	37.9	37.8	42.1	38.1	55.7	42.2	40.4	38.7	41.1
1 month and under 2 months.....	118.6	89.8	102.3	109.2	74.1	99.5	93.4	88.0	56.9	95.4
2 months and under 3 months.....	59.3	87.2	79.2	99.2	61.3	72.3	74.7	63.1	29.6	81.2
3 months and under 4 months.....	59.3	59.4	71.9	69.2	54.2	73.5	47.1	68.3	31.9	62.8
4 months and under 5 months.....	33.9	50.6	59.7	49.7	46.0	49.8	48.7	46.6	47.8	48.9
5 months and under 6 months.....	59.3	45.5	48.7	46.4	38.9	46.2	38.2	43.5	43.3	43.9
6 months and under 7 months.....	16.9	36.7	24.4	38.5	37.6	43.8	26.8	31.1	31.9	36.1
7 months and under 8 months.....	8.5	31.6	32.9	31.6	31.0	27.3	27.6	22.8	43.3	30.6
8 months and under 9 months.....	—	25.3	23.1	25.7	27.6	22.5	26.8	25.9	38.7	26.1
9 months and under 10 months.....	16.9	13.9	30.5	27.5	24.2	23.7	12.2	19.7	34.2	24.5
10 months and under 11 months.....	16.9	19.0	20.7	23.9	22.1	19.0	19.5	22.8	18.2	22.2
11 months and under 1 year.....	33.9	24.0	19.5	20.5	19.5	23.7	20.3	15.5	18.2	20.3
Totals.....	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities and Towns.—Table 33 shows for the cities and towns of 10,000 population and over, the numbers of infant deaths and the death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1931-34. In the latest year East Windsor, Ont., had the lowest infant death rate, namely, 12.

But a very low rate for any particular year means little since wide fluctuations from year to year are the rule. Vancouver, B.C., has a splendid record among the large cities over the four years shown. Three Rivers, Joliette, Quebec City, Cornwall, Westmount, Sorel, Chicoutimi and Timmins have all rates of over 100 for 1934 and most of them have high rates over the four-year period. Apart from Vancouver, already mentioned, among the cities Montreal has recorded steady improvement over the period and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates and good records.

The infant mortality in the cities of Canada has been greatly reduced in the years since the inauguration of Dominion vital statistics. Thus the rate for Toronto has fallen from 90 in 1921 to 49 in 1934, that for Winnipeg from 78 to 42, for Vancouver from 56 to 25, for Hamilton from 88 to 54, for Ottawa from 130 to 71, for London from 92 to 48, for Edmonton from 89 to 47, for Halifax from 135 to 73, for Saint John from 147 to 66. Altogether, in the 13 cities of 40,000 population and over in the former registration area of Canada, there were 41,923 live births in 1921 and 3,833 infant deaths, being a rate of 91 per 1,000 live births. In 1934 in these same cities there were 34,190 live births but only 1,689 infant deaths, or a rate of 49 per 1,000 live births.

33.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 and Over, 1931-34.

City or Town.	Infant Deaths.				Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Belleville, Ont.....	23	18	19	17	54	49	54	46
Brandon, Man.....	22	23	16	12	60	73	54	44
Brantford, Ont.....	39	32	40	26	57	50	63	45
Calgary, Alta.....	82	85	64	66	44	49	39	41
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	25	30	23	26	67	77	68	73
Chatham, Ont.....	40	32	31	26	88	69	66	51
Chicoutimi, Que.....	49	66	69	56	100	118	138	115
Cornwall, Ont.....	46	35	25	53	100	77	54	122
East Windsor, Ont.....	15	13	9	3	50	45	30	12
Edmonton, Alta.....	146	113	111	101	61	49	53	47
Fort William, Ont.....	50	36	25	20	76	61	47	42
Galt, Ont.....	14	12	17	16	44	39	60	55
Glace Bay, N.S.....	67	80	48	65	97	110	80	91
Granby, Que.....	35	30	14	29	90	79	40	83
Guelph, Ont.....	29	20	20	17	80	55	56	52
Halifax, N.S.....	134	126	113	118	81	78	71	73
Hamilton, Ont.....	196	192	163	148	59	62	57	54
Hull, Que.....	126	121	104	70	128	138	122	82
Joliette, Que.....	45	26	40	39	131	74	120	137
Kingston, Ont.....	46	48	31	37	71	73	45	61
Kitchener, Ont.....	40	33	31	36	47	45	45	50
Lachine, Que.....	44	35	24	24	90	85	64	65
Lethbridge, Alta.....	49	34	33	23	86	65	64	50
Lévis, Que.....	41	22	29 ¹	19	144	78	111	79
London, Ont.....	75	92	82	64	52	66	64	48
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	23	16	18	16	57	45	56	47
Moncton, N.B.....	25	27	28	19	45	53	60	40
Montreal, Que.....	2,348	1,976	1,801	1,635	114	100	98	89
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	37	27	24	15	72	55	52	35
New Westminster, B.C.....	23	27	19	25	39	48	36	46
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	26	16	19	22	56	40	48	54
North Bay, Ont.....	28	28	19	24	69	70	49	65
Oshawa, Ont.....	49	21	21	34	81	41	45	67
Ottawa, Ont.....	297	245	257	200	97	81	89	71
Outremont, Que.....	2	5	9	6	20	43	96	73
Owen Sound, Ont.....	21	18	17	15	62	61	54	46
Peterborough, Ont.....	39	49	27	23	64	83	48	42
Port Arthur, Ont.....	33	23	22	28	65	43	42	59
Quebec, Que.....	663	580	558	497	149	135	138	124
Regina, Sask.....	71	60	63	54	47	48	54	44
St. Boniface, Man.....	62	52	41	31	61	45	40	30
St. Catharines, Ont.....	27	29	32	28	43	49	56	46
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	65	45	33	30	175	124	97	91
St. Jean, Que.....	28	21	14	16	89	68	50	54
Saint John, N.B.....	111	89	105	80	91	69	93	66
St. Thomas, Ont.....	22	10	15	17	73	33	58	53
Sandwich, Ont.....	7	5	8	4	42	38	54	25
Sarnia, Ont.....	28	17	22	21	60	43	58	53
Saskatoon, Sask.....	52	70	43	47	45	69	48	55
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	26	32	22	27	41	49	39	55
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	72	53	62	35	115	85	111	66
Sherbrooke, Que.....	89	62	38	60	111	81	52	82
Sorel, Que.....	44	31	42	29	140	111	171	117
Stratford, Ont.....	28	22	10	13	71	67	33	41
Sudbury, Ont.....	82	78	71	45	99	98	99	59
Sydney, N.S.....	16	26	37	29	25	43	72	49
Thetford Mines, Que.....	36	28	31	31	86	74	102	85
Three Rivers, Que.....	229	155	207	343	173	126	197	287
Timmins, Ont.....	61	47	66	60	115	91	121	102
Toronto, Ont.....	887	751	673	517	70	62	60	49
Valleyfield, Que.....	31	39	27	28	88	101	83	76
Vancouver, B.C.....	157	146	107	80	42	42	34	25
Verdun, Que.....	95	77	53	57	82	66	53	62
Victoria, B.C.....	19	20	35	22	28	29	52	31
Walkerville, Ont.....	32	26	27	24	50	57	69	64
Welland, Ont.....	25	20	20	17	83	73	68	67
Westmount, Que.....	39	39	20	37	110	120	66	119
Windsor, Ont.....	88	57	53	58	71	52	49	52
Winnipeg, Man.....	214	178	149	156	48	44	39	42
Woodstock, Ont.....	10	23	7	10	39	95	28	47

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to live births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1933 the rate of infantile mortality was only 32 per 1,000 live births as compared with 68 in 1905. The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden, with rates of 44, 48, 48 and 50 in their latest available year (1933), are the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 64 in 1933, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 77 in 1933. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 44 in 1933. Statistics are given in Table 34 by leading countries and by provinces.

34.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World and Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand.....	1933	32	Northern Ireland.....	1933	80
South Australia.....	1933	32	Prussia.....	1932	80
Western Australia.....	1933	37	Scotland.....	1933	81
New South Wales.....	1933	39	New Brunswick.....	1934	86
Australia.....	1933	40	Panama.....	1931	86
Victoria.....	1933	40	Belgium.....	1933	92
Tasmania.....	1933	41	Austria.....	1933	93
Iceland.....	1933	42	Uruguay.....	1933	93
British Columbia.....	1934	43	Estonia.....	1933	94
Netherlands.....	1933	44	Quebec.....	1934	97
Norway.....	1933	48	Italy.....	1933	100
Switzerland.....	1933	48	Newfoundland.....	1933	106
Sweden.....	1933	50	Spain.....	1932	112
Alberta.....	1934	55	Japan.....	1933	121
Manitoba.....	1934	55	Greece.....	1933	123
Saskatchewan.....	1934	55	Czechoslovakia.....	1933	127
Ontario.....	1934	57	Salvador.....	1932	133
United States (Registration Area).....	1933	58	Hungary.....	1933	136
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1933	61	Palestine.....	1933	144
England and Wales.....	1933	64	Bulgaria.....	1933	146
Irish Free State.....	1933	65	Jamaica.....	1933	149
British Isles.....	1933	66	Ukraine.....	1929	150
Prince Edward Island.....	1934	67	Ceylon.....	1933	157
Denmark.....	1933	68	Egypt.....	1933	162
Nova Scotia.....	1934	71	Costa Rica.....	1933	164
Canada.....	1934	72	British India.....	1933	171
France.....	1933	75	Straits Settlements.....	1933	173
Finland.....	1933	76	Roumania.....	1933	174
Latvia.....	1933	76	Russia.....	1929	206
Germany.....	1933	77	Chile.....	1933	258

Infantile Mortality in Great Cities of the World.—It is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our day, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human, especially to infant life, than the average living conditions in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in New York was 53 per 1,000 live births in 1933 as against a rate of 58 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. In the same year, London and Berlin had infant mortality rates of 60 and 67 per 1,000 live births, respectively, as compared with 64 for England and Wales and 77 for Germany. In Vienna a rate, according to latest statistics, of 79 compared with 93 for Austria. On the other hand, Paris had a rate of 78 in 1933 compared with a rate of 75 for France in the same year.

In Canada, Montreal had, in 1933, an infantile mortality of 98 per 1,000 live births as compared with 95 for the province of Quebec. Toronto had, in 1933, an infantile mortality rate of 60 per 1,000 live births as against 60 for the province of Ontario, while Winnipeg and Vancouver had much lower infantile mortality rates than their respective provinces. Over a number of years both Vancouver and Victoria have shown two of the lowest infantile mortality rates in the world.

35.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Certain Cities of the World in 1933 or the Most Recent Year.

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Oslo.....	1933	28	Moncton.....	1933	60
Amsterdam.....	1933	31	Toronto.....	1933	60
Adelaide.....	1933	32	Dresden.....	1933	61
Auckland.....	1933	34	Sheffield.....	1933	63
Stockholm.....	1933	34	London, Ontario.....	1933	64
Vancouver.....	1933	34	Birmingham.....	1933	66
Perth, W. Australia.....	1933	35	Edinburgh.....	1933	66
Sydney.....	1933	37	Hamburg.....	1933	66
Wellington.....	1933	38	Berlin.....	1933	67
Calgary.....	1933	39	Washington.....	1933	67
Winnipeg.....	1933	39	Cologne.....	1933	71
Capetown.....	1933	40	Halifax.....	1933	71
Melbourne.....	1933	41	Breslau.....	1933	74
Brisbane.....	1933	43	Leipzig.....	1933	75
Copenhagen.....	1933	43	Manchester.....	1933	75
Antwerp.....	1933	48	Munich.....	1933	77
Hobart.....	1933	48	Johannesburg.....	1933	78
Saskatoon.....	1933	48	Paris.....	1933	78
Chicago.....	1933	49	Vienna.....	1929	79
Windsor.....	1933	49	Cork.....	1933	89
Victoria.....	1933	52	Ottawa.....	1933	89
Edmonton.....	1933	53	Saint John.....	1933	93
New York.....	1933	53	Glasgow.....	1933	97
Verdun.....	1933	53	Liverpool.....	1933	98
Brandon.....	1933	54	Montreal.....	1933	98
Regina.....	1933	54	Prague.....	1929	98
Frankfort-on-Main.....	1933	56	Quebec.....	1933	138
Hamilton.....	1933	57	Madras.....	1933	263
London, England.....	1933	60	Bombay.....	1933	270

Maternal Mortality.—Of cognate interest with infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table 36 to be at its lowest among mothers in their twenties and to increase with mothers of more advanced years. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 live births in the nine provinces is shown for the years 1933-34, with totals for all ages for the years 1926-34. The maternal mortality is shown by provinces and age groups for 1934 and by totals and rates for 1931-34 with averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30 in Table 37, also by causes for 1934 in Table 38.

36.—Maternal Deaths in Canada, by Age Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1926-34.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1926-32 will be found at p. 208 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.	
			No.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.				No.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years..	1933	14,104	44	3.1	50 years and over.....	1933	29	-	-
	1934	13,454	67	5.0		1934	20	1	-
20-24 years.....	1933	55,906	192	3.4	Totals.....	1926	232,750	1,317	5.7
	1934	55,137	211	3.8		1927	234,188	1,300	5.6
25-29 years.....	1933	62,068	257	4.1	Totals.....	1928	236,757	1,331	5.6
	1934	61,911	236	3.8		1929	235,415	1,341	5.7
30-39 years.....	1933	77,324	482	6.2	Totals.....	1930	243,495	1,405	5.8
	1934	77,186	498	6.5		1931	240,473	1,215	5.1
40-49 years.....	1933	13,437	136	10.1	Totals.....	1932	235,666	1,181	5.0
	1934	13,595	154	11.3		1933	222,868	1,111	5.0
					Totals.....	1934	221,303	1,167	5.3

37.—Maternal Deaths in each Province by Age Groups, 1934, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births for 1931-34, and Five-Year Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For totals 1926-30 see Table 35, p. 183 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

Year and Age Group.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
Averages, 1921-25.....	9	70	51	2	386	87	127	97	61	2
Averages, 1926-30.....	8	61	64	433	398	81	126	105	63	1,339
Totals, 1931.....	13	55	60	400	372	69	93	87	66	1,215
Totals, 1932.....	13	53	63	421	343	68	102	64	54	1,181
Totals, 1933.....	8	52	60	381	346	54	92	73	45	1,111
1934.										
Under 20 years.....	-	9	3	15	20	2	8	6	4	67
20-24 ".....	3	9	10	71	63	6	20	19	10	211
25-29 ".....	-	16	10	77	80	12	17	16	8	236
30-39 ".....	6	30	26	189	145	22	27	30	23	498
40 years and over.....	1	7	3	66	40	9	14	10	5	155
Age not stated.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, 1934.....	10	71	52	418	348	51	86	81	50	1,167
Average rates, 1921-25.....	4.6	5.8	4.6	2	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.3	5.9	2
Average rates 1926-30.....	4.6	5.5	6.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.7
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1931	6.9	4.7	5.6	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	6.3	5.1
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1932	6.4	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	3.8	5.3	5.0
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1933	4.1	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1934	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.3

¹ Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included.

² Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

38.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1934.

Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
Abortion with septic conditions..	—	4	6	31	46	9	9	14	10	129
(a) Abortion.....	—	3	5	27	31	8	8	11	8	101
(b) Self-induced abortion.....	—	1	1	4	15	1	1	3	2	28
Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included).....	1	5	—	12	9	2	3	4	4	40
(a) Abortion.....	1	3	—	11	9	2	1	3	4	34
(b) Self-induced abortion.....	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	6
Ectopic gestation.....	—	2	1	20	17	1	3	5	4	53
(a) With septic conditions.....	—	1	1	13	3	—	—	2	—	20
(b) Without mention of septic conditions.....	—	1	—	7	14	1	3	3	4	33
Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded).....	—	—	—	3	7	—	2	—	—	12
Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	2	7	10	67	47	8	12	10	5	168
(a) Placenta prævia.....	1	4	2	25	18	3	5	1	2	61
(b) Other hæmorrhages.....	1	3	8	42	29	5	7	9	3	107
Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as due to abortion)....	3	16	14	117	69	6	21	17	9	272
(a) Puerperal septicæmia and pyæmia.....	3	16	14	116	68	6	21	17	9	270
(b) Puerperal tetanus.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	2	21	11	71	70	6	14	8	6	209
Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	1	2	2	17	15	4	4	4	2	51
Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic).....	—	2	3	22	34	6	6	10	5	88
(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis.....	—	1	—	5	8	—	—	2	4	20
(b) Embolism.....	—	—	3	5	22	4	6	5	1	46
(c) Sudden death.....	—	1	—	12	4	2	—	3	—	22
Other accidents of childbirth.....	1	12	5	57	34	9	10	8	3	139
(a) Cæsarian operation.....	1	3	2	4	12	2	—	1	—	25
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery	—	—	—	4	8	1	2	4	—	19
(c) Dystocia.....	—	3	1	24	4	2	1	—	1	36
(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition.....	—	1	—	6	3	—	1	2	—	13
(e) Others under this title.....	—	5	2	19	7	4	6	1	2	46
Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	6
(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Others under this title.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5
Totals.....	10	71	52	418	348	51	86	81	50	1,167

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

As compared with the previous year, the number of maternal deaths shows an increase of 56 or nearly 5 p.c., but the decrease from 1930 is nearly 17 p.c. The provinces in which the increases occurred were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. By far the most serious causes of maternal mortality are puerperal septicæmia and puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia. Deaths from these causes increased from 582 in 1933 to 630 in 1934, or by nearly 8 p.c., although births in the same period declined by 1 p.c.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.*

While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their descent to ancestors who left the Old World 250 years ago or even longer, most English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in what is now the Dominion of Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century a great English-speaking migration entered the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter, immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised, at its commencement, to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,084,934 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement, but the Great War, which commenced for Canada on Aug. 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 numbered only about 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; immigrant arrivals from Continental Europe numbered less than 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the War, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Section 1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the ills which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new adventure at a distance. Indeed, the depression which began about the close of 1929, with its accompanying unemployment and unsold surplus of farm products, raised the question whether it was desirable that Canada should accept immigrants in any considerable number. Therefore, the Government, on Aug. 14, 1930, passed an Order in Council whereby immigrants, except Britishers coming from the Mother Country or self-governing Dominions, and United States' citizens coming from the United States, were allowed to come in only if they belonged to one of two classes—(a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, joining family heads established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependants; (b) agriculturists with sufficient money to begin farming in Canada. This limitation applies to the whole continent of Europe as well as to many other countries. Regulations affecting immigration from the British Isles, the British Dominions or the United States have not been changed but a policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted. In harmony with

*Revised under the direction of Thomas Magladery, Deputy Minister, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

this policy the Department of Immigration and Colonization, during 1931, closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and reduced its representation in the British Isles.

For many years the Immigration Regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. Naturally, when employment is readily available a sum would be considered sufficient which would be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation is an important factor in reducing immigration at the present time. An Order in Council (Aug. 7, 1929), prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant coming under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, is also in effect but this prohibition does not apply to farmers, farm labourers, or houseworkers. Under the Order, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.

In view of the increasing demand for statistics of immigration covering the calendar year, the figures are presented on this basis in the present edition of the Year Book for such years as are available. Revised figures covering fiscal years were published in the 1934-35 Year Book and the interested reader is referred to that volume and to the annual reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. It is not possible as yet to revise the analysis shown in Table 2 so as to present the data on a calendar year basis throughout and, in order that the main sources of our immigrant population over a period of years may be studied, this table has been retained in its original form, a supplementary table (2A) being added, covering the years 1929-35, on a calendar year basis.

The relationship of prosperity and adversity to immigration is illustrated by Table 2, which shows that, previous to the present depression, immigration was at its minimum in the years centring on 1896; that it steadily increased from that time until 1908; that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908; and that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration but, with the expansion of business at the end of the War, our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922 and 1923. An improvement in business conditions in 1923 was reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, when 145,250 settlers entered Canada as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, showed declines of 23·3 and 33·9 p.c. respectively from the 1924 level, but the fiscal years ended 1927 to 1929 showed increases in harmony with the general upward trend of business. The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed a slight falling-off, and the restrictions on immigration imposed since August, 1930, referred to on p. 184 have been mainly instrumental in reducing the total of immigrant arrivals from 163,288 in 1930 to 19,782, 13,903 and 12,136 for the fiscal years 1933, 1934 and 1935 respectively.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1852 to 1935 in Table 1, and the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1881 in Table 2. Table 2A gives the same information as Table 2 for the calendar years 1929-35.

1.—Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, calendar years 1852-1935.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1852	29,307	1873	50,050	1894	20,829	1915	36,665
1853	29,464	1874	39,373	1895	18,790	1916	55,914
1854	37,263	1875	27,382	1896	16,835	1917	72,910
1855	25,296	1876	25,633	1897	21,716	1918	41,845
1856	22,544	1877	27,082	1898	31,900	1919	107,698
1857	33,854	1878	29,807	1899	44,543	1920	138,824
1858	12,339	1879	40,492	1900	41,681	1921	91,728
1859	6,300	1880	38,505	1901	55,747	1922	64,224
1860	6,276	1881	47,991	1902	89,102	1923	133,729
1861	13,589	1882	112,458	1903	138,660	1924	124,450
1862	18,294	1883	133,624	1904	131,252	1925	84,907
1863	21,000	1884	103,824	1905	141,465	1926	135,982
1864	24,779	1885	79,169	1906	211,653	1927	158,886
1865	18,958	1886	69,152	1907	272,409	1928	166,783
1866	11,427	1887	84,526	1908	143,326	1929	164,993
1867	14,666	1888	88,766	1909	173,694	1930	104,806
1868	12,765	1889	91,600	1910	286,839	1931	27,530
1869	18,630	1890	75,067	1911	331,288	1932	20,591
1870	24,706	1891	82,165	1912	375,756	1933	14,382
1871	27,773	1892	30,996	1913	400,870	1934	12,476
1872	36,578	1893	29,633	1914	150,484	1935	11,277

2.—Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, calendar or fiscal years ended 1881-1935.

NOTE.—The figures of immigration from the United States for the years 1904 to 1924, inclusive, differ from the figures published in issues of the Year Book prior to 1934-35, owing to the discovery that prior to April 1, 1924, certain persons returning to Canada from the United States after having previously resided in Canada had been improperly included in the immigration figures.

Calendar or Fiscal Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total. ¹	Fiscal Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total. ¹
	United Kingdom.	United States. ¹	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States. ¹	Other Countries.	
1881 ²	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991	1909	52,901	54,294	34,175	141,370
1882 ²	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458	1910	59,790	91,048	45,206	196,044
1883 ²	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624	1911	123,013	104,884	66,620	294,517
1884 ²	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824	1912	138,121	114,326	82,406	334,853
1885 ²	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169	1913	150,542	119,418	112,881	382,841
1886 ²	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152	1914	142,622	89,892	134,726	367,240
1887 ²	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526	1915	43,276	41,768	41,734	126,778
1888 ²	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766	1916	8,664	25,853	2,936	37,453
1889 ²	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600	1917	8,282	51,143	5,703	65,128
1890 ²	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067	1918	3,178	58,185	4,582	65,945
1891 ²	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165	1919	9,914	31,955	7,073	48,942
1892 ²	22,636	—	8,360	30,996	1920	59,603	40,728	8,077	108,408
1893 ²	20,071	—	9,562	29,633	1921	74,262	38,310	26,156	138,728
1894 ²	16,004	—	4,825	20,829	1922	39,020	21,670	21,634	82,324
1895 ²	14,956	—	3,834	18,790	1923	34,508	16,566	16,372	67,446
1896 ²	12,384	—	4,451	16,835	1924	72,919	17,211	55,120	145,250
1897 ²	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1925	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
1898 ²	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1926	37,030	18,778	40,256	96,064
1899 ²	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1927	49,784	21,025	73,180	143,989
1900 ²	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1928	50,872	25,007	75,721	151,600
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1929	58,880	30,560	78,283	167,723
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1930	64,082	30,727	68,479	163,288
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1931	27,584	24,280	36,359	88,223
1904	50,374	40,739	34,786	125,899	1932	7,088	14,297	4,367	25,752
1905	65,359	39,930	37,364	142,653	1933	3,097	13,196	3,489	19,782
1906	86,796	52,796	44,472	184,064	1934	2,260	7,740	3,903	13,903
1907	55,791	32,157	34,217	122,165	1935	2,198	5,960	3,978	12,136
1908	120,182	53,152	83,975	257,309					

¹The figures of immigration from the United States for the years 1881 to 1891 do not distinguish between immigrants and non-immigrants. As the U.S.-born population of Canada, according to the censuses, increased only from 77,753 to 80,915 between 1881 and 1891, it would appear that the number of permanent immigrants from the United States in these years must have been comparatively small. No statistics of immigrants from the U.S. were collected for the years 1892 to 1896.

months, January to June, inclusive.

²Nine months ended Mar. 31.

³Calendar year.

⁴Six

2A.—Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, calendar years 1929-35.

Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
1929.....	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993
1930.....	31,709	25,632	47,465	104,806
1931.....	7,678	15,195	4,657	27,530
1932.....	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591
1933.....	2,304	8,500	3,578	14,382
1934.....	2,166	6,071	4,239	12,476
1935.....	2,103	5,291	3,883	11,277

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 3, the 12,476 immigrants who came to Canada in the calendar year 1934, included 5,159 males and 7,317 females, males constituting only 41.4 p.c. of the total, as compared with 43.0 p.c. in 1933. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females, as shown on p. 213 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book, where figures for the fiscal years 1911-34 will be found. Similar information for the calendar years 1929-34 is given in Table 4.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Age Group in Years.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
1933.										
0-14.....	2,234	—	—	—	2,234	2,157	—	—	—	2,157
15-19.....	407	2	—	—	409	474	106	—	—	580
20-24.....	377	65	—	—	442	436	545	6	4	991
25-29.....	320	239	3	1	563	318	858	12	7	1,195
30-39.....	326	691	15	19	1,051	271	1,242	51	21	1,585
40-49.....	125	580	26	12	743	129	529	91	24	773
50 and over.....	77	536	126	10	749	115	432	351	12	910
Totals.....	3,866	2,113	170	42	6,191	3,900	3,712	511	68	8,191
1934.										
0-14.....	1,911	—	—	—	1,911	1,953	—	—	—	1,953
15-19.....	391	3	—	—	394	413	80	1	—	494
20-24.....	368	56	—	—	424	409	432	3	3	847
25-29.....	275	170	1	—	446	250	802	16	13	1,081
30-39.....	250	522	15	14	801	229	1,262	42	17	1,550
40-49.....	95	422	20	9	546	100	459	68	16	643
50 and over.....	71	440	116	10	637	93	313	334	9	749
Totals.....	3,361	1,613	152	33	5,159	3,447	3,348	464	58	7,317

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, calendar years 1929-34.

Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 18.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
1929.....	75,814	47,425	23,213	18,541	164,993
1930.....	44,078	32,882	15,521	12,325	104,806
1931.....	7,280	9,728	5,645	4,877	27,530
1932.....	5,429	7,259	4,238	3,665	20,591
1933.....	3,691	5,749	2,500	2,442	14,382
1934.....	2,998	5,107	2,161	2,210	12,476

Racial Origins of Immigrants.—Where there is any considerable immigration into a democratic country, the racial and linguistic composition of the immigrants is of great importance. Canadians prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country and prepared for the duties of Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not, to any great extent, an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians, Dutch and Germans, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from a purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people who have come to Canada from these regions in the present century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, are those who come to Canada from the Orient. On the whole, the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though for some years there was an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the calendar years 1929-34, are shown in Table 5. In the latest year the British races contributed 47 p.c. of the immigrants, French 7 p.c., and German 8 p.c.

5.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, calendar years 1929-34.

Racial Origin.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
British—						
English.....	43,287	24,789	9,417	6,461	4,301	3,491
Irish.....	14,478	7,876	2,748	1,886	1,316	1,021
Scottish.....	23,207	11,996	3,825	2,612	1,700	1,198
Welsh.....	3,586	1,116	371	184	126	115
Totals, British.....	84,558	45,777	16,361	11,143	7,443	5,825
Continental European—						
Albanian.....	22	33	5	—	—	4
Belgian.....	952	427	97	81	50	78
Bohemian.....	104	76	22	24	12	10
Bulgarian.....	311	353	17	16	15	5
Croatian.....	751	604	118	95	107	152
Czech.....	440	261	78	77	54	76
Dalmatian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	1,980	1,605	308	247	190	150
Estonian.....	98	87	9	1	3	2
Finnish.....	4,712	2,811	136	62	67	79
French.....	5,187	5,084	2,938	2,832	1,337	903
German.....	17,919	13,544	2,389	1,842	1,213	945
Greek.....	741	575	66	71	53	58
Herzegovinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian.....	1,514	1,327	633	435	365	375
Jewish.....	4,001	4,220	670	747	781	869
Lettish.....	83	36	2	8	3	1
Lithuanian.....	959	624	65	49	44	45
Magyar.....	5,484	3,360	530	333	506	442
Maltese.....	41	22	5	6	—	—
Mexican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegrin.....	2	3	—	—	—	—
Moravian.....	21	5	1	3	—	—
Polish.....	6,424	5,207	680	474	410	436
Portuguese.....	28	11	5	9	5	5
Roumanian.....	400	300	48	38	38	44
Russian.....	858	1,123	111	104	82	70
Ruthenian.....	11,009	8,133	541	482	390	578
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	3,140	1,421	175	116	82	63
Icelandic.....	35	40	10	12	10	12
Norwegian.....	3,750	1,808	262	275	144	132
Swedish.....	3,895	1,440	276	225	126	100

5.—Racial Origin of Immigrants into Canada, calendar years 1929-34—concluded.

Racial Origin.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Continental European—concluded.						
Serbian.....	387	208	50	51	35	38
Slovak.....	2,617	2,645	344	262	408	594
Spanish.....	62	36	26	23	12	15
Spanish American.....	5	2	1	2	4	—
Swiss.....	652	340	72	57	46	43
Turkish.....	7	8	2	—	2	1
Yugoslavic.....	973	521	78	59	68	104
Totals, Continental European Races.....	79,571	58,300	10,771	9,118	6,662	6,429
Non-European Races—						
American Indian.....	25	8	29	24	10	6
Arabian.....	4	7	1	2	—	1
Armenian.....	33	28	6	5	10	3
Chinese.....	1	—	—	1	1	1
East Indian Races.....	49	80	52	61	36	33
Japanese.....	180	218	174	119	106	126
Negro.....	461	294	104	71	80	25
Persian.....	1	1	1	1	—	—
Syrian.....	107	93	31	46	34	27
Totals, Non-European Races....	864	729	398	330	277	222
Grand Totals.....	164,993	104,806	27,530	20,591	14,382	12,476

Languages of Immigrants.—The languages of immigrants 10 years old and over, arriving *via* ocean ports and from the United States, are shown for the calendar years 1930-34, in Table 6. English-speaking immigrants constituted 63 p.c. of the total in 1934, and French-speaking immigrants 5 p.c.

6.—Languages of Immigrants, Ten Years of Age and Over, calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—Data not available for 1929.

Language.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
English.....	45,192	15,869	11,037	7,524	6,059
French.....	1,793	1,028	992	562	467
German.....	9,400	624	506	378	370
Norwegian.....	973	68	74	34	33
Swedish.....	1,028	72	65	21	23
Danish.....	1,076	56	45	44	19
Icelandic.....	20	—	6	5	4
Flemish.....	259	36	36	23	45
Dutch.....	528	39	33	21	36
Finnish.....	2,534	71	34	36	44
Estonian.....	72	5	3	1	1
Lettish.....	32	3	2	4	—
Lithuanian.....	587	36	30	29	24
Russian.....	1,437	51	36	50	54
Hebrew ¹	1,599	266	215	223	137
Ruthenian.....	—	—	—	—	—
Russniak.....	5,080	211	164	149	205
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	6,548	421	390	505	688
Roumanian.....	285	39	32	29	45
Slovenian.....	119	10	—	3	—
Czech (Bohemian).....	2,431	224	192	269	433
Croatian (Serbian).....	986	111	120	114	189
Hungarian (Magyar).....	2,764	300	211	314	290
Italian.....	942	420	273	227	261
Spanish.....	18	14	24	19	6
Portuguese.....	1	—	1	1	—
Greek.....	512	52	49	42	42
Albanian.....	26	4	—	—	1
Turkish.....	5	1	—	—	—
Bulgarian.....	361	17	11	10	6
Chinese.....	—	—	1	1	1
Japanese.....	201	161	112	104	117
East Indian.....	66	48	48	30	29
Armenian (Aramaic).....	29	4	10	3	1
Syrian (Arabic).....	55	15	20	16	10
Totals.....	86,959	20,276	14,772	10,791	9,640

¹Includes those speaking Yiddish.

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the calendar year 1934 the percentage of British subjects immigrating to Canada was 25, while that of United States citizens was 42. In 1930, when total immigration was over eight times that of the latest year, the proportions were 34 p.c. and 21 p.c., respectively. The third largest group, comprising immigrants of Polish nationality, dropped from 16 p.c. in 1930 to less than 11 p.c. in 1934. Table 7 shows the nationalities of immigrants for the five latest years.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants, calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—Data not available for 1929.

Nationality.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Albanian.....	32	4	—	1	1
Arabian.....	38	1	—	1	—
Argentinian.....	18	3	1	5	1
Armenian.....	5	—	1	1	—
Austrian.....	663	67	45	46	30
Belgian.....	423	56	46	34	62
Bolivian.....	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian.....	2	2	1	2	1
British.....	35,474	9,794	15,163	3,630	3,151
Bulgarian.....	357	11	9	9	6
Chilean.....	1	—	1	—	1
Chinese.....	—	—	1	1	1
Colombian.....	5	—	6	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	1	1	—
Cuban.....	6	2	1	5	1
Czechoslovakian.....	3,499	544	450	581	857
Danish.....	1,246	78	52	50	24
Danziger.....	14	2	—	—	1
Dominican.....	—	—	—	1	—
Dutch.....	641	36	32	29	42
Ecuadorian.....	1	—	2	—	—
Estonian.....	105	10	3	—	1
Finnish.....	3,098	111	42	45	62
French.....	349	77	75	55	58
German.....	4,845	408	312	185	119
Greek.....	517	29	36	26	39
Guatemalan.....	—	1	—	—	—
Haitian.....	—	—	1	—	—
Hungarian.....	2,749	436	274	418	378
Icelandic.....	31	2	5	5	3
Italian.....	1,062	466	269	241	295
Japanese.....	165	112	98	98	110
Korean.....	—	—	—	1	—
Latvian.....	131	6	7	10	1
Lithuanian.....	860	90	79	51	50
Luxemburger.....	17	—	—	—	—
Mexican.....	23	3	—	4	4
Norwegian.....	1,090	67	65	35	30
Panamanian.....	—	2	1	3	1
Paraguyan.....	—	—	—	1	—
Persian.....	1	—	1	5	—
Peruvian.....	2	3	2	—	—
Polish.....	16,807	1,244	1,070	1,042	1,337
Puerto Rican.....	1	—	—	—	—
Roumanian.....	3,423	230	153	173	183
Russian.....	1,721	52	50	78	48
South American.....	—	—	—	1	—
Spanish.....	7	5	1	—	3
Swedish.....	732	55	40	22	15
Swiss.....	398	50	30	31	29
Syrian.....	67	12	21	12	14
Turkish.....	12	3	1	4	—
Ukrainian.....	5	3	5	3	—
United States.....	21,802	13,154	1,901	7,194	5,225
Uruguay.....	3	—	1	1	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	2	—	—
West Indian (not British).....	—	1	—	—	—
Yugoslavic.....	2,358	298	234	241	292
Totals.....	104,806	27,530	20,591	14,382	12,476

Countries of Birth of Immigrants.—In Table 8 will be found the countries of birth of the immigrants into Canada in the calendar years 1930-34. The figures show that the United States with 4,519 was the birthplace of more of our 1934 immi-

grants than any other single country. This has been the case since 1930. In 1934 England came second with 1,405, Poland third with 1,369 and Czechoslovakia fourth with 855.

8.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants, calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—Data not available for 1929.

Country of Birth.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Africa (British).....	122	54	37	30	19
Africa (not British).....	27	9	5	3	5
Albania.....	32	5	—	1	2
Argentina.....	27	10	3	11	3
Armenia.....	6	1	1	—	—
Asia.....	33	10	3	6	6
Australia.....	279	93	56	36	40
Austria.....	727	99	75	53	54
Belgium.....	458	82	67	45	71
Brazil.....	7	16	6	6	3
Bulgaria.....	189	11	9	14	5
Canada.....	1,482	1,105	1,139	779	580
Central America.....	14	9	3	2	—
Chile.....	15	4	2	1	3
China.....	54	30	29	23	26
Czechoslovakia.....	3,450	539	448	591	855
Danzig.....	1	1	2	—	7
Denmark.....	1,265	84	60	58	30
East Indies.....	4	—	—	—	—
England.....	16,996	4,938	2,802	1,720	1,405
Estonia.....	103	10	4	1	2
Finland.....	3,092	118	50	56	68
France.....	411	101	102	69	64
Germany.....	4,593	447	348	213	147
Greece.....	688	58	60	40	47
Guiana (British).....	41	10	6	5	6
Holland.....	622	41	41	32	36
Honduras (British).....	2	—	—	—	—
Hungary.....	2,770	456	282	429	387
Iceland.....	34	2	8	6	5
India (British).....	272	134	107	81	63
Ireland (Free State).....	1,595	363	193	144	135
Ireland (Northern).....	3,379	647	269	181	203
Italy.....	1,146	516	331	290	338
Japan.....	234	183	125	113	129
Korea.....	1	—	2	2	6
Latvia.....	117	9	17	12	6
Lesser British Isles.....	93	37	18	17	5
Lithuania.....	870	89	88	50	54
Malta.....	27	6	3	—	—
Mexico.....	27	7	14	11	7
Newfoundland.....	1,016	416	310	287	308
New Zealand.....	146	36	20	20	13
Norway.....	1,166	101	94	47	39
Persia.....	2	2	—	—	—
Poland.....	16,983	1,307	1,134	1,075	1,369
Portugal.....	1	2	1	1	4
Roumania.....	3,463	246	162	184	186
Russia.....	2,128	191	153	166	119
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	7	4	1	1	9
Scotland.....	9,710	2,391	1,182	778	538
South America.....	20	10	20	8	6
Spain.....	13	8	2	2	5
Sweden.....	706	97	63	37	28
Switzerland.....	405	55	32	41	28
Syria.....	64	23	26	21	20
Turkey.....	68	12	8	13	5
Ukraine.....	88	3	4	3	—
United States.....	19,627	11,582	10,140	6,180	4,519
Wales.....	1,149	294	106	80	78
West Indies (British).....	203	63	51	37	48
West Indies (not British).....	19	16	4	7	2
Yugoslavia.....	2,383	306	244	251	299
Other European countries.....	57	2	—	—	2
Other countries (British).....	45	16	9	5	15
Other countries (not British).....	32	11	9	6	13
Born at sea.....	1	2	1	1	1
Totals.....	104,806	27,530	20,591	14,382	12,476

Ports of Arrival of Immigrants.—Throughout the greater part of our history, Quebec has been the port at which the greatest number of our immigrants have landed. In the past years, up to 1935, there was a great increase in the percentage of immigrants arriving at the port of Halifax. This would appear to have been due to increasing immigration in the early spring months before the St. Lawrence is open for traffic. Figures for recent years are given in Table 9.

9.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, by Chief Ports of Arrival, calendar years 1929-34.

Port.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Quebec.....	70,698	34,098	6,940	3,558	3,063	2,889
Saint John.....	14,498	11,538	1,162	46	30	25
Halifax.....	43,220	29,890	2,389	1,950	1,446	1,965
North Sydney.....	1,196	619	300	219	223	260
Sydney.....	28	7	18	3	2	1
Montreal.....	515	218	131	69	58	64
Vancouver.....	1,038	973	367	294	223	274
Victoria.....	214	266	135	84	56	53
New York.....	1,657	1,506	854	632	738	850
Boston.....	16	13	2	—	9	1
Charlottetown.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other ports.....	61	46	37	27	34	22
From the United States.....	31,852	25,632	15,195	13,709	8,500	6,071
Totals.....	164,993	104,806	27,530	20,591	14,382	12,476

Destinations of Immigrants.—Table 10 shows that in the seven latest calendar years the province of Ontario continued to receive the largest number of immigrants, as has been the case since 1905. In 1929 and 1930 Manitoba was in second place, while in the five latest years Quebec stood second as the immediate destination of new arrivals. The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information, by fiscal years, from 1901 to 1934.

10.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1929-35.

Calendar Year.	Mari- time Prov- inces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Sask- atche- wan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia and Yukon.	Not Shown.	Total.
1929.....	4,961	23,952	61,684	38,340	11,336	15,300	9,417	1	164,993 ¹
1930.....	4,060	18,405	37,851	23,837	6,435	7,812	6,395	2	104,806 ¹
1931.....	2,547	5,452	12,316	1,056	1,352	2,213	2,583	—	27,530 ¹
1932.....	1,762	4,134	9,312	757	971	1,692	1,960	—	20,591 ¹
1933.....	1,281	2,755	6,210	558	727	1,296	1,552	1	14,382 ¹
1934.....	1,027	2,456	5,582	390	519	1,098	1,402	—	12,476 ¹
1935.....	1,060	2,258	4,786	708	408	735	1,315	—	11,277 ¹

¹Includes immigrants destined for the Northwest Territories: 2 in 1929, 9 in 1930, 11 in 1931, 3 in 1932, 1 in 1933, 2 in 1934 and 7 in 1935.

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—The immigrants most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table 11 will be found statistics of the occupations of immigrants arriving in Canada during the calendar years 1933 and 1934.

11.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Occupation or Destination.	1933.			1934.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.
Farmers and Farm Labourers—						
Men.....	315	705	1,020	317	449	766
Women.....	88	334	422	103	212	315
Children.....	123	329	452	120	241	361
General Labourers—						
Men.....	172	191	363	143	129	272
Women.....	22	48	70	20	29	49
Children.....	49	49	98	57	33	90
Mechanics—						
Men.....	184	401	585	214	273	487
Women.....	66	141	207	98	85	183
Children.....	33	88	121	53	61	114
Clerks, Traders, etc.—						
Men.....	181	636	817	182	516	698
Women.....	81	287	368	81	210	291
Children.....	38	174	212	38	95	133
Miners—						
Men.....	9	45	54	12	36	48
Women.....	7	9	16	2	6	8
Children.....	4	3	7	1	12	13
Domestics—						
Domestics 18 years and over.....	386	131	517	389	96	485
Domestics under 18 years.....	71	8	79	65	4	69
Not Classified—						
Men.....	212	640	852	227	500	727
Women.....	2,014	2,135	4,149	2,123	1,653	3,776
Children.....	1,827	2,146	3,973	2,160	1,431	3,591
Totals—						
Men.....	1,073	2,618	3,691	1,005	1,903	2,908
Women.....	2,664	3,085	5,749	2,816	2,291	5,107
Children.....	2,145	2,797	4,942	2,494	1,877	4,371
Totals.....	5,882	8,500	14,382	6,405	6,071	12,476
Destinations—						
Maritime Provinces.....	437	844	1,281	419	608	1,027
Quebec.....	1,104	1,651	2,755	1,222	1,234	2,456
Ontario.....	2,403	3,807	6,210	2,981	2,601	5,582
Manitoba.....	261	297	558	211	179	390
Saskatchewan.....	380	347	727	286	233	519
Alberta.....	696	600	1,296	550	548	1,098
British Columbia.....	597	933	1,530	734	660	1,394
Yukon and N.W.T.....	4	20	24	2	8	10
Not given.....	—	1	1	—	—	—

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is quoted from Section 3 of the Immigration Act.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

"No immigrant, passenger or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen, or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada, or in case of having landed in or entered Canada shall be permitted to remain therein, who belongs to any of the following classes, hereinafter called 'prohibited classes':—

- (a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane at any time previously;
- (b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only to pass through Canada in transit to some other country: Provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment;
- (c) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless, in the opinion of a Board of Inquiry or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge;
- (d) Persons who have been convicted of, or admit having committed, any crime involving moral turpitude;
- (e) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution;
- (f) Persons who procure or attempt to bring into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose;
- (g) Professional beggars or vagrants;
- (h) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organization for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization, or out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Deputy Minister, or in case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter;
- (i) Persons who do not fulfil, meet or comply with the conditions and requirements of any regulations which for the time being are in force and applicable to such persons under this Act;
- (j) Persons who in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry or the officer in charge at any port of entry are likely to become a public charge;
- (k) Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority;
- (l) Persons with chronic alcoholism;
- (m) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living;
- (n) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property;
- (o) Persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or advocating or teaching the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of Canada or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property;
- (q) Persons guilty of espionage with respect to His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies;
- (r) Persons who have been found guilty of high treason or treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of assisting His Majesty's enemies in time of war, or of any similar offence against any of His Majesty's allies;
- (s) Persons who at any time within a period of ten years from the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, were deported from any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any allied country on account of treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of any similar offence in connection with the war against any of the allies of His Majesty;
- (t) On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in addition to the foregoing 'prohibited classes', the following persons shall also be prohibited from entering or landing in Canada:—Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English or French language or some other language or dialect: Provided that any admissible person or any person heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of Canada, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter; for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigration officer shall use slips of uniform size prepared by direction of the Minister, each containing not less than thirty and not more than forty words in ordinary use printed in plainly legible type in the language or dialect the person may designate as the one in which he desires the examination to be made, and he shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect; but the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to Canadian citizens and persons who have Canadian domicile, to persons in transit through Canada, or to such persons or classes of persons as may from time to time be approved by the Minister;
- (u) Members of a family (including children over as well as under 18 years of age) accompanying a person who has been rejected, unless in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry no hardship would be involved by separation of the family."

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

Table 12 shows the number of immigrants rejected upon their arrival at Canadian ports, by causes and nationalities, for the calendar years 1929-34, while Table 13 shows the number of deportations after admission, for the fiscal years 1903-23 and by single years for the fiscal years 1924-35, also by causes and nationalities.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, calendar years 1929-34.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Total, 1929- 1934.
By Causes—							
Medical causes.....	86	46	23	17	14	13	199
Civil causes.....	238	438	286	244	160	224	1,590
Totals.....	324	484	309	261	174	237	1,789
By Nationalities—							
British.....	1	246	171	144	101	167	—
United States.....	1	6	5	13	9	14	—
Other.....	1	232	133	104	64	56	—

¹Not available.

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1924-35, with Totals 1903-23 and 1903-35.

Item.	1903 to 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total, 1903- 1935.
By Causes—														
Medical causes.....	4,509	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	144	10,634
Public charges.....	7,370	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	464	27,651
Criminality.....	5,072	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	267	11,931
Other civil causes.....	1,323	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	172	3,539
Accompanying de- ported persons...	407	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	81	3,966
Totals.....	18,681	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	57,721
By Nationalities—														
British.....	9,584	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	385	33,467
United States.....	5,632	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	199	9,258
Other.....	3,465	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	544	14,996

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrants of recent years were the juveniles of both sexes, many of whom had been trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, and the girls instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys were placed on farms, while the girls were placed either in town or country, but the organizations remained the guardians of the children until they had reached maturity and, in addition, the children were subject to efficient and recurrent government inspection until each reached the age of nineteen. This inspection was under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

Under the British Empire Settlement Agreement the term "children" was applied to boys from 14 to 19 years of age and girls from 14 to 17 migrating to Canada under provincial or approved-society auspices. These organizations were assisted by the Oversea Settlement Agreement, which provided free transportation for the boys and girls from the British Isles migrating to Canada under their auspices. On Sept. 23, 1931, the societies concerned were notified that the Dominion Government had decided to discontinue any further assistance of that nature.

The number of such juvenile immigrants to Canada in each year since 1901 is given in Table 14.

14.—British Juvenile Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-35.

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants, recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.
1901.....	977	1913.....	2,642	1925.....	2,000
1902.....	1,540	1914.....	2,318	1926.....	1,862
1903.....	1,979	1915.....	1,899	1927.....	1,741
1904.....	2,212	1916.....	821	1928.....	2,070
1905.....	2,814	1917.....	251	1929.....	3,036
1906.....	3,258	1918.....	—	1930.....	4,281
1907 ¹	1,455	1919.....	155	1931.....	2,190
1908.....	2,375	1920.....	1,426	1932.....	478
1909.....	2,424	1921.....	1,211	1933.....	172
1910.....	2,422	1922.....	1,184	1934.....	6
1911.....	2,524	1923.....	2,080	1935.....	4
1912.....	2,689	1924.....			

¹Nine months.

Oriental Immigration.—The immigration to Canada of Orientals is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those parts of the country which are nearest to the Orient and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration, by fiscal years, since the commencement of the century is given in Table 15, while Table 15A gives the same information for the calendar years for which it has been possible to compile the figures, *viz.*, 1929 to 1934.

15.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-35.

Fiscal Year.	Chi-nese.	Japan-ese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chi-nese.	Japan-ese.	East Indians.	Total.
1901.....	2,544	6	—	2,550	1920.....	544	711	—	1,255
1902.....	3,587	—	—	3,587	1921.....	2,435	532	10	2,977
1903.....	5,329	—	—	5,329	1922.....	1,746	471	13	2,230
1904.....	4,847	—	—	4,847	1923.....	711	369	21	1,101
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1924.....	674	448	40	1,162
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1925.....	—	501	46	547
1907 ¹	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1926.....	—	421	62	483
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1927.....	—	475	60	535
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1928.....	3	478	56	537
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1929.....	1	445	52	498
1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762	1930.....	—	194	58	252
1912.....	6,581	765	3	7,349	1931.....	—	205	80	285
1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174	1932.....	—	195	47	242
1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456	1933.....	1	115	63	179
1915.....	1,258	592	—	1,850	1934.....	2	105	33	140
1916.....	89	401	1	491	1935.....	—	93	33	126
1917.....	393	648	—	1,041					
1918.....	769	883	—	1,652	Totals.....	61,302	24,933	5,971	92,206
1919.....	4,333	1,178	—	5,511					

¹Nine months.

15A.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, calendar years 1929-34.

Calendar Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
1929.....	1	180	49	230
1930.....	—	218	80	298
1931.....	—	174	52	226
1932.....	1	119	61	181
1933.....	1	106	36	143
1934.....	1	126	33	160

Chinese Immigrants.—Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast of North America appears to have commenced with the coming of Chinese immigrants about the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, and British Columbia is thought to have received its first Chinese immigrants some time before 1870. The original occupations of these immigrants were laundry workers and domestic servants. As early as 1872 Chinese were employed in the coal mines of the province and the Legislature was already considering the imposition of a poll tax on Chinese, the same proposition coming up later in the Dominion Parliament with the design of preventing the employment of Chinese labour in railway construction. A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government in 1884 to investigate Chinese immigration, and this commission recommended the imposition of a head tax of \$10 upon Chinese entering Canada, together with registration and special legislation regulating the entry of Chinese domestic servants. This led to the passage of legislation in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required, as a condition of entering Canada, to pay a head tax of \$50 each. On Jan. 1, 1901 (63-64 Vict., c. 32), this tax was increased to \$100, and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8), after another Royal Commission had reported on this matter, the head tax was further increased to \$500. This tax was paid by all Chinese immigrants except consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers. In spite of this restrictive legislation, the number of Chinese enumerated at the decennial censuses rose from 4,383 in 1881 to 17,312 in 1901, to 27,774 in 1911, to 39,587 in 1921 and 46,519 in 1931. Of this latter number, 43,051 were males and only 3,468 females. Over 58 p.c. of all the Chinese in Canada, *viz.*, 27,139 were residents of British Columbia.

16.—Record of Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1912-35, with Totals 1886-1900 and 1901-11.

Fiscal Year.	Paying Tax.	Exempt from Tax.	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted, Exempt from Tax.	Registrations for Leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	\$
Totals (1886 to 1900, inclusive).....	28,637	394	1.36	15,853	1,454,239
Totals (1901 to 1911, inclusive).....	25,160	3,655	12.69	29,409	6,147,260
1912.....	6,083	498	7.57	4,322	3,049,722
1913.....	7,078	367	4.93	3,742	3,549,242
1914.....	5,274	238	4.32	3,450	2,644,593
1915.....	1,155	103	8.19	4,373	588,124
1916.....	20	69	77.53	4,064	19,389
1917.....	272	121	30.78	3,312	140,487
1918.....	650	119	15.47	2,907	336,757
1919.....	4,066	267	6.16	3,244	2,069,669
1920.....	363	181	33.27	5,529	538,470
1921.....	885	1,550	63.66	6,807	474,332
1922.....	1,459	287	16.44	7,532	743,032
1923.....	652	59	8.30	6,682	434,557
1924.....	625	51	7.54	5,661	334,039
1925.....	—	—	—	5,992	308,659
1926.....	—	—	—	3,947	25,969
1927.....	—	—	—	5,987	14,844
1928.....	—	—	—	5,087	25,679
1929.....	2	1	33.33	5,480	30,795
1930.....	—	1	100.00	5,682	30,799
1931.....	—	—	—	5,783	28,846
1932.....	—	—	—	4,387	11,584
1933.....	—	1	100.00	3,625	9,152
1934.....	—	2	100.00	2,156	7,237
1935.....	—	—	—	2,103	6,506

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38),* limits the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to the following classes:

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at, any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada;

the last two classes are to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result of this legislation no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926 and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, none in 1930, 1931 or 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, and none in 1935.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada commenced about 1896, and a total of some 12,000 came in between then and 1900, but at the Census of 1901 the total number enumerated as domiciled in the Dominion was only 4,738; in 1911, 9,021; in 1921, 15,868; in 1931, 23,342—22,205 of these latter being domiciled in British Columbia. The immigration of Japanese was especially active in the fiscal years 1906 to 1908, in which three years a total of 11,565 entered the country. In 1908 an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to Canada. Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929, only 93 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1935.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by Table 15 to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of the Immigration Regulations, East Indian immigration has for years been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians, already permanently domiciled in other British countries, should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children. In the ten fiscal years 1926-35, only 544 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Expenditures on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1935 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 17.

*R.S.C. 1927, c. 95.

**17.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906,
and Mar. 31, 1907-35.**

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1885.....	423,861	1902.....	494,842	1919.....	1,112,079
1869.....	26,952	1886.....	257,355	1903.....	642,914	1920.....	1,388,185
1870.....	55,966	1887.....	341,236	1904.....	744,788	1921.....	1,688,961
1871.....	54,004	1888.....	244,789	1905.....	972,357	1922.....	2,052,371
1872.....	109,954	1889.....	202,499	1906.....	842,668	1923.....	1,987,745
1873.....	265,718	1890.....	110,092	1907 ¹	611,201	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1874.....	291,297	1891.....	181,045	1908.....	1,074,697	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1875.....	278,777	1892.....	177,605	1909.....	979,326	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1876.....	338,179	1893.....	180,677	1910.....	960,676	1927.....	2,338,992
1877.....	309,353	1894.....	202,235	1911.....	1,079,130	1928.....	2,704,688
1878.....	154,351	1895.....	195,653	1912.....	1,365,000	1929.....	2,631,967
1879.....	186,403	1896.....	120,199	1913.....	1,427,112	1930.....	2,757,331
1880.....	161,213	1897.....	127,438	1914.....	1,893,298	1931.....	2,255,249
1881.....	214,251	1898.....	261,195	1915.....	1,658,182	1932.....	1,873,006
1882.....	215,339	1899.....	255,879	1916.....	1,307,480	1933.....	1,406,031
1883.....	373,958	1900.....	434,563	1917.....	1,181,991	1934.....	1,155,314
1884.....	511,209	1901.....	444,730	1918.....	1,211,954	1935.....	1,066,869
Total.....						60,180,664	

¹ Nine months.
\$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

² Includes expenditures on British Empire Exhibition: 1924, \$649,882; 1925,

Emigration from Canada.—An important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against immigrants generally, but not against the Canadian born, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and thereby encouraging Canadians to enter that country. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while its seriousness was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but, until 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. The results are tabulated in Table 18.

Another circumstance which has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has, no doubt, been the practice of Europeans to enter Canada and declare themselves *bona fide* immigrants, with the real intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The tightening-up of the United States Regulations *re* persons entering the United States from Canada, and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem to have effectually met this situation.

Table 18 shows the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States for purposes of permanent residence and who returned to Canada during the period from April 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1935.

18.—Canadians Returned from the United States, calendar years 1924-35.

Calendar Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.	Calendar Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
1924 ¹	31,217	3,736	2,364	37,317	1930....	28,230	2,176	1,202	31,608
1925.....	33,774	3,658	2,555	39,987	1931....	18,503	1,135	714	20,352
1926.....	53,736	5,792	2,765	62,293	1932....	16,801	809	610	18,220
1927.....	36,838	3,560	1,680	42,078	1933....	9,330	457	422	10,209
1928.....	30,436	2,674	1,010	34,120	1934....	5,926	739	607	7,272
1929.....	27,328	2,265	886	30,479	1935....	4,961	632	785	6,378

¹ Nine months.

Official returns indicate that the movement of population between the two countries is now definitely toward Canada. According to the official returns of the United States Government, immigration to that country from Canada in the twelve months ended June 30, 1934, amounted to 5,751, while United States citizens returning from Canada to take up permanent residence in their own country amounted to another 5,976, a total outward movement of 11,727. In the same period the movement of immigrants from the United States to Canada amounted to 6,823 and that of returning Canadians to 7,534, a total inward movement of 14,357, or a net gain to Canada of 2,630 persons.

In the past four years there has also been considerable emigration from Canada to the British Isles. Table 19, taken from the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*, shows the movement of population between the United Kingdom and British North America from 1924 to 1934. Inasmuch as the movement between the British Isles and Newfoundland is negligible, the table may be taken as presenting a fair picture of immigrant and emigrant movement between Canada and the United Kingdom.

19.—Number of Passengers of British Nationality Changing Their Permanent Residence Between the United Kingdom and British North America, calendar years 1924-34.

(From the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*.)

Calendar Year.	Leaving U.K. for B.N.A.	Leaving B.N.A. for U.K.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) of Population to Canada.	Calendar Year.	Leaving U.K. for B.N.A.	Leaving B.N.A. for U.K.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) of Population to Canada.
1924.....	63,016	15,822	+47,194	1930.....	31,074	15,820	+15,254
1925.....	38,662	13,939	+24,723	1931.....	7,620	17,864	-10,244
1926.....	49,632	10,481	+39,151	1932.....	3,104	21,187	-18,083
1927.....	52,916	12,570	+40,346	1933.....	2,243	16,371	-14,128
1928.....	54,709	15,804	+38,905	1934.....	2,167	12,128	- 9,961
1929.....	65,558	12,294	+53,264				

In Table 20 will be found the number of transoceanic passengers entering Canada during the calendar years 1933 and 1934, by description and classes, with totals by classes for the years 1930 to 1932. Figures covering the fiscal years 1926 to 1934, will be found on p. 228 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

20.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, calendar years 1933 and 1934, with Totals for calendar years 1930-32.

NOTE.—Figures in this table cover transoceanic passengers only.

Calendar Year and Item.	Transoceanic Passengers.			
	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.	Totals.
Totals, 1930.....	6,064	14,458	30,479	51,001
Totals, 1931.....	5,170	10,281	26,741	42,192
Totals, 1932.....	5,333	9,314	27,285	41,932
CALENDAR YEAR 1933.				
Canadian born, returning.....	2,032	3,032	5,819	10,883
British born, returning.....	417	1,531	10,423	12,371
British naturalized, returning.....	205	391	1,524	2,120
Alien nationals, returning.....	53	119	1,860	2,032
Non-immigrant, tourist.....	1,262	2,466	3,338	7,066
" professional.....	5	47	27	79
" student.....	—	3	5	8
" theatrical.....	—	—	9	9
" in transit.....	983	843	638	2,464
" Diplomatic Corps.....	8	15	1	24
Totals, 1933.....	4,965	8,447	23,644	37,056
CALENDAR YEAR 1934.				
Canadian born, returning.....	2,278	3,087	5,905	11,270
British born, returning.....	457	1,637	10,536	12,630
British naturalized, returning.....	207	374	1,499	2,080
Alien nationals, returning.....	47	104	1,488	1,639
Non-immigrant, tourist.....	1,939	2,860	4,065	8,864
" professional.....	3	4	4	11
" student.....	—	—	—	—
" theatrical.....	12	—	—	12
" in transit.....	1,160	1,047	427	2,634
" Diplomatic Corps.....	—	6	4	10
Totals, 1934.....	6,103	9,119	23,928	39,150

Section 2.—Colonization Activities.

Contemporaneously with the sharp reduction in immigration disclosed by preceding tables, due to the policy of limiting immigration in accordance with the requirements of the country, a new and important development has occurred in the form of colonization activities within Canada. It was found that there were many families and individuals in the cities of the Dominion with farm experience who would now regard with favour the opportunity of an assured subsistence on the land. In many cases families were still in possession of some capital but were in fear of its gradual depletion through unemployment. In order to promote settlement of such families, co-ordination of the activities of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and branches of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways doing similar work was arranged and an active program of land settlement within the Dominion was undertaken. There was no suggestion of financial assistance. From Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1935, these activities resulted in the recorded placement in farm employment in Canada

of 38,951 single men, and in the settlement on farms of 17,739 families, all of this without any expenditure of public funds in the form of financial assistance to such settlers. On the basis of five persons to the family the total landward movement resulting from these activities represented 127,646 persons.

The colonization activities above described disclosed the fact that there were in the cities many families eager to gain a subsistence on the land who could not qualify for such settlement because of lack of capital. As a contribution toward relieving this situation the Dominion Government, in May, 1932, decided to bear a portion of the cost of settlement on the land of selected families who could qualify for such assistance in all localities where the province and municipality concerned were prepared to make a similar contribution, and an agreement to that effect was offered to each of the Provincial Governments. The stipulations of this agreement may be summarized as follows:—

The Dominion Government would contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustained relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between them.

It was stipulated that all families who might be assisted under the terms of this agreement should be residents of Canada and should be selected from those who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the selection of families to be made without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

The province was to be responsible for administration of relief settlement, including the location and inspection of suitable farms, and the selection of families who should be physically fit and qualified in other respects. Expenses of administration were to be paid by the province, and no part of the cost of administration and supervision was to be deducted from the maximum amount of \$600 set aside for subsistence and settlement of each family. Disbursements of funds to the families assisted were to be made by the province, which was required to set up an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National Railways.

Under this plan, in the period from June 1, 1932, to Sept. 30, 1935, a total of 4,226 families consisting of 22,190 persons have been settled on farms. Under the two plans above described, the total landward movement since October, 1930, has, therefore, exceeded 149,000 persons.

CHAPTER VII.—SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.*

Despite gains in most of the main branches of production, the total net value was about 2 p.c. less in 1933 than in the preceding year. The total net value of commodities produced, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various Branches, aggregated \$2,062,000,000 in 1933 against \$2,105,000,000 in the preceding year.

The further decline in manufacturing production was the main element in lowering the general total. Indeed, value added by the manufacturing process was less in 1933 than in any other year in the post-war period, declines having been pronounced from 1930 to 1932. The resumption of operations in the later part of 1933 was insufficient to raise the annual total above that of 1932, though the rate of decline in 1933 slackened greatly as compared with that recorded in immediately preceding years. Declines were also shown in construction, electric power and custom and repair. The other five branches of productive industry showed gains over 1932. The net production of agriculture and of forestry showed relatively moderate gains following five years of decline. The recovery in mineral production was one of the bright spots of the year and the values of fisheries and trapping reached higher levels. Thus all the branches of primary production except electric power showed increases, and the net value of primary production also showed a moderate gain.

The Definition of "Production".—The term "production" is used here in its popular acceptance, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.—in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (*a*) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and (*b*) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and the doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1933, the latest year for which complete statistics of production are available, amounted to \$270,278,276, street railway gross earnings to \$39,383,965, and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$65,330,685, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production". It may be further noted that, according to the Census of 1931, out of 3,927,591 persons of ten years of age and over recorded as gainfully occupied, 306,273 were engaged in transportation activities, 387,315 in trade, 92,317 in finance and 767,705 in service occupations. While 81,610 of the latter were engaged in custom and repair work, the value of which is included in the survey of production, the value of the "production" of the remaining 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons in the four occupational groups just mentioned would not appear to be included to any extent in the survey of production. Then, on the assumption that 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons whose production is not included in the survey were no less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than the remaining 2,455,591† gainfully occupied persons (of whom

*Revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

†This figure includes 169,263 gainfully occupied persons whose industries were not specified but who were mainly general labourers and office clerks. The products of the labour of these persons were probably mainly included in the survey of production, but here it is assumed that they were all so included.

they amounted to practically 60 p.c.), about two-thirds should be added to our total net production to arrive at an estimate of the grand total value of the "production" of all gainfully occupied Canadians. Since the net value of production of commodities as stated in the survey was \$2,062,000,000 in 1933, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada in the same year may be estimated at \$3,340,000,000 in round figures. (See the item "Income, National" in the Index of this volume).

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the production process. The "net" figures, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufactures, though eliminations were also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries, as, for example, seed in the case of field crops, and feed in the case of farm animals. The deductions made herein are strictly those of materials which may be regarded as made over into the products recorded. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter include.

Difficulties in Differentiating between the Branches of Production.—A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production" as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the productive process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the productive process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view. In the summing up, production in such industries is regarded as primary production and also as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated in the grand totals.

Branches of Production.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

Agriculture.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and the butter, etc., made on the farm.

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of sawmills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.—The item of fur production is limited to wild-life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild-life output the production of pelts on fur farms, which is included in the total for "agriculture".

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production many items are included that are also allocated to "manufactures". Considerable overlapping exists

as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

Total Manufactures.—The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", *viz.*, dairy factories, fish-canning and -curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, certain mineral industries and electric power. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as shown in the tables. The figures given for total manufactures are inclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for total manufactures and for the other eight divisions, and deducting the amount of duplication between manufactures and the primary industries.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1933.

Confining our analysis to the net production of commodities, it is observed that as the turning-point of the depression was reached in the early months of 1933 a majority of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. The net value of agricultural production showed a gain of 2.8 p.c. and increases were shown for forestry, fishing and trapping. The gain of nearly 16 p.c. in mineral production was outstanding. The decline in the net value of production of the power industry was 8.5 p.c. despite a gain in the quantity of production from 16,052,000,000 k.w.h. to 17,339,000,000 k.w.h. The primary industries fared relatively better than the secondary, an increase of 4.0 p.c. in the former contrasting with a decline of 6.0 p.c. in the latter.

The decline in the value of the output of manufacturing, after deducting the cost of raw materials, was limited to 4.5 p.c. The operations of the construction industry were at a record low level for the post-war period, the value of contracts showing a decline of 26.8 p.c. from 1932.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.—Owing to the increase in agricultural revenue in 1933, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 107.0 p.c. in 1932, decreased to 92.0 p.c. in 1933. Agricultural production in 1933 represented 28.2 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the total value added by the manufacturing processes was 54.2 p.c. of the total net production. However, a number of industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 41.3 p.c. of the total net production. Mining held third place in 1933 with a percentage of 10.7. Forestry was in fourth place, with a percentage of 6.7, followed by electric power with a percentage of 5.7. The construction group in 1933 had an output of 3.1 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages, in 1933, of 2.6, 1.3 and 0.4, respectively.

A summary of gross and net value of production is given by industries for the years from 1929 to 1933 in Table 1; a detailed itemized statement of the net value of production in 1931, 1932 and 1933, is given in Table 2.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1929-33.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1929.	1930. ^a	1931. ^a	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ¹	1,729,821,129	1,313,541,659	883,820,884	818,549,921	890,164,311
Forestry.....	495,592,847	440,352,351	288,674,002	195,025,352	197,325,273
Fisheries.....	70,580,223	63,743,353	39,654,811	33,665,822	35,736,596
Trapping.....	16,356,447	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527
Mining ²	352,266,692	325,184,050	276,365,319	228,948,172	264,737,816
Electric power.....	157,499,385	164,833,913	163,321,565	171,630,682	161,411,308
Totals, Primary Production.	2,822,116,723	2,317,531,281	1,660,581,543	1,454,937,970	1,556,633,831
Construction.....	594,144,825	456,995,000	315,482,000	132,872,400	97,289,800
Custom and repair ³	143,877,000	123,000,000	97,000,000	78,000,000	72,186,994
Manufactures ⁴	4,063,987,279	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847
Totals, Secondary Production	4,802,009,104	4,008,965,628	3,110,943,862	2,337,066,955	2,256,324,641
Grand Totals.....	6,846,171,400	5,569,058,583	4,161,500,325	3,366,510,562	3,375,542,379

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1929.	1930. ^a	1931. ^a	1932.	1933.	P.C. of Net Value of Production, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Agriculture.....	1,034,129,824	725,969,743	610,261,299	565,417,704	581,316,218	28.18
Forestry.....	337,649,078	303,145,169	200,650,269	133,401,946	138,590,182	6.72
Fisheries.....	53,518,521	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,558,053	1.34
Trapping.....	16,356,447	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527	0.35
Mining.....	310,850,246	279,873,578	228,029,018	191,228,225	221,495,253	10.74
Electric power.....	122,883,446	126,038,145	122,310,730	128,420,233	117,532,081	5.70
Totals, Primary Production.....	1,875,387,562	1,492,706,806	1,200,513,584	1,051,543,238	1,093,750,314	53.03
Construction.....	386,709,398	297,046,750	205,063,300	86,367,060	63,238,370	3.07
Custom and repair ³	99,618,000	85,200,000	71,000,000	57,000,000	53,571,142	2.60
Manufactures ⁴	1,997,350,365	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273	54.19 ⁵
Totals, Secondary Production.....	2,483,677,763	2,144,233,476	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932	1,234,468,785	59.86⁵
Grand Totals....	3,916,609,211	3,183,924,735	2,572,273,201	2,104,908,301	2,062,311,524	100.00

¹ The gross values of agricultural production here exceed those given in Chapter VIII, Agricultural Statistics of this edition of the Year Book, by the amounts paid to patrons of dairy factories for milk and cream.

² Gross values comprise the mineral production, as shown in Chapter XII, Table 1, plus the value of ores and other raw materials of the smelting industry.

³ Statistics of custom and repair industries were not collected after 1922, and the totals for that year were repeated in 1923 and 1924. The totals for 1926 to 1933 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.

⁴ The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp-mills, fish-canning and -curing, electric power and certain mineral industries also included under other headings. This duplication, amounting in 1929 to a gross of \$777,954,427 and a net of \$412,456,114, in 1930 to a gross of \$757,438,326 and a net of \$453,015,547, in 1931 to a gross of \$610,025,080 and a net of \$378,885,534, in 1932 to a gross of \$425,494,363 and a net of \$260,227,869, and in 1933 to a gross of \$437,416,093 and a net of \$265,907,575, is eliminated from the grand totals.

⁵ The proportion of manufactures, freed from all duplication (as explained in footnote 4) to the grand total of net production was 41.30 p.c., and, under like conditions, the proportion of all secondary production to the grand total of net production was 46.97.

^a Figures for 1930 and 1931 were revised in accordance with the findings of the Census of 1931.

2.—Detailed Itemized Statement of the Net Values of Production in Canada during 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Classification.	Net Production.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$
PRIMARY PRODUCTION.			
Agriculture—			
Totals, Agricultural Production.....	610,261,299 ¹	565,417,704	581,316,218
Forestry—			
Logs and bolts.....	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381
Pulpwood.....	51,973,243	30,627,632	33,213,973
Railway ties.....	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750
All other forest products.....	52,117,314	42,095,197	36,030,038
Totals, Forestry Operations.....	141,123,930	92,106,252	93,773,142
Sawmill products.....	25,390,219	15,101,071	16,567,347
Pulp-mill products.....	34,136,120	26,194,623	28,249,693
Totals, Milling Operations.....	59,526,339	41,295,694	44,817,040
Totals, Forestry Production.....	200,650,269	133,401,946	138,590,182
Fisheries—			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen.....	9,245,309	7,351,920	8,059,388
Sales to canning and curing establishments.....	9,137,505	7,708,713	8,178,543
Fish domestically cured.....	2,445,104	1,921,064	2,118,342
Fish-canning and -curing establishments (values added) ..	9,689,388	8,975,412	9,201,780
Totals, Fisheries Production.....	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,558,053
Trapping—			
Fur production (wild life).....	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527
Mineral Production—			
Smelting.....	50,229,454	38,722,129	57,318,734
Other metallies.....	68,294,985	73,319,634	89,696,859
Fuels.....	54,453,143	49,047,342	47,778,436
Salt.....	1,904,149	1,947,551	1,939,874
Other non-metallies.....	8,988,992	5,793,286	8,064,663
Clay products.....	7,841,288	3,650,218	2,262,835
Cement.....	15,826,243	6,930,721	4,536,935
Lime.....	2,764,415	2,394,537	2,432,306
Other structural materials.....	17,726,349	9,422,807	7,464,611
Totals, Mineral Production.....	228,029,018	191,228,225	221,495,253
Electric light and power ²	122,310,730	128,420,233	117,532,081
Totals, Primary Production.....	1,128,444,285	1,051,543,238	1,093,750,314
SECONDARY PRODUCTION.			
Construction.....	205,063,300	86,367,060	63,238,370
Custom and repair.....	71,000,000	57,000,000	53,571,142
Manufactures—			
Vegetable products.....	274,474,901	211,600,763	197,606,784
Animal products.....	106,059,948	95,623,235	91,638,262
Textiles.....	163,967,295	144,942,998	150,130,741
Wood and paper.....	291,858,015	227,251,810	207,175,377
Iron and steel.....	203,970,382	123,542,436	114,256,055
Non-ferrous metals.....	116,519,624	84,176,377	92,774,996
Non-metallic minerals.....	102,486,140	73,407,459	70,077,465
Chemicals.....	64,745,355	60,002,845	58,548,907
Miscellaneous, including central electric stations.....	150,500,191	149,677,949	135,450,686
Totals, Manufactures ³	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273
Totals, Secondary Production.....	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932	1,234,468,785
Grand Totals.....	2,572,273,201 ¹	2,104,908,301	2,062,311,524

¹ Figures have been revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² This item is exclusive of duplication involved in purchases of power by reporting companies.

³ The item "total manufactures" includes the following industries, also shown under other heads, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand totals:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Dairy factories.....	34,926,701	30,446,292	28,647,736
Sawnmills and pulp-mills.....	136,176,495	41,295,694	44,817,040
Fish-canning and -curing.....	6,906,059	6,420,494	6,420,034
Mineral industries.....	78,565,549	53,645,156	68,490,684
Electric power.....	122,310,730	128,420,233	117,532,081
Totals.....	378,885,534	260,227,869	265,907,575
Totals, Manufactures (duplication eliminated).....	1,095,696,317	909,998,003	851,751,698

Section 2.—The Provincial Distribution of Production.

The net production of the Maritime Provinces recovered slightly in 1933 from the low level of the preceding year. The maximum point of the 12-year period ended in 1933, was reached in 1928. The high level of production in that year was followed by four years of decline. Nova Scotia in the post-war period was susceptible to cyclical influences to a greater extent than New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

The expansion in the net production of Ontario was continuous from 1921 to 1929, the total net value in the latter year being \$1,658,000,000. This compares with \$1,116,000,000 in 1921, a gain of 48·6 p.c. during the nine years. The total in 1933 was \$886,500,000, a gain of 0·2 p.c. from 1932. Industrial revenues in Quebec made very slight progress toward recovery from 1921 to 1924, but in other respects the curve of values of net production showed close correlation with that of Ontario. The total in 1933 was \$531,200,000 compared with \$557,700,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 4·7 p.c.

The Prairie Provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, were favoured from 1925 to 1928 with excellent grain crops and relatively profitable prices. From 1929 to 1933 yields were not so bountiful and drastic declines were shown in agricultural prices. The net value of production in the three provinces reached high levels from 1925 to 1928. Subsequent to that period the decline was well defined, and the total production in 1933, at \$346,900,000, was 7·6 p.c. lower than in the preceding year. The dependence on the grain crop was a factor during recent years in the wide fluctuation in the value of net production in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The steady advance shown in British Columbia during the long cycle from 1922 to 1929 was reversed in following years. The gain, however, in 1933 from the preceding year was nearly 7 p.c.

Comparison of 1933 and 1932 by Provinces.—Four of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1933 over the preceding year. A slight increase was shown in the output of the Maritime Provinces, due to gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The latter recorded a gain of nearly 4 p.c., while Prince Edward Island scored with an increase of more than 14 p.c. The decline in New Brunswick was 7·5 p.c.

Showing a reversal of the downward trend apparent for three years, the net production of Ontario showed a slight gain in 1933. The decline in Quebec on the other hand, was 4·7 p.c. Further declines were shown in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the economic area being down 7·6 p.c. The gain in British Columbia was nearly 7 p.c.

The values of gross and net production are given by provinces for the years 1929 to 1933 in Table 3.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-33.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Province.	1929.	1930. ¹	1931.	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	32,807,542	25,062,519	17,278,144	15,943,467	17,447,324
Nova Scotia.....	199,016,575	171,754,197	136,853,405	102,795,156	109,724,555
New Brunswick.....	141,493,983	125,424,481	100,055,694	84,667,778	81,942,674
Quebec.....	1,770,707,007	1,476,554,451	1,146,624,391 ¹	919,858,072	890,881,668
Ontario.....	2,999,318,714	2,450,074,078	1,832,254,080	1,459,572,816	1,491,873,834
Manitoba.....	342,731,190	271,141,256	189,685,515	164,911,278	166,727,298
Saskatchewan.....	432,316,508	293,119,731	173,336,852	172,862,819	161,805,633
Alberta.....	409,642,138	330,271,695	255,519,947	214,177,072	207,770,454
British Columbia.....	512,628,119	421,191,045	295,592,071	228,558,264	244,042,986
Yukon.....	5,509,564	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840	3,325,953
Canada.....	6,846,171,400	5,569,058,583	4,161,500,325¹	3,366,510,562	3,375,542,379

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-33—concluded.

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Province.	1929.	1930. ¹	1931. ¹	1932.	1933.	Percentage of Total Net Value in 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
P.E. Island.....	23,452,390	16,261,118	11,216,602	10,264,666	11,725,908	0.57
Nova Scotia.....	129,380,194	111,890,720	93,372,826	70,917,559	73,602,044	3.57
New Brunswick...	87,382,143	77,174,589	62,599,844	54,063,723	50,036,128	2.43
Quebec.....	1,049,515,828	868,327,349	693,565,207	557,659,517	531,203,671	25.76
Ontario.....	1,658,395,781	1,380,359,865	1,093,316,853	884,801,710	886,521,242	42.98
Manitoba.....	185,231,376	140,137,105	121,418,724	100,453,108	98,801,770	4.79
Saskatchewan.....	238,781,959	131,097,319	110,558,350	117,858,748	102,584,743	4.97
Alberta.....	237,493,962	185,032,449	187,019,646	157,015,824	145,507,280	7.06
British Columbia.	331,466,014	269,179,091	194,944,923	148,689,806	159,002,785	7.71
Yukon.....	5,509,564	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840	3,325,953	0.16
Canada.....	3,946,609,211	3,183,924,735	2,572,273,201	2,104,908,301	2,062,311,524	100.00

¹ Revised in accordance with the findings of the Census of 1931.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1933.—Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of wealth, producing 42.98 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 42.04 p.c. in 1932. Quebec followed with an output of 25.76 p.c. against 26.49 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia displaced Alberta for third place, the contribution of the former in 1933 being 7.71 p.c. compared with 7.06 p.c. for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1933.

Maritime Provinces.—Considered as an economic unit, the principal industry in the Maritimes during 1933 was manufacturing, which accounted for 39.4 p.c. of the total net production. Agriculture followed with 27.8 p.c., while mining comprised 14.1 p.c. and forestry 13.7 p.c. Fisheries produced 7.3 p.c. of the net total. Electric power, construction, custom and repair, and trapping showed 5.8 p.c., 3.5 p.c., 2.1 p.c. and 0.25 p.c., respectively.

Quebec.—As usual, the value of the products derived from manufactures in Quebec was far greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, exclusive of the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries contributed 52.1 p.c., while all manufactures on the same base contributed 67.8 p.c. Agriculture with 18.0 p.c., forestry 9.6 p.c., electric power 8.4 p.c., occupied second, third and fourth places. Mining increased to 5.3 p.c., as compared with 4.6 p.c. for 1932, while construction was relatively less at 4.0 p.c. as compared with 6.1 p.c. for 1932.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing production in Ontario in 1933, less duplication, was 49.6 p.c. of the total or \$440,000,000, compared with 23.7 p.c. for agriculture. Mining was third, as in 1932, but advanced from 9.7 p.c. of the net total in 1932 to 12.4 p.c. in 1933. Electric power with 4.6 p.c., forestry with 3.7 p.c., construction with 3.1 p.c., followed in order. About 52 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the Dominion was contributed by Ontario and 36 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from that province.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture contributed 61.3 p.c. of the value of net production of the Prairie Provinces in 1933. Manufacturing, which has been advancing steadily in the past decade, made up 25.6 p.c. of the total. Mining with 9.0 p.c. and electric power with 4.3 p.c. followed in order. In *Manitoba* agriculture made

up 41.1 p.c. of total production, manufactures 33.4 p.c., mining 9.1 p.c., and electric power 6.3 p.c. In *Saskatchewan* agriculture contributed 75.9 p.c., manufactures 9.9 p.c. and electric power 4.1 p.c. In *Alberta*, agriculture yielded 64.6 p.c. of the total, mining 13.5 p.c., manufactures 12.3 p.c. and electric power 3.1 p.c.

British Columbia.—The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1933 was \$75,200,000, or 47.3 p.c. of all net production, but nearly half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. Manufactures, eliminating this duplication, comprised 25.1 p.c. of the net output of the province. Mining was next in importance with 19.4 p.c., while forestry with 18.6 p.c., agriculture with 16.0 p.c., and fisheries with 7.6 p.c. followed in the order named.

Details showing the gross and net values of production, by industries, in the various provinces in 1933, together with percentages, are given in Tables 4 and 5.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1933.

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	13,287,885	27,325,668	22,010,724	155,152,737	326,023,995
Forestry.....	606,846	8,854,156	16,142,684	71,245,131	47,937,282
Fisheries.....	1,183,498	8,055,737	3,725,811	2,437,972	2,089,842
Trapping.....	2,208	243,945	85,821	936,047	1,578,255
Mining.....	—	16,966,183	2,107,682	46,969,047	125,366,136
Electric power.....	275,205	5,386,176	3,915,249	50,706,933	70,099,410
Construction.....	386,900	2,880,800	3,951,000	32,539,200	42,573,400
Custom and repair.....	179,633	2,065,684	1,244,701	13,971,495	30,456,902
Manufactures ¹	3,077,817	52,901,937	44,826,347	653,066,534	1,005,233,502
Totals.....	17,447,324	109,724,555	81,942,674	890,881,668	1,491,873,834
Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	63,784,112	119,145,066	126,852,810	36,581,314	—
Forestry.....	2,166,478	2,086,426	3,267,908	45,018,362	—
Fisheries.....	1,076,136	186,417	144,518	16,819,565	17,100
Trapping.....	712,445	1,089,322	791,458	583,225	1,235,801 ²
Mining.....	11,037,161	2,700,781	19,702,953	37,814,821	2,073,052
Electric power.....	7,662,021	5,038,559	5,239,149	13,088,606	—
Construction.....	2,138,000	775,200	2,825,900	9,219,400	—
Custom and repair.....	6,723,665	5,301,453	5,413,923	6,829,538	—
Manufactures ¹	91,408,441	36,199,608	54,642,706	145,490,955	—
Totals.....	166,727,298	161,805,633	207,770,454	244,042,986	3,325,953

NET PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	8,804,092	17,081,729	11,776,205	95,850,045	209,823,101
Forestry.....	549,296	6,677,213	11,261,576	50,939,700	32,841,016
Fisheries.....	842,345	6,010,601	3,061,152	2,128,471	2,089,842
Trapping.....	2,208	243,945	85,821	936,047	1,578,255
Mining.....	—	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021
Electric power.....	274,658	4,463,944	3,153,348	44,519,739	40,316,738
Construction.....	251,485	1,872,520	2,568,150	21,150,480	27,672,710
Custom and repair.....	168,791	1,468,023	1,171,457	10,961,985	22,183,262
Manufactures ¹	1,485,516	27,499,505	24,354,723	360,115,939	540,126,918
Totals.....	11,725,908	73,602,044	50,036,128	531,203,671	886,521,242

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 211.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1933—concluded.

NET PRODUCTION—concluded.

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	40,648,623	77,840,418	93,990,967	25,501,038	—
Forestry.....	1,876,484	1,972,069	2,982,460	29,493,368	—
Fisheries.....	1,076,136	186,417	144,518	12,001,471	17,100
Trapping.....	712,445	1,089,322	791,458	583,225	1,235,801 ²
Mining.....	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504	2,073,052
Electric power.....	6,207,956	4,236,991	4,465,926	9,892,781	—
Construction.....	1,389,700	503,880	1,836,835	5,992,610	—
Custom and repair.....	4,863,567	4,143,935	3,708,377	4,901,745	—
Manufactures ¹	46,711,175	17,034,689	25,137,551	75,193,257	—
Totals.....	98,801,770	102,584,743	145,507,280	159,002,785	3,325,953

¹The figures for "manufactures" involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the totals for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces: Prince Edward Island, gross \$1,552,668, net \$652,483; Nova Scotia, gross \$14,955,731, net \$8,681,619; New Brunswick, gross \$16,067,345, net \$9,503,986; Quebec, gross \$136,143,428, net \$83,537,217; Ontario, gross \$159,484,890, net \$100,315,621; Manitoba, gross \$19,981,161, net \$13,711,267; Saskatchewan, gross \$10,717,199, net \$6,900,403; Alberta, gross \$11,110,871, net \$7,253,765; British Columbia, gross \$67,402,800, net \$35,351,214.

²Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

5.—Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1933.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	75.10	23.21	23.54	18.04	23.67
Forestry.....	4.68	9.07	22.51	9.59	3.70
Fisheries.....	7.18	8.17	6.12	0.40	0.24
Trapping.....	.02	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.18
Mining.....	—	23.05	4.21	5.30	12.43
Electric power.....	2.34	6.07	6.30	8.38	4.55
Construction.....	2.14	2.54	5.13	3.98	3.12
Custom and repair.....	1.44	1.99	2.34	2.06	2.50
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	7.10	25.57	29.68	52.07	49.61
Totals.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production).....	12.67	37.36	48.67	67.79	60.93

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	41.14	75.89	64.60	16.04	—	28.18
Forestry.....	1.90	1.92	2.05	18.55	—	6.72
Fisheries.....	1.09	0.18	0.10	7.55	0.51	1.34
Trapping.....	0.72	1.06	0.54	0.37	37.16 ¹	0.35
Mining.....	9.14	2.41	13.54	19.37	62.33	10.74
Electric power.....	6.28	4.13	3.07	6.22	—	5.70
Construction.....	1.41	0.49	1.26	3.77	—	3.07
Custom and repair.....	4.92	4.04	2.55	3.08	—	2.60
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	33.40	9.88	12.29	25.05	—	41.30
Totals.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production).....	47.28	16.61	17.28	47.29	—	54.19

¹Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief single industry of the Canadian people, employing, in 1931, 28·7 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population and 33·9 p.c. or over one-third of the gainfully occupied males. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products in raw or manufactured form constitute a very large percentage of Canadian exports. For a statement of the occupied and the available agricultural lands in Canada, see p. 38 of this volume.

This chapter of the present volume contains a statement of current governmental activities in connection with agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. This is followed by statistics of agriculture, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, dairying, fur farming, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices, miscellaneous, and, since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, a review of world statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained, on pp. 186-191, an article on the "Development of Agriculture in Canada", by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. To this the interested reader is referred.

Section 1.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.*

It is provided in Section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture, with Ministers of Agriculture at their heads, both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in two provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the Dominion Department follows as Subsection 1 and of the Provincial Departments as Subsection 2.

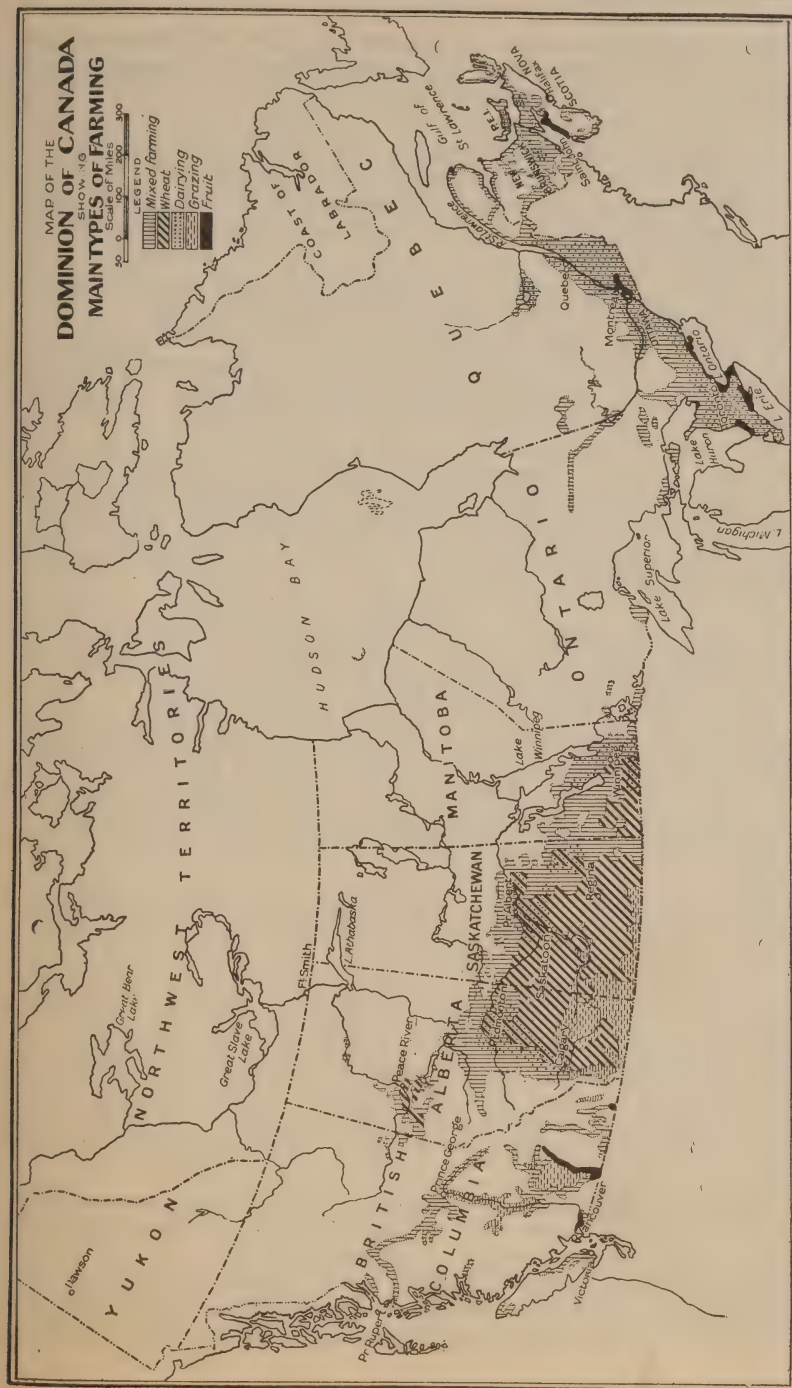
Subsection 1.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture.†

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was constituted in 1868 under authority of 31 Vict., c. 53, with numerous functions that were by no means purely agricultural, including: (1) agriculture; (2) immigration and emigration; (3) public health and quarantine; (4) the marine and immigrant hospital at Quebec; (5) arts and manufactures; (6) the census, statistics and the registration of statistics; (7) patents of invention; (8) copyright; (9) industrial designs and trade marks.

In the course of time the purely agricultural work of the Department came to demand greater attention; the non-agricultural functions were one by one entrusted to other Departments of the Government, while specialization became the order of the day within the Department of Agriculture itself. At the present time it

* This section, with the exception of Subsection 2, has been revised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The information in Subsection 2 was checked by the various provincial authorities.

† For the Acts of Parliament administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, see in the index "Acts of Parliament administered by Dominion Government Departments". For the publications of the Department, covering a wide field of information, see in the index the entry "Publications of Dominion Departments".



MAIN TYPES OF FARMING IN CANADA.

includes the following Branches: (1) Experimental Farms; (2) Dairy and Cold Storage; (3) Health of Animals; (4) Live Stock; (5) Seed; (6) Entomological; (7) Fruit; (8) Agricultural Economics; (9) Publicity and Extension; and the Departmental Library.

The Dominion Experimental Farms.—The Dominion Experimental Farms Branch comprises the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, twenty-five branch farms and stations, seven sub-stations and several stations which carry on special work. A list of Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations was given at p. 247 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the headquarters of the system, are located the office of the Director and thirteen Divisions, each under the control of a Divisional Chief. Briefly the main lines of work are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—Demonstrational, experimental and research work in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of farm animals and in the handling of live-stock products on the farm constitute the chief activities.

Bacteriology.—Problems of milk sanitation, soil fertility and food spoilage receive major attention. Bacteriological examinations of water, milk, foods and feeding stuffs and soils and the preparation and distribution to farmers of cultures of legume bacteria for seed inoculation are other phases of this Division's work. It also conducts research in co-operation with other Divisions on problems having a bacteriological bearing.

Bees.—This Division conducts experiments in breeding, swarm control, wintering, colony manipulation and other phases of practical beekeeping. It also makes extensive studies relating to the keeping qualities of honey, fermentation, and honey storage, as well as inspecting honey for the export market.

Botany.—The Botanical Service comprises a central laboratory at Ottawa for the study of general problems in economic botany and plant diseases, and ten branch laboratories in the various provinces for the study of special and local problems. Major lines of work include the study of cereal diseases, fruit diseases and the inspection and certification of potatoes for seed. The Division also conducts a Dominion-wide weed survey and supervises the importation of plants and plant products.

Cereals.—The primary function of this Division is the production of superior varieties of the commonly grown grains by a process of breeding and selection. The most important problem at the present time is the development of a variety of hard red spring wheat resistant to stem rust. Efforts in this direction are centred largely at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. Some of the many other activities of this Division are the investigation of varieties of grain for which a licence has been requested in accordance with the Canada Seed Act, the encouragement of the use of good seed of adapted varieties, the conducting of verification tests to determine the genuineness and purity of seed stocks and the investigation of special problems which have a bearing on cereal breeding and development work.

Chemistry.—Investigational and research work toward the solution of problems affecting Canadian agriculture and direct assistance to farmers and others are the two chief phases of work of this Division. Chemical examination of food products, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers and well waters and studies in cereal chemistry, animal nutrition and pasturage are a few of the Division's many activities. It also renders chemical assistance to other branches of the Government Service.

Economic Fibre Plants.—Extensive field and mill experiments are carried out by this Division at the Central Experimental Farm and on several of the branch farms. The Division also renders valuable marketing services to Canadian flax growers by serving as a medium for trade in flax seed with Ireland.

Field Husbandry.—This Division conducts experiments in order to learn the most efficient methods of preparing land and seeding and harvesting farm crops. Investigations are in progress on crop rotations, manures and fertilizers, weed control and eradication, drainage, irrigation, farm machinery, cost of production of crops and on methods of conserving and utilizing soil moisture in the Prairie Provinces.

Forage Plants.—This Division is concerned chiefly with the introduction and testing of new species, the improvement of forage plants by breeding and selection, the technique of seed production, pasture studies, variety testing, range investigations and turf grass experiments. At the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory at Saskatoon, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, special attention is being given to the development of early-maturing, hardy and drought-resistant strains of herbage plants adapted to the Prairie Provinces.

Horticulture.—This Division deals with problems of fruit growing, vegetable gardening and ornamental plants. The work includes the breeding of new and better varieties, studies in plant nutrition, cider making, dehydration, the production of foundation and *élite* stock vegetable seed, purity tests of vegetables and cold storage experiments. The Division also co-operates with farmers in orchard experiments and in blueberry and cranberry investigations.

Illustration Stations.—The 224 illustration stations supervised by this Division are located throughout the Dominion primarily in newly-settled agricultural communities and serve as connecting links between the Experimental Farms and the farmers of Canada. Chiefly concerned with problems relating to crop and livestock production these stations encourage the development and maintenance of suitable home surroundings and adequate buildings. They also act as centres for the production of seed of the most suitable varieties.

Poultry.—This Division conducts experimental work in the various branches of poultry husbandry including breeding, housing, incubation, brooding, rearing, nutrition and the preparation of poultry products for the market. It also conducts the Canadian National Egg Laying Contests and in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch carries on experiments in the control and eradication of poultry diseases.

Tobacco.—This Division is concerned with investigational and research work in connection with the development of the Canadian tobacco industry. Its activities embrace plant breeding, conducting of variety tests, the investigation of cultural methods, research on problems of fertilizers and soils, the study of harvesting and curing methods and the control of diseases and insects. A close co-operative relationship has been developed with the Department of Trade and Commerce with a view to opening up new outlets for Canadian leaf. The Division is also represented on various joint committees consisting of Dominion and Provincial officials, growers and members of the trade, the purpose of these committees being to further the interests of the industry.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch.—The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch is organized into four Divisions and one Service as follows: "Administration", "Dairy Markets and Cold Storage", "Dairy Produce" and "Dairy Research" Divisions and a Service dealing with "Milk Utilization".

Administrative Division.—The Administrative Division maintains general supervision of all the activities of the Branch, attends to general correspondence and keeps in touch with the development of the dairying industry throughout the world.

Division of Dairy Markets and Cold Storage—Iced Car Services and Iced Car and Cargo Inspection.—Through arrangement with the different railway companies iced refrigerator cars are operated during the summer season for the transportation of butter, cheese and eggs to Montreal, Quebec and Toronto. Under the arrangement, shippers of dairy produce are provided at l.c.l. rates with "pick-up" refrigerator-car services. Refrigerator-car inspectors are maintained at Montreal, Quebec and Toronto to inspect the cars on arrival at destination.

Dairy Market Intelligence Service.—A weekly market report is issued from April until the close of the year giving a review of the dairy markets at Montreal, Toronto and New York. Prepaid telegrams are sent twice weekly to provincial dairy officials and collect telegrams are sent to anyone desiring to receive them. A monthly Dairy News Letter is published containing general information pertaining to dairying throughout the world.

Cold Storage Warehouse Subsidies.—The administration of the Cold Storage Act, 1907, is assigned to this Branch. The Government may enter into contracts with persons or firms for the payment of subsidies amounting to 30 p.c. of the cost of construction of public cold-storage warehouses. A monthly Cold Storage News Letter is issued containing a review of latest developments in cold-storage problems.

Supervision of Establishments Manufacturing Concentrated Milk.—The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch administers the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act pertaining to the manufacture, importation and sale of concentrated milk products.

Division of Dairy Produce.—To this Division is assigned the grading of butter and cheese and the inspection service under the Dairy Industry Act. Graders are located in all the provinces where there is sufficient work to warrant the service. Grading certificates, which are recognized as a basis of trading, are issued to buyers and manufacturers. Inspection services are maintained throughout the Dominion to enforce the laws surrounding the manufacture, marking and sale of butter and cheese in Canada.

Division of Dairy Research.—The function of this Division is to study the defects in the quality of dairy products in order to suggest how these defects may be remedied.

Milk Utilization Service.—The work of this Service is to promote the consumption of dairy products by stressing the value of milk and its products in the diet.

The activities of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch are such as to promote contact with manufacturers and dealers in dairy products rather than to bring the officers in direct touch with the farmers, but all the work of the Branch is designed to assist the farmer.

The Health of Animals Branch.—The Health of Animals Branch constitutes the veterinary sanitary organization of the Dominion, with a complement of approximately 560 full time employees. Its headquarters are at Ottawa and branch offices are maintained in each province with veterinary officers in charge. There are three co-operating Divisions, the Contagious Diseases Division, that of Meat Inspection and the Pathological Division.

The essential function of this Branch is the protection of the live-stock industry and the export trade, and its activities are directed along educational, research and regulatory lines. Through the co-ordination of the three co-operating divisions of this organization, Canadian live stock has not been exposed to epizootics for many years and the live-stock industry of the Dominion has been adequately protected from invasions of foreign plagues. The more serious diseases, such as cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease, have not at any time occurred among Canadian herds or flocks.

The favourable state of the health of Canadian live stock has enabled the veterinary field staff to concentrate its efforts upon the control of bovine tuberculosis and this work has reached large proportions.

The Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the Regulations passed thereunder provide the necessary authority for the protection of the live stock of the country from diseases having a tendency to assume epizootic proportions not only by guarding against their introduction from abroad but by preventing the spread of infection at any time it exists among Canadian herds or flocks.

Under the Meat and Canned Foods Act, regulations are applied to all inter-provincial and export shipments of meats and meat food products, as well as to those which may be imported. The slaughter of animals and the preparation and handling of meats and meat food products in abattoirs engaged in interprovincial and export trade in the Dominion are under the constant supervision of full-time salaried veterinary officers located in the plants and a system of ante- and post-mortem inspection is maintained. This service is rendered to prevent diseased or otherwise dangerous meats from entering consuming channels, to ensure that the preparation and handling of these products conform with modern sanitary views, to prevent the use of harmful dyes, preservatives and chemicals, to enforce correct and honest labelling and to ensure that the meats and meat food products are sound, wholesome and fit for human consumption.

The Pathological Division is maintained for the investigation of problems of a special nature and the conduct of research, the manufacture of biological products and diagnostic agents, and general laboratory services. Laboratories are maintained at Hull, Que., the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Lethbridge, Alta., and Saanichton, B.C.

The Live Stock Branch.—The activities of the Live Stock Branch are centred on policies designed to encourage the production and marketing of the best types and qualities of commercial live stock. The Branch administers the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, and the Live Stock Pedigree Act.

The Branch is under the supervision of the Live Stock Commissioner, and the work is discharged through three main channels: Field Services, Market Services, and Poultry Services.

The Field Services, under authority of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, implement the grading policies, which embrace the grading of bacon for export, the branding of beef for the domestic trade, and the grading of the Canadian wool crop.

Breeding stock credentials are secured through the Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle, Advanced Registry for Pure Bred Sires, and Advanced Registry for Pure Bred Swine. Sire assistance is provided through the medium of the Bull Loaning Policy, the distribution of breeding stock, and the Transportation Policy. Feeding projects embrace assistance to eastern farmers and the fattening

of western lambs, and also various competitions such as those for bacon litters. Junior calf clubs, boys' and girls' sheep clubs, and joint swine clubs are part of the regular Field Services.

The Breeding Club Policy provides Dominion assistance to horse breeding, through grants to organized clubs making use of sound, pure-bred stallions. Dominion assistance in the five eastern provinces provides premiums to owners of pure-bred stallions which pass the necessary inspection. Breeding stations make available the services of high-class stallions of thoroughbred and hunter types producing the type of horse in demand for remounts at home and abroad.

The Market Services administer the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act in respect to public stockyards, and function to maintain fair trading practices and maximum trading facilities.

The Markets Intelligence Service represents the official source of information on supply and demand of commercial live stock and is a branch of the Market Services.

The Hog Grading Service secures quality payment for hogs under official grades. This has improved the type and quality of Canadian pigs and bacon, and has greatly aided in the expansion of our trade in pig products with the United Kingdom.

The Poultry Services stimulate the industry through the system of egg inspection, the application of standards of quality to the export, import, and domestic trade, the payment for eggs on grade, and the return of premiums to the producer. These Services include Dressed Poultry Inspection, Record of Performance for Poultry, the Hatchery Approval Scheme, Standardized Hatchery Practices, Cockerel Distribution, mainly through junior clubs, Poultry Club Policies, and the Poultry Markets Intelligence Service.

The Branch seeks to stimulate the industry through securing payment on a quality basis for all live-stock production. *The Fairs and Exhibitions Policy* is designed to secure the maximum utilization of grants made to fairs and exhibitions, and to bring about the unification and standardization of this educational feature.

The Seed Branch.—The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture includes four main Divisions, *viz.*, Seed, Feed, Markets and Fertilizer, and Laboratory. For the purpose of enforcing the several Acts administered by the Seed Branch for controlling the sale and distribution of certain agricultural commodities, Canada is divided into seven Inspection Districts, each presided over by a District Inspector and supported by a service laboratory in charge of a supervising analyst. At Ottawa, policies to be pursued throughout the districts are reached by agreement after discussion by the Commissioner, Chiefs of Divisions, and District Inspectors. Recommendations for new or amended legislation, consisting of amendments to the several Acts or regulations thereunder, are prepared by the Chief of each Division under which the particular line of work comes. Briefly, the main lines of work of the Divisions and the Acts administered and enforced by the Branch are as follows:—

The Seed Division.—This Division deals primarily with the operation of the Seeds Act, an Act respecting the testing, grading, inspection and sale of seed for seeding purposes in Canada, and the control of the quality and purity of variety of imported agricultural and garden vegetable seeds. Through this Division the Branch co-operates with the provinces in such undertakings as special seed distribution, seed relief, etc., the conducting of standing crop and cleaned seed competitions, local seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions, and the installation of

improved seed cleaning machinery. Encouragement is also given the development of suitable centres of production of pure variety, hardy, northern-grown seed for domestic use and export trade. The Division supervises the work of inspecting these crops and the issuance of crop certificates certifying purity of variety, type or quality, and the grading and sealing in containers of the seed derived therefrom. Seed crops are also inspected by Seed Branch inspectors for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, a national organization of farmers who specialize in the production of registered seed.

The Feed Division.—The work of this Division has to do with the Feeding Stuffs Act, an Act to regulate the registration, sale, importation and inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, bran, shorts, middlings and chop feeds, to provide for a proper standardization of feeding stuffs, and to prevent the use and distribution of vital and deleterious weed seeds therein; also the Hay and Straw Inspection Act which provides for the uniform grading of hay and straw under grade names established by law.

The Markets and Fertilizer Division.—This Division engages in work in connection with the Fertilizers Act, an Act to regulate the registration, importation and sale of agricultural fertilizers, lime and other soil amendments and bacterial cultures used to promote plant growth or improve the soil. It also conducts a Market Reporting and Extension Service in connection with the commodities controlled by the Acts administered by the Branch. This work includes the publication of seasonal commodity market reports and the development of markets extension work in collaboration with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners and other agencies.

The Laboratory Division.—This Division maintains a chemical and micro-analytical laboratory at headquarters and a seed laboratory in each Inspection District. These laboratories provide a service of analysis of seeds, feeding stuffs, fertilizers, binder twine, insecticides and fungicides. Research work is also carried on by the officer in charge in co-operation with the International Seed Testing Association, the Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America, and other Branches of the Department.

The Seed Branch also administers the Agricultural Pests' Control Act, an Act to regulate the Registration, Sale and Importation of Agricultural Poisons, and that provision included in the Inspection and Sale Act which regulates the sale of binder twine.

The Entomological Branch.—The Entomological Branch conducts investigations on insects in relation to agriculture and forestry, encourages the use of methods of prevention and control, and administers the insects and pests section of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. In addition to the Administrative Division, under the immediate direction of the Dominion Entomologist, other Divisions have been established as follows:—

Field Crop and Garden Insects.—The Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects is concerned with investigations relating to the control of insects affecting field and vegetable crops. Studies are conducted chiefly at permanent laboratories maintained at Fredericton, N.B.; Hemmingford, Que.; Ottawa, Strathroy and Chatham, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Saskatoon and Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; and Vernon, B.C.

Investigations in course of study include the forecasting of insect outbreaks; surveys to determine extent and urgency of control operations required under

outbreak conditions; estimates of insect losses; and studies of the life-histories and controls for grasshoppers, wireworms, cutworms, European corn borer, white grubs, root maggots, flea beetles, pea aphid, hessian fly, wheat stem sawfly, etc.

Forest Insects.—The Division of Forest Insects conducts investigations on insects affecting forest, shade and ornamental trees throughout Canada. The Division has permanent laboratories at Ottawa, Ont.; Fredericton, N.B.; Berthierville and Laniel, Que.; Indian Head, Sask.; Vernon and Vancouver, B.C.

Examples of insects under study are spruce budworm, larch sawfly, larch case bearer, hemlock looper, sawyer beetle, white pine weevil, bark-beetles, balsam woolly aphis, European spruce sawfly, European pine shoot moth, etc. Important investigations of insects affecting deciduous trees include the European beech scale, maple leaf-cutter, birch leaf skeletonizer, birch sawfly and the grey birch sawfly.

Systematic Entomology.—The work of the Division of Systematic Entomology includes: maintenance and upkeep of the Canadian National Collection of Insects; faunal surveys; taxonomic studies based on the material in the National Collection; identification of specimens of insects for branch officers, also for museums, universities and private individuals interested in entomology.

Foreign Pests Suppression.—The Division of Foreign Pests Suppression is primarily concerned with the inspection of import and export shipments of plants and plant products for insect pests and plant diseases. Inspection stations are maintained at Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Estevan, Sask.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Surveys are also made in regard to the eradication or spread and control of introduced species; among these are the gipsy moth, brown tail moth, European apple sucker, European pine shoot moth, Mexican bean beetle, satin moth, lecanium scale, European corn borer, etc. Practically all countries now require certificates of health to accompany shipments of plants and in many cases plant products, such as fruits, vegetables and grains.

Various Investigations.—At the Annapolis Royal, N.S., laboratory valuable results have been obtained in the development of new and cheaper poisons for insect control. The adoption of special localized spray schedules has resulted in greatly improved crops and decidedly better market prices.

The Entomological Branch maintains a specially equipped parasite laboratory at Belleville, Ont., where millions of specimens of imported parasites have been reared for liberation in areas where destructive insect pests have been abundant. The laboratory at Kamloops, B.C., is engaged, primarily, in investigating insects affecting cattle and other live stock such as warble fly, blackflies, mosquitoes, ticks, etc. Officers at laboratories maintained at Annapolis Royal, N.S.; Hemmingford, Que.; Vineland Station, Ont.; Agassiz, Vernon and Victoria, B.C.; are engaged in studying insects affecting orchard and small fruits, such as codling moth, strawberry root weevil, oriental fruit moth, leaf-rollers, apple tree borers, curculios, apple maggot, scale insects, etc. Important progress has been made in developing control measures for these insects.

In addition to the above, other officers are engaged on exhibition work, and in investigations relating to greenhouse insects, flower garden insects, household insects, etc.

The Fruit Branch.—The Fruit Branch, whose activities have relation to every line of endeavour in the fruit, vegetable, honey and maple sugar industries of the Dominion in packing, marketing and transporting, is responsible for the

administration of the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, the Maple Sugar Industry Act, and the Meat and Canned Foods Act so far as it relates to fruit and vegetables.

Field Services Division.—The direct administration of this legislation is the work of the Field Services Division, which also maintains a voluntary shipping point and requested inspection service covering fruit, vegetables and honey.

For the purposes of administration of the various Acts, the Dominion is divided into five Inspection Districts and three Sub-Districts. The Inspection Districts are Nova Scotia, Quebec, western and northern Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and the Sub-Districts are Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and eastern Ontario. Each Inspection District is under the jurisdiction of a District Inspector who has charge of all administrative effort in that district. Under him, senior or supervising inspectors have in their care the work of junior inspectors who may be employed on a permanent, seasonal or temporary basis. The sub-districts are under the immediate direction of senior inspectors who report directly to the Field Services Division at Ottawa.

The Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act and Regulations cover the grading, packing, marking, and sale of these products, also the licensing of interprovincial traders and registration of export and interprovincial shippers.

The Maple Sugar Industry Act prohibits adulteration, establishes standards and voluntary grades and provides for marking containers and registration and licensing.

Under the Meat and Canned Foods Act inspectional work is conducted on fruit and vegetables, canning plants are licensed and required to conform to regulations re sanitation. Canning factory samples are checked as to quality and export shipments certified.

Markets and Transportation Division.—The Markets and Transportation Division is concerned with the development of markets, both domestic and foreign, for Canadian fruit and vegetables. It collects and disseminates crop and market information of interest to growers and dealers. In a weekly bulletin it summarizes crop conditions, reports the state of the markets for fruits, vegetables and honey in twelve principal Canadian cities, and, during the export season, reports arrivals and prices of fruit on overseas markets. The Division also engages actively in (a) all rates questions, (b) transportation or physical condition of carriage under refrigeration, ventilation and heater protection, (c) portable or improvised pre-cooling facilities, and (d) warehousing apart from cold storage. The Division functions as the interprovincial traffic and transportation centre of the industry and, through intimate contact with shippers, provincial associations, the wholesale trade and the carriers, arranges experiments and demonstrations for improvement of shipping practices and facilities, and in rates and traffic matters is a co-ordinating factor between shippers and carriers. This Division also supervises the operation of certain onion warehouses constructed by the Department with a view to illustrating to onion growers the benefits of proper storage.

Agricultural Economics Branch.—The Economics Branch was established in 1929. Its work at present is, in the main, grouped under two Divisions, one having to do with farm and ranch management including land utilization, and the other with marketing. Activities are primarily in the field of economic research. In this connection, the program of the Branch has been conducted in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Agriculture, universities and colleges.

Farm and Ranch Management.—Research in this field consists of analysis of farmers' business records. Thus far the so-called "survey method" has largely been employed by the Branch. Such studies are conducted on a fairly large number of farms and over a period of years. Work of this sort has been completed in the apple-producing sections of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, in certain grain-growing areas in the Prairie Provinces and in the sheep-ranching districts of the three most westerly provinces. The purpose of such research is to determine the factors which influence the successful organization of farms of different types.

Marketing.—An important phase of the Branch program has to do with co-operative marketing. Reports are obtained annually from co-operative businesses in every province. A library of reliable information is being built up and some analytical work based upon such reports is being undertaken. A published review of co-operative activities is now available.

The Branch has also embarked upon a well-defined program of research in other phases of marketing. Studies in the operation and management of cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec have been completed. A report on the marketing of milk in one of the industrial centres in Nova Scotia has also been made. During the past year, a comprehensive study of creamery management problems in the Prairie Provinces was made and is now nearing completion.

Quite another type of study has been undertaken this year in which consumer demand for cheese and milk is being studied in selected areas in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

Land Utilization Studies.—During the year, three projects in land utilization have been undertaken, one in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, one in southwestern Saskatchewan and one in south central Alberta. The purpose of such studies is to determine the most economic use of land based upon crop and live-stock production, indebtedness, operator's history, soil, transportation facilities, settlement policy and population movements.

Agricultural Outlook.—This Service provides a comprehensive review of the factors affecting production and marketing of farm products. It is made possible through the co-operation of officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture. In the conduct of this work, the Economics Branch has taken a leading part, acting in a large measure as a co-ordinating agency.

The program of the Branch also includes a variety of other activities in the field of research and service, including publication of a quarterly review *The Economic Annalist*.

Publicity and Extension Branch.—In 1910 the Publications Branch was organized for the purpose of centralizing the work of the distribution of departmental publications and general publicity. The Branch continued under that title until February, 1935, when it was reorganized and became the Publicity and Extension Branch, which is much more descriptive of the actual activities.

The Branch has three main co-operating Divisions through which the other eight Branches of the Department make contact with all those interested in the production, marketing and consumption of agricultural products. The Divisions are Press and Publicity, Exhibitions, Administration and Editorial and Lantern Slide.

Administration and Editorial.—The usefulness of the practical, experimental and scientific work accomplished by departmental officers would be lost if it could not be permanently recorded and made available to those engaged in the practice of agriculture. This Division is responsible for these records which appear in the

form of bulletins, circulars and reports. Half a million of these publications are distributed annually to individuals in response to personal requests. In addition, market and crop reports are mailed daily, weekly, monthly, and seasonally to special mailing lists. These reports show the current value and market trend with respect to live stock, eggs and poultry, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, feeds and fertilizers. The total annual distribution of bulletins, circulars, reports, and market reports closely approaches 5,000,000 copies and the demand is constantly increasing. The great bulk of this mass of publications is distributed free.

Through this Division the Branch acts as the clearing house for the printing of all bulletins, etc., and also accepts the responsibility for the editing and proof-reading of these.

Exhibitions.—Through the medium of exhibits which are staged at all the main exhibitions and many of the agricultural fairs from coast to coast, Canadians are given a visual review of what the Department is doing to further their agricultural interests. Exhibitions and agricultural fairs form a medium of actual contact with the farmer. The latter is able actually to meet an officer of the Department, to explain his problems and to learn from what source he may secure assistance. The personal contact made through exhibits is one of the most important links in the Department's publicity chain.

Press and Publicity.—This Division, as its name implies, establishes and maintains contact with the daily, weekly and farm press through a regular weekly news service, a clip-sheet service twice monthly and a weekly radio news service. In addition, important up-to-the-minute contact is maintained through the Canadian Press telegraphic service. By these means the latest developments in connection with agricultural practice and departmental services are explained to those interested. A photographic service is also being established.

Lantern Slide Service.—The Lantern Slide Service is an inexpensive method of visual instruction and another important link in the chain connecting the Department and those seeking information on the many phases of agriculture. Great care is exercised in the choice of topic to be covered by sets of slides, and also in the choice of photographs. Sets covering nine topics are at present available and others are in course of preparation. The service is available to farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, horticultural societies, schools, churches, women's institutes, and other responsible organizations.

The Departmental Library.—The Library contains 67,000 volumes, documents and periodicals representing official publications from practically all countries having systematized agricultural services; books of reference on agriculture and allied subjects; and proceedings of scientific societies, congresses and exhibitions. The Library has grown to its present size from its genesis twenty-five years ago in a collection of documents and books accumulated in the Canadian office of the International Agricultural Institute. The Library is used by the officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, research workers on experimental farms and in field laboratories, and others.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, and the staff consists of a Deputy Minister, a live-stock superintendent, a superintendent of women's institutes and a dairy superintendent. Assistance

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

is given in co-operative marketing, promoting the live-stock industry and encouraging exhibitions, the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and the welfare of agriculture generally.

Nova Scotia.—Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia is administered by the Department of Agriculture, with the Head Office (Minister's Office) and those of the Director of Marketing and Land Settlement Board situated in Halifax. Many of the technical officials are situated at the Agricultural College and Farm, Truro, and other Divisions of the Department include: extension service; agricultural societies, associations and exhibitions; dairying; poultry; live stock; entomology and botany; apiculture and women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The Branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: (1) live stock and agricultural societies; (2) dairying; (3) herd improvement; (4) soils and crops; (5) poultry; (6) horticulture; (7) women's institutes; (8) agricultural representatives; (9) industry, immigration and farm settlement; (10) elementary agricultural education; (11) beekeeping.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture comprises a certain number of Branches and sections as follows: *Agricultural Economics Branch*, including the following sections: publicity, co-operation, markets and statistics, demonstration farms, agricultural surveys, field husbandry, drainage, home economics, agricultural societies. *Live Stock Branch*, including the following sections: dairy, veterinary, swine, sheep, horses, poultry, farm buildings. *Horticulture Branch*, including the following sections: fruit growing, truck crops, beekeeping and sugar making, vegetable canning, flower growing, phytopathology, entomology, botany. *Agricultural Representatives Branch*: 82 agricultural representatives' offices are now established in rural counties of Quebec and are under the supervision of 20 district inspectors. The above organizations are all under one General Director of Branches.

There are other activities which are not included in the above organization, such as: agricultural education, agricultural merit competition, provincial dairy school, provincial handicraft school.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following organizations: agricultural and horticultural societies, live stock, institutes, dairy, fruit, crops, seeds and weeds, statistics and publications, agricultural representatives, the Commissioner of Agricultural Loans, and the Commissioner of Marketing. The Department is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Kemptville Agricultural School, the experimental farms at Guelph, Ridgetown and Vineland, and Demonstration Farms at New Liskeard and Hearst.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an Agricultural Extension Service, a Dairy Branch, a Publications and Statistics Branch, a Live Stock Branch, a Debt Adjustment Board, a Registrar of Co-operative Associations, and a Weeds Branch.

The Agricultural Extension Branch aids field-crop production, horticulture, beekeeping, poultry raising, suppression of insect outbreaks, boys' and girls' club work, and various home-making projects. It also directs the activities of rural agricultural representatives. The Dairy Branch grades all cream supplied to creameries and supervises the activities of creameries and cheese factories. The Live Stock Branch licenses stallions and conducts various projects through which encouragement is given to the production of better types of animals.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Agriculture includes Branches dealing with: the agricultural representative service, live stock, field crops, dairy, statistics, co-operation and markets, and a bee division. The Live Stock Branch provides the organization for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers on cash and credit terms, and registering brands for live stock. Pure-bred sire areas are being created under statutory authority in order to eliminate undesirable sires and improve the quality of live stock. The poultry industry is promoted through a flock-culling service, a turkey-grading service and an approved hatchery policy. The Field Crops Branch aids in promoting good cropping and tillage practices and providing control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The Dairy Branch directs the grading of cream at all the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The Statistics Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers annual data respecting crops and live stock of the province. The Co-operation and Markets Branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and publishes a fortnightly news letter dealing with co-operation and marketing. Under the Agricultural Representative Service, as established, the province is divided into districts. Qualified men are engaged in field service, carrying on promotional and educational work, who put into action the various policies of the Department. The Apiary Division is organized to assist beekeeping, which is developing substantially. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—This Department conducts the following main Services: agricultural schools, field crops, dairy, live stock, veterinary, poultry, apiaries, fairs and institutes, branding, game regulation, women's bureau service, crop reports and statistics, marketing services, district agriculturists and a Branch looking after the fur farm leases of the province.

The attention of the Department has recently been given to the development of apiculture and a provincial apiarist is engaged in this work. Increased encouragement is being given to the live-stock industry through the "Pure-bred Bulls Purchase Act", and in giving supervision to the feeding plan for beef cattle now being carried out by the "Red Label" Beef Association. Increasing efforts are being made to cope with the weed menace and encouragement is being given to the sale and production of registered seed. The poultry industry is also receiving increased attention. Money is expended each summer in connection with soil survey work, and special efforts are being directed to the development of forage crops and grasses and the improvement of pasturage.

British Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture consists of three main Divisions dealing with general administration, animal industry and plant industry.

Under General Administration are the Branches dealing with collection of statistics, assistance to fall fairs, distribution of publications, soil survey, apiary inspection, supervision of farmers' and women's institutes, and policies of a general agricultural nature, together with the Markets Branch. The Animal Industry Division includes: dairy, poultry, veterinary and general live stock branches, as well as brands inspection and junior club work. The Plant Industry Division includes: plant disease and pest control, pathology and entomology, field crops and horticultural activities.

The Extension Service has representatives located in fifteen agricultural districts. These representatives are under the immediate supervision of either animal industry or plant industry, depending upon the predominating feature of agriculture in the several districts.

Particular attention has been given to the development of a live-stock policy, by which the favourable climatic conditions of the coast districts of British Columbia will enable farmers to finish live stock ready for the market at seasons when weather conditions are not favourable in other parts of Canada. This policy has been devised with the aim of enabling the farmers of British Columbia to supplement the work of the prairie live-stock men in maintaining a continuous supply of well-finished animals for the market.

The British Columbia Department of Agriculture, through its Dairy Branch, has compiled its Fourth List of Pure-bred Dairy Sires (four breeds) which have five or more daughters with records of production. In addition, where sufficient records of dams were available, the modified Mount Hope system has been used to compute indices showing actual pounds milk, per cent butterfat, and total pounds butterfat potentialities for most of the dairy sires listed.

A Feed Standards Board appointed by the Honourable the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, in conformity with a movement originating in Eastern Canada, has prepared a pamphlet recommending feed mixtures and rations for farm animals. This is being published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The members of the Board were drawn from Dominion, provincial and university sources.

A pasture committee has completed a survey of conditions existing in this province in respect to pasture practice. A pasture map giving recommended mixtures for the widely differing areas in British Columbia is in course of preparation.

The detailed survey of orchard soils in the Okanagan valley which was started in 1931 as a joint undertaking between the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch and the Provincial Department of Agriculture is progressing under the supervision of Provincial Soils Branch officials.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Under the above heading, outlines of the work done at provincial agricultural colleges and experimental stations were given by provinces at pp. 198-203 inclusive of the 1930 Year Book. The interested reader is referred to that volume, and to the following provincial publications for information concerning courses and programs of work at these institutions:—

Nova Scotia.—Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia; College Prospectus of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.

Quebec.—The Annual Report of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and the prospectuses and annual announcements of the School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and the Oka Agricultural Institute, Lake of Two Mountains, Que.

Ontario.—Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Manitoba.—Annual Report of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Alberta.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia.—Annual Report of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Section 2.—Statistics of Agriculture.*

Census Statistics.—In addition to the statistics collected annually, which are the subject of this section, valuable information is published, following each decennial census. The total number of farms, their tenure, acreage, value, mortgage debt, farm population, farm machinery and facilities, etc., were treated at pp. 295-301 of the 1934-35 Year Book. In this volume a summary presentation of agricultural development since 1871 is given in Subsection 10, pp. 266-267.

Crop-Reporting Service.—The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion; first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country), in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. Supplementing the monthly reports from crop correspondents, the Bureau issues telegraphic crop reports utilizing the services of agriculturists throughout the Dominion. For the Prairie Provinces, these are issued every week from the first of June to the first of September, while the reports on a Dominion-wide basis are issued every two weeks during the same period. The program of reports for 1936-37 is given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1936, pp. 45-47, and is also issued as a special leaflet.

Annual Statistics.—In addition to the crop-reporting service, statistics of the areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock are collected. These arrangements have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by simple schedules which are at present returned by about one-fifth of the farmers of Canada. They form the basis of the estimates for the whole of Canada. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in November and December. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, form the basis of the total estimated production for each crop.

The June schedule covers the areas sown to field crops, the numbers of live stock and poultry on hand, and breeding and marketing intentions with regard to live stock and poultry. The December schedule contains practically the same items with the exception of field-crop areas.

The schedules are distributed and collected through the agency of the rural schools in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia the schedules are sent direct to the farmer through the mail.

*Revised under the direction of Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief of the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is concerned with both primary and secondary statistics of agriculture, including statistics of the production and distribution of agricultural commodities. The primary statistics relate mainly to the reporting of crop conditions, crop and live-stock estimates, values of farm lands, wages of farm labour, and monthly and annual prices received by farmers for their products. The secondary statistics relate to the marketing of grain and live stock, and reports on the milling and sugar industries and cold-storage holdings. A list of the publications of this Branch is given in Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Production".

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly", but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its twenty-ninth year. It is the official organ, not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, eggs, fur farming, fruit, hives and honey, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and other subjects in considerable variety.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings: (1) agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) acreages, yields and values of principal field crops; (3) farm live stock and poultry; (4) dairying; (5) fur farming; (6) horticulture; (7) special agricultural crops; (8) farm labour and wages; (9) prices of agricultural produce; (10) agricultural statistics of the census; (11) miscellaneous agricultural statistics; and (12) international agricultural statistics.

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows under principal headings the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for the years 1930 to 1934. It is important to note that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production. The total revenue for 1934 shows an increase of \$128,401,000 or 16 p.c. as compared with 1933.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1930-34.

("000" omitted.)

NOTE.—Preliminary figures for 1935 and revised figures for 1931-34 will be found in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1936.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—					
Field crops.....	662,041	435,966 ¹	452,527	453,598 ¹	544,975
Farm animals.....	166,630	96,778	65,185	89,063	99,438
Wool.....	2,311	1,644	1,093	2,005 ¹	2,645
Dairy products.....	237,068 ¹	191,390	159,074	170,829 ¹	181,966
Fruits and vegetables.....	49,417	39,692	32,157	33,208 ¹	39,145
Poultry and eggs.....	95,227	56,298	42,078	38,060 ¹	44,267
Fur farming.....	4,925	3,557	3,284	4,062 ¹	4,127
Maple products.....	5,251	3,456	2,706	2,059	3,047
Tobacco.....	7,058	7,178	6,088	6,531 ¹	7,222
Flax fibre.....	371	179	170	159	250
Clover and grass seed.....	2,482	1,497	992	1,362	2,010
Honey.....	2,538 ¹	2,246	1,470	2,010 ¹	2,245
Totals.....	1,235,319¹	839,881¹	766,794	802,946¹	931,347
Prince Edward Island—					
Field crops.....	10,973	6,829	6,737	8,841 ¹	9,054
Farm animals.....	2,212	1,005	715	945	917
Wool.....	50	35	24	42	53
Dairy products.....	2,126 ¹	1,773	1,446	1,505 ¹	1,520
Fruits and vegetables.....	149	118	98	79	118
Poultry and eggs.....	1,461	870	611	682 ¹	669
Fur farming.....	1,010	779	521	623 ¹	632
Clover and grass seed.....	43	4	9	13	15
Honey.....	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	18,025¹	11,414	10,162	12,731¹	12,979

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1930-34—continued.

("000" omitted.)

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—					
Field crops.....	16,647	10,087	9,064	12,151 ¹	12,995
Farm animals.....	4,186	2,313	1,833	1,998	1,924
Wool.....	197	111	56	89	139
Dairy products.....	7,746 ¹	6,203	5,354	4,990 ¹	5,941
Fruits and vegetables.....	4,042	3,870	2,440	4,386 ¹	4,117
Poultry and eggs.....	1,819	1,179	878	965 ¹	1,028
Fur farming.....	325	228	254	304 ¹	309
Maple products.....	36	29	47	27	64
Clover and grass seed.....	10	—	—	—	—
Honey.....	7	9	6	9 ¹	8
Totals.....	35,015¹	24,029	19,932	24,919¹	26,525
New Brunswick—					
Field crops.....	18,554	10,670	12,629	12,044 ¹	14,961
Farm animals.....	3,746	3,214	2,147	2,129	2,478
Wool.....	89	81	45	77	108
Dairy products.....	6,132 ¹	5,466	4,047	4,307 ¹	4,477
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,027	966	697	637 ¹	830
Poultry and eggs.....	1,714	1,237	1,062	1,055 ¹	1,139
Fur farming.....	624	498	523	560 ¹	569
Maple products.....	27	47	44	44	26
Clover and grass seed.....	12	—	3	7	14
Honey.....	11	10	5	6	9
Totals.....	31,936¹	22,189	21,202	20,876¹	24,611
Quebec—					
Field crops.....	120,366	77,245 ¹	70,382	67,512 ¹	98,309
Farm animals.....	32,300	19,729	12,496	13,868	17,989
Wool.....	745	534	332	491	772
Dairy products.....	59,881 ¹	46,069	39,953	42,989 ¹	45,323
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,325	6,465	5,345	4,837 ¹	6,313
Poultry and eggs.....	13,513	7,977	6,487	6,271 ¹	7,221
Fur farming.....	1,258	693	665	895 ¹	910
Maple products.....	3,612	1,817	1,727	1,268	1,917
Tobacco.....	792	336	329	270	831
Clover and grass seed.....	89	154	110	70	315
Honey.....	455	595	216	448	357
Totals.....	240,336¹	161,614¹	138,042	138,919¹	180,257
Ontario—					
Field crops.....	179,919	124,541	116,424	135,813 ¹	143,734
Farm animals.....	60,738	33,486	21,957	31,500	34,089
Wool.....	632	458	287	553	585
Dairy products.....	103,095 ¹	82,155	69,079	74,117 ¹	79,059
Fruits and vegetables.....	20,207	16,424	12,733	12,553 ¹	14,388
Poultry and eggs.....	41,461	25,067	18,565	16,294 ¹	18,246
Fur farming.....	817	603	644	721 ¹	733
Maple products.....	1,576	1,563	888	720	1,040
Tobacco.....	6,244	6,814	5,703	6,204 ¹	6,338
Flax fibre.....	371	179	170	159	250
Clover and grass seed.....	1,855	1,110	615	1,079	857
Honey.....	870	824	619	895 ¹	1,029
Totals.....	417,785¹	293,224	247,654	280,698¹	300,348
Manitoba—					
Field crops.....	52,975	24,847	31,937	35,653 ¹	50,233
Farm animals.....	11,846	6,911	4,468	6,308	6,568
Wool.....	120	60	28	89 ¹	117
Dairy products.....	12,974 ¹	11,198	8,751	10,796	9,851
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,644	1,281	986	876	1,272
Poultry and eggs.....	7,998	4,600	3,395	2,866 ¹	2,946
Fur farming.....	263	195	166	274 ¹	278
Clover and grass seed.....	184	87	50	45	70
Honey.....	910	516	412	304	400
Totals.....	88,914¹	49,695	50,193	57,211¹	71,735

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1930-34—concluded.

("000" omitted.)

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—					
Field crops.....	135,695	70,347	98,217	82,708 ¹	94,441
Farm animals.....	20,744	12,490	8,984	12,711	13,777
Wool.....	108	80	74	206	283
Dairy products.....	16,856 ¹	13,665	11,186	12,088 ¹	13,222
Fruits and vegetables.....	2,584	2,053	1,674	1,371	2,041
Poultry and eggs.....	10,121	6,164	4,841	4,317 ¹	5,879
Fur farming.....	152	154	121	166 ¹	169
Clover and grass seed.....	85	10	62	54	102
Honey.....	62 ¹	73	46	100	72
Totals.....	186,407¹	105,036	125,205	113,721¹	129,986
Alberta—					
Field crops.....	110,284	98,916	95,913	86,499 ¹	108,499
Farm animals.....	24,422	14,584	10,255	16,939	18,645
Wool.....	250	228	195	359	454
Dairy products.....	18,049 ¹	15,764	11,859	12,986 ¹	14,300
Fruits and vegetables.....	2,173	1,741	1,426	1,203	1,737
Poultry and eggs.....	10,147	5,229	3,613	2,999 ¹	3,893
Fur farming.....	303	298	300	422 ¹	429
Clover and grass seed.....	171	83	77	55	486
Honey.....	99	92	44	90	150
Totals.....	165,898¹	136,935	123,682	121,552¹	148,593
British Columbia—					
Field crops.....	16,628	12,484	11,224	12,377 ¹	12,749
Farm animals.....	6,436	3,046	2,330	2,665	3,051
Wool.....	120	57	52	99	134
Dairy products.....	10,209 ¹	9,097	7,399	7,051 ¹	8,273
Fruits and vegetables.....	10,266	6,774	6,753	7,266 ¹	8,329
Poultry and eggs.....	6,993	3,975	2,626	2,601 ¹	3,246
Fur farming.....	173	109	90	97	98
Tobacco.....	22	28	56	57 ¹	63
Clover and grass seed.....	33	49	36	39	151
Honey.....	123	126	121	157	219
Totals.....	51,003¹	35,745	30,692	32,409¹	36,313

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately, by provinces, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion in 1934.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1934.

("000" omitted.)

Province.	Lands.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.	Poultry.	Animals on Fur Farms.	Agricultural Production.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	22,299	19,687	8,116	4,505	541	1,069	12,979	69,196
Nova Scotia.....	34,513	43,890	10,554	9,742	740	414	26,525	126,378
New Brunswick.....	34,002	38,680	13,253	10,673	950	679	24,611	122,848
Quebec.....	347,699	257,918	97,270	75,503	5,394	1,542	180,257	965,583
Ontario.....	501,143	487,009	151,928	129,128	14,972	1,487	300,348	1,586,015
Manitoba.....	181,531	88,389	54,847	31,692	2,479	660	71,735	431,333
Saskatchewan.....	618,563	223,795	185,510	72,383	4,494	449	129,986	1,235,180
Alberta.....	410,077	137,332	116,301	65,930	3,513	979	148,593	882,725
British Columbia.....	76,539	46,224	12,885	14,281	2,315	342	36,313	188,899
Totals.....	2,226,366	1,342,924	650,664	413,837	35,398	7,621	931,347	5,608,157

In Table 2, full use has been made of the results of the 1931 Census for values of lands, buildings, and implements and machinery. The figures quoted for buildings, and implements and machinery correspond with the values shown in the census returns, as these items change very little in value from year to year. The estimated values for lands are weighted by the annual estimates of farm land values. The other items—live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and agricultural production—are annual estimates.

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1934 is estimated at \$5,608,157,000 as compared with the revised estimates of \$5,563,790,000 for 1933; \$5,499,432,000 for 1932; \$6,060,541,000 for 1931; and \$7,084,683,000 for 1930.

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops.

The Chief Field Crops of the Latest Ten Years.—In Table 3 will be found a summary statement of the acreages, yields and values of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay and clover and alfalfa for the latest ten years. Comparative figures back to 1908, given at pp. 230-232 of the 1929 Year Book, indicate the recent growth of Canadian agriculture. In particular may be noted the tripling of the wheat crop, the almost doubling of the oat crop, the tripling of the barley crop, the thirteenfold increase in the rye crop, the 40 p.c. addition to the hay and clover crop and the sevenfold increase in the alfalfa crop within the past 27 years, disregarding the 1931 to 1935 crops as not, by any means, representing maximum yields. On the other hand, the acreages and yields of the potato crop have not shown a wide variation throughout the period, presumably because this crop is produced mainly for home consumption. Certain figures for earlier years on acreage, yield and value will be found in the Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada at the beginning of this volume.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1926-35¹.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	000 acres.	bush.	000 bush.	\$ per bush.	000 \$		000 acres.	bush.	000 bush.	\$ per bush.	000 \$
Wheat—						Barley—					
1926.....	22,896	17.8	407,136	1.09	442,221	1926.....	3,647	27.4	99,987	0.52	52,059
1927.....	22,460	21.4	479,665	1.00	477,791	1927.....	3,506	27.7	96,938	0.66	64,193
1928.....	24,119	23.5	566,726	0.80	451,235	1928.....	4,881	27.9	136,391	0.56	76,112
1929.....	25,255	12.1	304,520	1.05	319,715	1929.....	5,926	17.3	102,313	0.59	60,505
1930.....	24,898	16.9	420,672	0.49	204,693	1930.....	5,559	24.3	135,160	0.20	27,254
1931.....	26,355	12.2	321,325	0.38	123,550	1931.....	3,791	17.8	67,383	0.26	17,465
1932.....	27,182	16.3	443,061	0.35	154,760	1932.....	3,758	21.5	80,773	0.23	18,855
1933.....	25,991	10.8	281,892	0.49	136,958	1933.....	3,658	17.3	63,359	0.30	18,954
1934.....	23,985	11.5	275,849	0.61 ²	169,631 ²	1934.....	3,613	17.6	63,742	0.47 ²	29,975 ²
1935.....	24,116	11.5	277,339	0.61	169,857	1935.....	3,887	21.6	83,975	0.28	23,162
Oats—						Rye—					
1926.....	12,741	30.1	383,416	0.48	184,098	1926.....	754	16.2	12,179	0.77	9,431
1927.....	13,240	33.2	439,713	0.51	225,879	1927.....	743	20.9	15,571	0.82	12,746
1928.....	13,137	34.4	452,153	0.47	210,956	1928.....	840	17.4	14,618	0.79	11,491
1929.....	12,479	22.7	282,838	0.59	168,017	1929.....	992	13.3	13,161	0.84	11,095
1930.....	13,259	31.9	423,148	0.24	102,919	1930.....	1,448	15.2	22,019	0.20	4,402
1931.....	12,838	25.6	328,278	0.24	77,970	1931.....	799	6.7	5,322	0.28	1,476
1932.....	13,148	29.8	391,561	0.19	75,988	1932.....	774	10.9	8,470	0.27	2,284
1933.....	13,529	22.7	307,478	0.26	79,818	1933.....	583	7.2	4,177	0.38	1,603
1934.....	13,731	23.4	321,120	0.32 ²	103,124 ²	1934.....	685 ²	6.9 ²	4,706 ²	0.49 ²	2,325 ²
1935.....	14,096	28.0	394,348	0.24	94,180	1935.....	720	13.4	9,606	0.26	2,515

¹ Comparative figures for the years 1908-25 are given in the Canada Year Book, 1929, pp. 230-232. The total value of wheat for 1912 should be \$139,090,000 instead of the \$19,090,000 shown on p. 230 of the 1929 Year Book, the error being due to the dropping out of a figure.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1926-35—conc.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	000 acres.	000 bush.	000 bush.	\$ per bush.	000 \$		000 acres.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	\$ per cwt.	000 \$
Buckwheat—						Potatoes—					
1926.....	457	21.6	9,882	0.87	8,598	1931.....	592	88.0	52,305	0.43	22,359
1927.....	471	23.1	10,890	0.89	9,727	1932.....	522	76.0	39,416	0.63	24,920
1928.....	503	21.7	10,899	0.93	10,128	1933.....	528	81.0	42,745	0.77	33,092
1929.....	516	20.3	10,470	0.94	9,867	1934.....	569	84.0	48,095	0.50	23,822
1930.....	490	22.2	10,903	0.65	7,124	1935.....	507	76.0	38,670	0.77	29,779
1931.....	336	20.6	6,917	0.50	3,454	Hay and Clover—					
1932.....	368	22.9	8,424	0.43	3,585	1926.....	9,516	1.48	14,058	12.13	170,473
1933.....	398	21.3	8,483	0.50	4,233	1927.....	10,227	1.70	17,370	10.41	180,835
1934.....	407	21.2	8,635	0.53	4,572	1928.....	10,321	1.60	16,515	10.37	171,225
1935.....	380	20.9	7,949	0.50	4,012	1929.....	10,560	1.50	15,833	11.65	184,528
Flaxseed—						1930.....	10,618	1.54	16,397	9.83	161,122
1926.....	738	8.1	5,995	1.62	9,688	1931.....	9,114	1.60	14,540	7.57	110,110
1927.....	476	10.3	4,885	1.55	7,562	1932.....	8,812	1.54	13,559	7.13	96,654
1928.....	378	9.6	3,614	1.59	5,758	1933.....	8,876	1.29	11,443	8.77	100,306
1929.....	382	5.4	2,060	2.38	4,898	1934.....	8,881	1.26	11,174	11.75	131,295
1930.....	582	8.7	5,069	0.94	4,741	1935.....	8,698	1.62	14,060	7.62	107,133
1931.....	648	3.8	2,465	0.79	1,944	Alfalfa—					
1932.....	462	5.9	2,719	0.62	1,682	1926.....	837	2.46	2,061	13.30	27,414
1933.....	244	2.6	632	1.20	756	1927.....	910	2.37	2,157	12.03	25,946
1934.....	227	4.0	910	1.15 ²	1,049 ²	1928.....	854	2.35	2,010	11.51	23,138
1935.....	214	6.9	1,472	1.17	1,725	1929.....	799	2.30	1,835	12.63	23,183
Potatoes—		cwt.	000 cwt.	per cwt.		1930.....	744	2.20	1,640	12.12	19,877
1926.....	523	89.7	46,937	1.47	69,204	1931.....	568	2.45	1,388	10.36	14,381
1927.....	572	81.2	46,458	1.17	54,341	1932.....	666	2.65	1,764	8.58	15,131
1928.....	599	83.8	50,195	0.81	40,874	1933.....	722	2.29	1,652	9.25	15,279
1929.....	544	73.4	39,930	1.59	63,372	1934.....	679	1.96	1,328	12.67	16,822
1930.....	571	84.4	48,241	0.83	39,858	1935.....	762	2.57	1,959	8.04	15,743

²Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Total Acreages and Values, 1930-35.—Table 4 shows for Canada and the provinces, for the latest six years, the total estimated areas and values of field crops, Table 5 the field crops of Canada compared as to quantity and value for 1934 and 1935, and Table 6 the areas, yields and values of the principal field crops in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1934 and 1935.

4.—Total Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1930-35.¹

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada.....	62,214,670	58,862,305	59,643,200	58,533,450	55,990,320²	56,923,960
P.E. Island.....	567,180	492,319	476,200	476,850	473,000	472,900
Nova Scotia.....	735,900	556,308	536,000	542,100	554,800	558,700
New Brunswick.....	911,490	943,923	907,500	908,400	906,300	913,900
Quebec.....	7,342,400	6,015,935	5,832,100	5,784,700	5,950,300	5,912,800
Ontario.....	10,009,200	9,241,103	9,224,300	9,195,300	8,999,900	9,104,800
Manitoba.....	6,794,700	5,774,816	5,866,800	5,963,900	6,000,900	5,962,000
Saskatchewan.....	22,808,300	21,973,754	22,333,900	21,306,000	19,771,820	20,083,710
Alberta.....	12,561,400	13,420,980	14,028,700	13,909,400	12,878,900 ²	13,451,450
British Columbia.....	424,100	443,167	437,700	446,800	454,400	463,700
Canada.....	\$ 662,040,900	\$ 435,966,400	\$ 452,526,900	\$ 453,598,000	\$ 519,079,600²	\$ 506,613,900
P.E. Island.....	10,973,000	6,828,700	6,737,000	8,841,000	9,054,000	7,879,000
Nova Scotia.....	16,646,500	10,087,000	9,064,000	12,151,000	12,995,000	11,748,000
New Brunswick.....	18,554,000	10,670,000	12,629,000	12,044,000	14,961,000	14,542,000
Quebec.....	120,366,000	77,245,000	70,382,000	67,512,000	98,309,000	83,616,000
Ontario.....	179,919,000	124,541,000	116,424,000	135,813,000	143,734,000	131,141,000
Manitoba.....	52,975,000	24,847,000	31,937,000	35,653,000	49,761,000 ²	32,674,000
Saskatchewan.....	135,695,000	70,347,100	98,216,930	82,708,000	96,472,600 ²	114,272,600
Alberta.....	110,284,400	98,916,600	95,913,000	86,499,000	111,044,000 ²	97,696,000
British Columbia.....	16,628,000	12,484,000	11,224,000	12,377,000	12,749,000	13,045,300

¹For earlier figures see the Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.²Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

5.—Field Crops of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, 1934 and 1935.
('000' omitted.)

Field Crop.	Actual Value, 1935.	Value at Prices of 1934.	Actual Value, 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat.....	169,857	169,177	169,631	+ 226	+ 680	- 454
Oats.....	94,180	126,191	103,124	- 8,944	- 32,011	+ 23,067
Barley.....	23,162	39,468	29,975	- 6,813	- 16,306	+ 9,493
Rye.....	2,515	4,707	2,325	+ 190	- 2,192	+ 2,382
Peas.....	1,767	1,697	1,660	+ 107	+ 70	+ 37
Beans.....	1,693	1,545	1,079	+ 614	+ 148	+ 466
Buckwheat.....	4,012	4,213	4,572	- 560	- 201	+ 359
Mixed grains.....	14,193	16,209	15,634	- 1,441	- 2,016	+ 575
Flaxseed.....	1,725	1,692	1,049	+ 676	+ 33	+ 643
Corn for husking.....	3,494	5,047	4,419	- 925	- 1,553	+ 628
Potatoes.....	29,779	19,335	23,822	+ 5,957	+ 10,444	- 4,487
Turnips, etc.....	11,183	10,884	12,685	- 1,502	+ 299	- 1,801
Hay and clover.....	107,133	165,205	131,295	- 24,162	- 58,072	+ 33,910
Grain hay.....	13,090	13,720	12,828	- 2,738	- 3,630	+ 892
Alfalfa.....	15,743	24,817	16,822	- 1,079	- 9,074	+ 7,995
Fodder corn.....	13,539	16,801	15,729	- 2,190	- 3,262	+ 1,072
Sugar beets.....	2,548	2,627	2,430	+ 118	- 79	+ 197
Totals.....	506,614	623,335	549,090	- 42,466	- 116,721	+ 74,255
Total Increases, 1934-35.....	-	-	-	- 7.7 p.c.	- 21.2 p.c.	+ 13.5 p.c.

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—A number of the 1934 figures have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....	1934	425,600	15.8	6,724,000	0.88	5,917,000
	1935	555,100	22.7	12,601,000	0.71	8,947,000
Spring wheat.....	1934	23,559,400	11.4	269,125,000	0.61	163,714,000
	1935	23,560,600	11.2	264,738,000	0.61	160,910,000
All wheat.....	1934	23,985,000	11.5	275,849,000	0.61	169,631,000
	1935	24,115,700	11.5	277,339,000	0.61	169,857,000
Oats.....	1934	13,730,800	23.4	321,120,000	0.32	103,124,000
	1935	14,096,200	28.0	394,348,000	0.24	94,180,000
Barley.....	1934	3,612,500	17.6	63,742,000	0.47	29,975,000
	1935	3,886,800	21.6	83,975,000	0.28	23,162,000
Fall rye.....	1934	537,100	6.7	3,588,000	0.49	1,768,000
	1935	573,700	13.6	7,795,000	0.26	2,034,000
Spring rye.....	1934	147,800	7.6	1,118,000	0.50	557,000
	1935	145,800	12.4	1,811,000	0.27	481,000
All rye.....	1934	684,900	6.9	4,706,000	0.49	2,325,000
	1935	719,500	13.4	9,606,000	0.26	2,515,000
Peas.....	1934	94,960	16.7	1,588,000	1.05	1,660,400
	1935	94,650	17.1	1,616,000	1.09	1,767,200
Beans.....	1934	56,760	14.3	813,600	1.33	1,079,200
	1935	64,510	18.0	1,161,400	1.46	1,693,400
Buckwheat.....	1934	407,200	21.2	8,635,000	0.53	4,572,000
	1935	380,100	20.9	7,948,600	0.50	4,012,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Canada—concluded.						
Mixed grains.....	1934	1,159,200	32·7	37,926,000	0·41	15,634,000
	1935	1,152,500	34·3	39,534,900	0·36	14,193,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	226,900	4·0	910,400	1·15	1,049,000
	1935	214,400	6·9	1,471,600	1·17	1,725,300
Corn for husking.....	1934	161,100	42·2	6,798,000	0·65	4,419,000
	1935	167,700	46·3	7,765,000	0·45	3,494,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes.....	1934	569,200	84·0	48,095,000	0·50	23,822,000
	1935	506,800	76·0	38,670,000	0·77	29,779,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	187,400	216·0	40,538,000	0·31	12,685,000
	1935	185,200	190·0	35,110,000	0·32	11,183,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover.....	1934	8,881,400	1·26	11,174,000	11·75	131,295,000
	1935	8,697,600	1·62	14,060,000	7·62	107,133,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	678,900	1·96	1,328,100	12·67	16,822,000
	1935	762,300	2·57	1,958,700	8·04	15,743,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	497,100	7·67	3,815,000	4·12	15,729,000
	1935	480,700	8·48	4,078,000	3·32	13,539,000
Grain hay.....	1934	1,005,000	1·79	1,802,000	7·12	12,828,000
	1935	1,346,700	1·43	1,927,000	5·24	10,090,000
Sugar beets.....	1934	52,000	8·28	430,700	5·64	2,430,000
	1935	52,600	8·86	465,800	5·47	2,548,000
Prince Edward Island—						
			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	25,200	20·0	504,000	0·93	469,000
	1935	26,000	16·7	435,000	0·88	383,000
Oats.....	1934	148,100	36·0	5,332,000	0·38	2,026,000
	1935	154,100	30·7	4,724,000	0·37	1,748,000
Barley.....	1934	3,000	30·0	90,000	0·54	49,000
	1935	3,700	24·9	92,000	0·50	46,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	2,000	27·0	54,000	0·60	32,000
	1935	2,700	18·9	51,000	0·58	30,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	22,100	39·0	862,000	0·48	414,000
	1935	23,900	33·6	802,000	0·43	345,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes.....	1934	40,200	120·0	4,824,000	0·26	1,254,000
	1935	33,100	92·0	3,045,000	0·70	2,132,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	10,700	300·0	3,210,000	0·24	770,000
	1935	10,100	240·0	2,424,000	0·28	679,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover.....	1934	221,400	1·07	237,000	17·00	4,029,000
	1935	218,900	1·20	263,000	9·53	2,506,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	300	8·80	2,600	4·25	11,000
	1935	400	7·50	3,000	3·25	10,000
Nova Scotia—						
			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	3,700	15·4	57,000	1·09	62,000
	1935	4,200	16·7	70,000	1·13	79,000
Oats.....	1934	89,400	32·1	2,873,000	0·55	1,580,000
	1935	94,500	32·9	3,105,000	0·55	1,708,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Nova Scotia—concluded.						
Barley.....	1934	7,900	25.1	198,000	0.77	152,000
	1935	7,700	27.1	209,000	0.78	163,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	4,200	20.2	85,000	0.82	70,000
	1935	5,100	18.9	96,600	0.81	78,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	4,900	34.1	167,000	0.65	109,000
	1935	5,900	31.2	184,000	0.60	110,000
Potatoes.....	1934	21,900	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
	1935	20,600	112.0	2,453,000	0.50	1,227,000
			101.0	2,086,000	0.93	1,940,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	11,200	254.0	2,845,000	0.40	1,138,000
	1935	11,800	283.0	3,337,000	0.40	1,335,000
Hay and clover.....	1934	411,000	tons.	tons.	per ton.	
	1935	408,200	1.16	477,000	18.10	8,634,000
			1.41	574,000	11.00	6,314,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	600	9.00	5,400	4.25	23,000
	1935	700	9.28	6,500	3.25	21,000
New Brunswick—						
			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	15,600	20.4	319,000	1.00	319,000
	1935	18,600	16.9	314,000	1.06	333,000
Oats.....	1934	209,100	30.6	6,403,000	0.43	2,753,000
	1935	215,100	27.6	5,938,000	0.44	2,613,000
Barley.....	1934	11,300	27.2	307,000	0.60	184,000
	1935	12,400	24.9	308,000	0.62	191,000
Beans.....	1934	900	17.1	15,000	1.50	23,000
	1935	1,100	16.0	17,600	1.25	22,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	33,000	21.1	695,000	0.50	348,000
	1935	34,200	18.4	630,000	0.68	428,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	2,900	30.3	88,000	0.46	40,000
	1935	3,000	26.6	79,900	0.58	46,000
Potatoes.....	1934	54,200	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
	1935	44,300	128.0	6,938,000	0.33	2,290,000
			99.0	4,383,000	0.73	3,200,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	11,600	225.0	2,610,000	0.28	731,000
	1935	11,700	193.0	2,256,000	0.30	677,000
Hay and clover.....	1934	567,200	tons.	tons.	per ton.	
	1935	572,900	1.07	607,000	13.60	8,255,000
			1.13	649,000	10.81	7,016,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	500	8.78	4,000	4.50	18,000
	1935	600	8.28	5,000	3.25	16,000
Quebec—						
			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	63,800	19.5	1,245,000	0.98	1,214,000
	1935	62,500	18.1	1,130,000	0.99	1,118,000
Oats.....	1934	1,679,800	28.7	48,262,000	0.43	20,757,000
	1935	1,674,400	27.0	45,161,000	0.43	19,397,000
Barley.....	1934	132,600	25.0	3,310,000	0.61	2,023,000
	1935	140,900	24.8	3,493,000	0.57	2,008,000
Spring rye.....	1934	5,500	16.5	91,000	0.68	62,000
	1935	6,100	15.0	92,000	0.75	69,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
Peas.....	1934	19,100	16.6	317,000	1.65	524,000
	1935	18,600	15.5	287,000	1.62	464,000
Beans.....	1934	4,400	15.6	68,600	1.75	120,000
	1935	4,500	16.2	72,800	1.66	121,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	146,200	22.8	3,337,000	0.60	2,011,000
	1935	147,000	21.7	3,187,000	0.59	1,866,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	118,600	28.9	3,432,000	0.52	1,790,000
	1935	122,500	27.3	3,246,000	0.55	1,795,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	2,300	9.3	21,400	1.59	34,000
	1935	2,500	10.1	25,200	1.95	49,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes.....	1934	143,400	99.3	14,244,000	0.48	6,798,000
	1935	127,900	88.6	11,338,000	0.79	8,902,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	38,800	263.0	10,204,000	0.34	3,471,000
	1935	37,800	193.0	7,308,000	0.42	3,087,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover.....	1934	3,535,800	1.37	4,848,000	11.84	57,433,000
	1935	3,506,200	1.45	5,087,000	8.32	42,337,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	7,600	2.38	18,000	13.11	236,000
	1935	11,100	2.32	25,700	9.41	242,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	52,400	8.91	467,000	3.93	1,836,000
	1935	50,800	8.76	515,500	4.19	2,161,000
Ontario—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Fall wheat.....	1934	425,600	15.8	6,724,000	0.88	5,917,000
	1935	555,100	22.7	12,601,000	0.71	8,947,000
Spring wheat.....	1934	96,400	18.7	1,803,000	0.85	1,533,000
	1935	98,800	18.8	1,857,000	0.73	1,356,000
All wheat.....	1934	522,000	16.3	8,527,000	0.87	7,450,000
	1935	653,900	22.1	14,458,000	0.71	10,303,000
Oats.....	1934	2,390,800	34.1	81,526,000	0.35	28,534,000
	1935	2,376,700	36.0	85,561,000	0.28	23,957,000
Barley.....	1934	484,900	30.4	14,741,000	0.50	7,371,000
	1935	523,000	32.2	16,841,000	0.40	6,736,000
Fall rye.....	1934	55,900	15.5	866,000	0.55	476,000
	1935	59,300	17.6	1,044,000	0.40	418,000
Peas.....	1934	68,800	16.8	1,156,000	0.85	983,000
	1935	68,700	17.0	1,168,000	0.95	1,110,000
Beans.....	1934	49,400	14.0	692,000	1.27	879,000
	1935	57,000	18.1	1,032,000	1.45	1,496,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	213,900	20.5	4,385,000	0.47	2,061,000
	1935	186,400	20.9	3,896,000	0.40	1,553,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	941,400	34.2	32,196,000	0.40	12,873,000
	1935	926,600	36.5	33,821,000	0.34	11,499,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	5,700	10.0	57,000	1.33	76,000
	1935	7,400	10.2	75,000	1.30	98,000
Corn for husking.....	1934	161,100	42.2	6,798,000	0.65	4,419,000
	1935	167,700	46.3	7,765,000	0.45	3,494,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	cwt.	cwt.	\$ per cwt.	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Potatoes.....	1934	164,300	72.0	11,830,000	0.55	6,507,000
	1935	149,200	52.8	7,878,000	1.00	7,878,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	100,200	197.0	19,739,000	0.28	5,527,000
	1935	98,100	178.0	17,462,000	0.24	4,191,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover.....	1934	2,970,400	1.13	3,352,000	12.11	40,601,000
	1935	2,878,600	1.87	5,383,000	6.70	36,066,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	510,300	1.83	934,000	13.45	12,562,000
	1935	588,900	2.58	1,519,000	7.57	11,499,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	323,200	9.25	2,990,000	4.00	11,960,000
	1935	324,800	9.34	3,034,000	3.00	9,102,000
Sugar beets.....	1934	37,600	6.80	255,700	5.70	1,450,000
	1935	38,500	8.50	327,000	5.31	1,736,000
Manitoba—						
			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	2,533,000	14.6	37,100,000	0.65	24,115,000
	1935	2,587,000	8.7	22,500,000	0.59	13,275,000
Oats.....	1934	1,458,000	18.3	26,752,000	0.29	7,758,000
	1935	1,434,000	21.4	30,700,000	0.18	5,526,000
Barley.....	1934	1,125,000	15.4	17,298,000	0.48	8,303,000
	1935	1,121,000	20.6	23,100,000	0.21	4,851,000
Fall rye.....	1934	76,800	13.1	1,006,000	0.49	493,000
	1935	96,000	17.3	1,660,000	0.26	432,000
Spring rye.....	1934	10,600	12.1	128,000	0.49	63,000
	1935	11,000	14.2	156,000	0.26	41,000
All rye.....	1934	87,400	13.0	1,134,000	0.49	556,000
	1935	107,000	17.0	1,816,000	0.26	473,000
Peas.....	1934	2,000	11.0	22,000	1.40	31,000
	1935	1,700	18.0	31,000	1.15	36,000
Buckwheat.....	1934	7,900	10.0	79,000	0.63	50,000
	1935	4,700	18.8	88,000	0.59	52,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	23,800	16.5	393,000	0.35	138,000
	1935	23,100	18.5	427,000	0.28	120,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	25,600	7.0	180,000	1.15	207,000
	1935	17,300	9.2	158,400	1.18	187,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes.....	1934	41,700	55.0	2,288,000	0.62	1,419,000
	1935	34,500	75.4	2,600,000	0.37	962,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	5,800	98.0	569,000	0.47	267,000
	1935	6,400	117.0	750,000	0.39	293,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover.....	1934	585,200	1.38	810,000	6.54	5,297,000
	1935	521,000	2.07	1,080,000	4.67	5,044,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	29,100	1.62	47,100	8.57	404,000
	1935	30,600	2.29	70,000	6.50	455,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	76,400	2.96	226,000	5.38	1,216,000
	1935	73,700	4.75	350,000	4.00	1,400,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Saskatchewan—						
Spring wheat.....	1934	13,262,000	8·6	114,200,000	0·61	69,662,000
	1935	13,206,000	10·2	135,000,000	0·60	81,000,000
Oats.....	1934	4,625,000	13·9	64,288,000	0·27	17,358,000
	1935	4,942,000	26·7	131,951,000	0·17	22,432,000
Barley.....	1934	1,088,000	11·4	12,403,000	0·47	5,829,000
	1935	1,146,000	20·2	23,149,000	0·21	4,861,000
Fall rye.....	1934	278,000	2·9	806,000	0·46	371,000
	1935	292,600	13·1	3,833,000	0·23	882,000
Spring rye.....	1934	68,500	7·5	514,000	0·46	236,000
	1935	81,600	13·9	1,134,000	0·21	238,000
All rye.....	1934	346,500	3·8	1,320,000	0·46	607,000
	1935	374,200	13·3	4,967,000	0·23	1,120,000
Peas.....	1934	660	6·0	4,000	1·10	4,400
	1935	550	15·0	8,000	0·90	7,200
Beans.....	1934	260	4·0	1,000	1·20	1,200
	1935	260	15·0	4,000	1·10	4,400
Mixed grains.....	1934	20,800	9·1	189,000	0·30	57,000
	1935	23,300	19·1	445,000	0·28	125,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	174,700	3·1	542,000	1·13	612,000
	1935	167,500	6·3	1,055,000	1·15	1,213,000
Potatoes.....	1934	51,300	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
	1935	49,500	27·9	1,431,000	0·75	1,073,000
			71·3	3,529,000	0·47	1,659,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	2,300	31·7	73,000	0·80	58,000
	1935	2,200	76·1	167,000	0·49	82,000
Hay and clover.....	1934	158,300	tons.	tons.	per ton.	
	1935	144,500	1·08	171,000	5·67	970,000
			1·76	254,000	4·89	1,242,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	11,600	1·12	13,000	7·70	100,000
	1935	10,200	2·07	21,000	7·83	164,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	30,400	0·71	22,000	6·41	141,000
	1935	17,500	3·67	64,000	5·67	363,000
Alberta—						
Spring wheat.....	1934	7,501,000	bush.	bush.	per bush.	
	1935	7,500,000	15·0	112,500,000	0·58	65,250,000
			13·6	102,000,000	0·61	62,220,000
Oats.....	1934	3,032,000	26·7	81,000,000	0·25	20,250,000
	1935	3,102,000	26·5	82,203,000	0·18	14,797,000
Barley.....	1934	749,000	20·1	15,041,000	0·39	5,866,000
	1935	920,000	17·8	16,376,000	0·25	4,094,000
Fall rye.....	1934	126,400	7·2	910,000	0·47	428,000
	1935	125,800	10·0	1,258,000	0·24	302,000
Spring rye.....	1934	58,700	5·1	300,000	0·47	141,000
	1935	42,300	8·0	338,000	0·24	81,000
All rye.....	1934	185,100	6·5	1,210,000	0·47	569,000
	1935	168,100	9·5	1,596,000	0·24	383,000
Peas.....	1934	800	14·0	11,000	1·20	13,000
	1935	700	17·3	12,000	1·00	12,000
Beans.....	1934	900	12·5	11,000	1·50	17,000
	1935	850	16·5	14,000	1·30	18,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	21,000	22·0	462,000	0·30	139,000
	1935	20,000	19·0	380,000	0·22	84,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	\$ per bush.	\$
Flaxseed.....	1934	18,100	5.8	105,000	1.09	114,000
	1935	19,400	8.0	155,000	1.13	175,000
Potatoes.....	1934	32,800	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
	1935	29,900	56.0	1,837,000	0.73	1,341,000
			64.0	1,906,000	0.68	1,296,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	1,700	92.0	156,000	0.64	100,000
	1935	1,800	104.0	187,000	0.58	108,000
Hay and clover.....	1934	282,000	tons.	tons.	per ton.	
	1935	295,000	1.32	372,000	7.06	2,626,000
			1.58	465,000	6.34	2,948,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	74,600	2.31	172,000	10.00	1,720,000
	1935	73,400	2.30	169,000	8.81	1,489,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	8,000	4.00	32,000	6.06	194,000
	1935	6,200	4.50	28,000	5.70	160,000
Grain hay.....	1934	957,500	1.77	1,695,000	7.00	11,865,000
	1935	1,300,000	1.40	1,820,000	5.00	9,100,000
Sugar beets.....	1934	14,400	12.15	175,000	5.60	980,000
	1935	14,100	9.84	138,800	5.85	812,000
British Columbia—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1934	58,700	23.8	1,397,000	0.78	1,090,000
	1935	57,500	24.9	1,432,000	0.80	1,146,000
Oats.....	1934	98,600	47.5	4,684,000	0.45	2,108,000
	1935	103,400	48.4	5,005,000	0.40	2,002,000
Barley.....	1934	10,800	32.8	354,000	0.56	198,000
	1935	12,100	33.6	407,000	0.52	212,000
Spring rye.....	1934	4,500	18.8	85,000	0.65	55,000
	1935	4,800	19.0	91,000	0.57	52,000
Peas.....	1934	3,600	21.6	78,000	1.35	105,000
	1935	4,400	25.0	110,000	1.25	138,000
Beans.....	1934	900	28.6	26,000	1.50	39,000
	1935	800	26.5	21,000	1.50	32,000
Mixed grains.....	1934	3,700	37.1	137,000	0.50	69,000
	1935	4,200	35.8	150,000	0.46	69,000
Flaxseed.....	1934	500	10.7	5,000	1.10	6,000
	1935	300	11.5	3,000	1.10	3,300
Potatoes.....	1934	19,400	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
	1935	17,800	116.0	2,250,000	0.85	1,913,000
			107.0	1,905,000	0.95	1,810,000
Turnips, etc.....	1934	5,100	222.0	1,132,000	0.55	623,000
	1935	5,300	230.0	1,219,000	0.60	731,000
Hay and clover.....	1934	150,100	tons.	tons.	per ton.	
	1935	152,300	2.00	300,000	11.50	3,450,000
			2.00	305,000	12.00	3,660,000
Alfalfa.....	1934	45,700	3.15	144,000	12.50	1,800,000
	1935	48,100	3.20	154,000	12.30	1,894,000
Fodder corn.....	1934	5,300	12.44	66,000	5.00	330,000
	1935	6,000	12.05	72,000	4.25	306,000
Grain hay.....	1934	47,500	2.25	107,000	9.00	963,000
	1935	46,700	2.30	107,000	9.25	990,000

Acreages under Pasture.—Table 7 gives the estimated acreages under pasture in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1929 to 1935.

7.—Estimated Acreages under Pasture in Canada, 1929-35.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P.E. Island.....	244,729	246,592	235,000	210,200	209,700	203,600	214,000
Nova Scotia.....	866,204	866,818	866,500	704,100	704,100	709,400	695,200
New Brunswick.....	487,840	490,500	474,600	518,300	516,300	535,800	521,600
Quebec.....	3,944,443	3,950,000	3,686,100	2,669,600	2,843,700	2,919,700	2,973,200
Ontario.....	3,134,614	3,149,460	3,031,717	3,012,500	2,995,500	2,908,300	2,831,400
Manitoba.....	253,950	264,300	239,800	232,100	246,700	232,200	240,000
Saskatchewan.....	406,100	419,000	400,300	444,900	451,600	453,900	475,350
Alberta.....	319,338	396,400	384,900	350,500	220,000	261,800	245,640
British Columbia.....	63,865	66,604	69,272	76,500	80,200	86,500	94,900
Indian Reserves.....	47,237	39,839	39,913	46,000	49,200	42,200	49,848
Totals.....	9,768,320	9,889,513	9,428,102	8,264,700	8,317,000	8,353,400	8,341,138

The foregoing figures are not entirely comprehensive since the figures for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario include all pasture, seeded and natural, while the figures for the four western provinces are "seeded pasture" only. Most of the area used for pasture in these provinces is "natural" and data on land used in this way can only be properly secured at the quinquennial census. At the Census of 1931, the acreages of pasture in the three Prairie Provinces were as follows: Manitoba, 411,924 improved, 3,601,644 natural; Saskatchewan 712,371 improved, 15,755,179 natural; Alberta 524,586 improved, 15,960,335 natural.

The areas under grazing leases in the western provinces as at Mar. 31, 1933-35, are reported by the provincial lands administration branches as shown in Table 8.

8.—Provincial Lands under Grazing Leases, 1933-35.

Province.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.
Manitoba.....	239	132,111	217	126,314	1,310	296,477
Saskatchewan.....	5,910	4,539,350 ¹	7,555	4,228,830	7,559	4,277,476
Alberta.....	3,708	3,172,839	3,775	3,186,838	3,310	3,141,842
British Columbia.....	777	73,771	875	100,291	634	474,770
Totals.....	10,634	7,918,071	12,422	7,642,273	12,813	8,190,565

¹Includes provincial forests and school lands grazing permits covering 742,920 acres for which the numbers of leases are not known.

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 9 gives, for the years 1928 to 1935, the average yields per acre of the various field crops, together with the long-time average yields per acre.

9.—Annual Average Yields per Acre of Field Crops for Canada, 1928-35, with Long-Time Averages.

Field Crop.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Long-time Average
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat.....	23.5	12.1	16.9	12.2	16.3	10.8	11.5	11.5	17.1
Oats.....	34.4	22.7	31.9	25.6	29.8	22.7	23.4	28.0	32.3
Barley.....	27.9	17.3	24.3	17.8	21.5	17.3	17.6	21.6	25.2
Rye.....	17.4	13.3	15.2	6.7	10.9	7.2	6.9 ¹	13.4	16.1
Peas.....	16.8	15.8	18.3	16.9	17.9	16.3	16.7	17.1	16.9
Beans.....	16.7	17.3	14.6	15.3	17.1	15.1	14.3	18.0	16.8
Buckwheat.....	21.7	20.3	22.2	20.6	22.9	21.3	21.2	20.9	22.4
Mixed grains.....	35.3	32.0	36.9	33.0	33.0	28.3	32.7	34.3	34.6
Flaxseed.....	9.6	5.4	8.7	3.8	5.9	2.6	4.0	6.9	8.8
Corn for husking.....	37.7	34.1	36.1	41.3	38.9	37.0	42.2	46.3	49.3
Potatoes.....	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Turnips, etc.....	83.8	73.4	84.4	88.0	76.0	81.0	84.0	76.0	89.0
	215.5	176.3	181.8	205.0	216.0	188.0	216.0	190.0	189.0
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5
Fodder corn.....	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.6	7.8	8.3	7.7	8.5	9.0
Sugar beets.....	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.1	10.8	9.9	8.3 ¹	8.9	9.4
Alfalfa.....	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Estimates of the acreages and yields of the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1935 in Table 10, together with comparative data for 1934 and 1933.

10.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1933-35.

Province and Crop.	Areas.			Yields.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat.....	25,177,000	23,296,000	23,293,000	263,004,000	263,800,000	259,500,000
Oats.....	8,945,000	9,115,000	9,478,000	177,422,000	172,040,000	244,854,000
Barley.....	3,032,000	2,962,000	3,187,000	47,243,000	44,742,000	62,625,000
Rye.....	519,700	619,000 ¹	649,300	3,104,000	3,664,000 ¹	8,379,000
Flaxseed.....	235,900	218,400	204,200	563,000	827,000	1,368,400
Manitoba—						
Wheat.....	2,536,000	2,533,000	2,587,000	32,666,000	37,100,000	22,500,000
Oats.....	1,504,000	1,458,000	1,434,000	29,500,000	26,752,000	30,700,000
Barley.....	1,173,000	1,125,000	1,121,000	16,900,000	17,298,000	23,100,000
Rye.....	45,700	87,400	107,000	575,000	1,134,000	1,816,000
Flaxseed.....	20,200	25,600	17,300	110,000	180,000	158,400
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat.....	14,743,000	13,262,000	13,206,000	128,004,000	114,200,000	135,000,000
Oats.....	4,571,000	4,625,000	4,942,000	75,422,000	64,288,000	131,951,000
Barley.....	1,228,000	1,088,000	1,146,000	17,560,000	12,403,000	23,149,000
Rye.....	305,000	346,500	374,200	1,777,000	1,320,000	4,967,000
Flaxseed.....	205,000	174,700	167,500	410,000	542,000	1,055,000
Alberta—						
Wheat.....	7,898,000	7,501,000	7,500,000	102,334,000	112,500,000	102,000,000
Oats.....	2,870,000	3,032,000	3,102,000	72,500,000	81,000,000	82,203,000
Barley.....	631,000	749,000	920,000	12,783,000	15,041,000	16,376,000
Rye.....	169,000	185,100 ¹	168,100	752,000	1,210,000 ¹	1,596,000
Flaxseed.....	10,700	18,100	19,400	43,000	105,000	155,000

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 11 shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1935, as compared with July 31, 1934 and 1933. Adding the stocks in elevators, in flour mills and in transit, Table 12 shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the crop years ended July 31, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

11.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on July 31, 1935, as Compared with July 31, 1934 and 1933, with Totals of Production of the Previous Years' Crops.

Kind of Grain.	Total Pro- duction in 1932.	On Farms, July 31, 1933.		Total Pro- duction in 1933.	On Farms, July 31, 1934.		Total Pro- duction in 1934.	On Farms, July 31, 1935.	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat.....	443,061	2-79	12,340,000	281,892	3-10	8,733,000	275,849	2-85	7,861,200
Oats.....	391,561	7-07	27,701,000	307,478	6-29	19,333,000	321,120	6-25	20,071,000
Barley.....	80,773	3-84	3,102,000	63,359	2-90	1,839,000	63,742	3-17	2,022,000
Rye.....	8,470	1-85	156,600	4,177	0-89	37,000	5,423	1-44	77,900
Flaxseed.....	2,719	0-65	17,700	632	0-54	3,400	910	0-46	4,200

12.—Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Item.	Wheat.			Oats.		
	July 31, 1933.	July 31, 1934.	July 31, 1935.	July 31, 1933.	July 31, 1934.	July 31, 1935.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Held in—						
Farmers' hands.....	12,340,000	8,733,000	7,861,200	27,701,000	19,333,000	20,071,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division.....	77,855,091	70,354,868	53,857,630	6,355,786	4,712,471	1,430,847
Terminal elevators in West- ern Inspection Division.....	75,149,928	73,095,127	83,825,528	4,078,148	2,865,626	3,786,402
Eastern elevators.....	34,171,909	31,589,203	42,764,795	1,714,231	2,768,193	589,803
Flour mills (eastern).....	3,198,366	2,493,537 ¹	2,024,253	961,775	785,919 ¹	282,754
Transit.....	9,024,894	7,724,546	12,939,610	1,233,818	595,288	310,077
Totals.....	211,740,188	193,990,281¹	203,273,016	42,044,758	31,060,497¹	26,470,883
	Barley.			Rye.		
Held in—						
Farmers' hands.....	3,102,000	1,839,000	2,022,000	156,600	37,000	77,900
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division.....	3,559,341	2,853,950	1,239,433	914,134	583,634	240,450
Terminal elevators in West- ern Inspection Division.....	3,308,455	3,964,957	1,035,973	3,422,406	2,516,462	2,167,954
Eastern elevators.....	865,646	2,013,099	900,893	1,180,809	813,329	439,334
Flour mills (eastern).....	109,861	78,775 ¹	75,721	12,855	26,958 ¹	27,274
Transit.....	393,019	342,249	285,516	127,923	42,851	184,260
Totals.....	11,338,322	11,092,030¹	5,559,536	5,814,727	4,020,234¹	3,137,172
				Flaxseed.		
Held in—						
Farmers' hands.....				17,700	3,400	4,200
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division.....				226,943	124,279	105,091
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division.....				768,131	334,568	177,404
Eastern elevators.....				88,719	—	—
Flour mills (eastern).....				1,824	235	335
Transit.....				76,258	8,813	25,949
Totals.....				1,179,575	471,295	312,979

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for the years ended July 31, 1934 and 1935, is calculated in Table 13.

13.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops, by crop years, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 41 bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book, 1920, pp. 263-266, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1933. For 1934 and later years, preliminary estimates will be found in the August numbers of the Bulletin.

Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Crop year ended July 31, 1935.	Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Crop year ended July 31, 1935.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1933, and Aug. 1, 1934.....	211,740	193,990	Exports as grain.....	170,234	144,375
Gross production.....	281,892	275,849	Exports as flour.....	24,546	21,376
Loss in cleaning.....	4,600	4,600	Totals, exports.....	194,780	165,751
Grain not merchantable.....	2,965	3,571	Retained as seed.....	29,981 ¹	32,343
Net production and carry-overs.....	480,124	461,668	Retained for feed.....	17,040	17,603
Imports.....	413	897	Milled for food.....	43,068 ¹	42,843
Available for distribution.	480,537	462,565	Carry-overs, July 31, 1934, and July 31, 1935.....	193,990 ¹	203,273
			Balances otherwise disposed of.....	7,720 ¹	752

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Table 14 presents similar data for oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as feed for live stock and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including: the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats; the quantities retained for seed; and the quantities milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity used in Canada, for feeding to live stock, this amount being estimated at 260,427,000 bushels in 1933-34 and 261,438,000 bushels in 1934-35.

14.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops, by crop years, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Crop year ended July 31, 1935.	Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Crop year ended July 31, 1935.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1933, and Aug. 1, 1934.....	42,045	31,060	Exports as meal, etc.....	3,052	3,257
Gross production.....	307,478	321,120	Totals, exports.....	9,140	17,862
Grain not merchantable.....	7,769	6,834	Retained as seed.....	34,327	35,241
Net production and carry-overs.....	341,754	345,346	Milled for home consumption.....	6,820 ¹	4,351
Imports.....	21	17	Carry-overs, July 31, 1934, and July 31, 1935.....	31,061 ¹	26,471
Available for distribution.	341,796	345,363	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	260,427 ¹	261,438
Exports as grain.....	6,088	14,605			

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to calculations, the average annual per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the ten years 1925 to 1934 was 4.2 bushels. The average range for the period was between 4.0 and 4.5 bushels. The average consumption in 1934 was estimated at 4.0 bushels. Details for the years 1919-27 were given at p. 241 of the 1929 Year Book, while annual estimates are published in the April number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Subsection 3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

The growth of the live-stock and poultry industries in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary statistical form in Table 15, while some authoritative details will be found in the article "The Development of Agriculture in Canada", contributed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale to the 1921 Year Book, where it appears at pp. 202-210.

15.—Summary Statistics of the Numbers of Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in the Dominion of Canada, Censuses of 1871-1931.

Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921. ^a	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses.....	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,598,958	3,610,494	3,113,909
Cattle.....	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	7,973,031
Sheep.....	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116
Swine.....	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,040,730	4,699,831
All poultry.....	-	-	14,105,102 ¹	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	65,184,689 ²
Hens and chickens...	-	-	12,696,701	16,651,337	29,773,457	48,021,647	61,277,229
Turkeys.....	-	-	458,306	584,569	863,182	1,096,721	2,223,197
Ducks.....	-	-	320,169	290,755	527,098	603,152	749,930
Geese.....	-	-	537,932	395,997	629,524	603,728	902,251
Hives of bees..	144,791	-	199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530	215,349

¹Includes 91,994 unspecified. ²Includes live stock elsewhere than on farms as follows: horses 158,742, cattle 149,995, sheep 3,499, swine 80,439, poultry 6,978,054, hives 37,425. ³Includes 32,082 other poultry.

16.—Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1932-35.

Province and Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Canada—								
Horses.....	3,088,630	2,984,095	2,933,492	2,931,337	141,640	154,215	168,132	189,341
Milch cows.....	3,594,500	3,694,000	3,864,200	3,849,200	114,814	113,115	110,721	134,000
Other cattle.....	4,916,600	5,182,000	5,087,700	4,971,400	84,497	88,452	84,657	107,152
Totals, cattle.....	8,511,100	8,876,000	8,951,900	8,820,600	199,311	201,567	195,378	241,152
Sheep.....	3,644,500	3,385,800	3,421,100	3,399,100	12,084	13,549	14,298	17,055
Swine.....	4,639,100	3,800,700	3,654,000	3,549,200	21,964	33,804	36,029	41,778
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	374,999	403,135	413,837	489,326
P. E. Island—								
Horses.....	29,360	28,905	27,430	27,920	1,644	1,850	2,085	2,289
Milch cows.....	44,900	46,000	46,300	47,000	1,347	1,196	1,158	1,457
Other cattle.....	57,900	59,500	50,500	48,600	869	952	758	1,021
Totals, cattle.....	102,800	105,500	96,800	95,600	2,216	2,148	1,916	2,478
Sheep.....	68,000	64,200	54,100	50,200	214	257	216	272
Swine.....	41,500	33,700	31,500	38,300	215	309	288	468
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	4,289	4,564	4,505	5,507
Nova Scotia—								
Horses.....	42,720	41,590	41,900	41,110	3,418	3,327	3,478	3,618
Milch cows.....	112,800	119,600	124,100	116,500	3,835	3,827	3,351	3,845
Other cattle.....	125,900	126,500	120,300	106,600	2,518	2,657	1,925	2,239
Totals, cattle.....	238,700	246,100	244,400	223,100	6,353	6,484	5,276	6,084
Sheep.....	155,700	148,300	145,300	132,800	575	584	545	587
Swine.....	53,400	42,500	41,600	39,700	434	434	443	521
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	10,780	10,829	9,742	10,810

16.—Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1932-35—concluded.

Province and Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
New Brunswick—								
Horses.....	52,930	52,880	51,200	51,170	4,234	4,653	4,454	5,373
Milch cows.....	109,300	110,500	114,500	113,600	3,607	3,205	3,206	3,522
Other cattle.....	111,700	126,100	112,200	94,300	1,899	2,144	1,683	1,603
Totals, cattle.....	221,000	236,600	226,700	207,900	5,506	5,349	4,889	5,125
Sheep.....	131,000	120,300	113,900	110,900	468	462	456	500
Swine.....	96,300	72,700	70,800	79,200	849	680	874	1,157
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	11,057	11,144	10,673	12,155
Quebec—								
Horses.....	297,410	267,600	264,500	266,600	26,767	25,690	28,302	31,992
Milch cows.....	932,800	952,500	947,000	936,300	27,984	27,623	27,463	31,834
Other cattle.....	944,100	807,500	778,600	725,900	12,273	9,690	10,122	11,614
Totals, cattle.....	1,876,900	1,760,000	1,725,600	1,662,200	40,257	37,313	37,585	43,448
Sheep.....	751,400	666,400	612,000	666,800	2,254	2,666	2,448	3,334
Swine.....	667,300	481,700	551,400	611,200	4,671	5,299	7,168	8,557
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	73,949	70,968	75,503	87,331
Ontario—								
Horses.....	578,000	574,262	563,700	562,900	36,414	43,070	45,660	51,787
Milch cows.....	1,175,000	1,183,200	1,176,800	1,181,800	39,950	40,229	37,658	49,636
Other cattle.....	1,354,000	1,340,600	1,317,700	1,287,400	27,080	28,153	28,989	37,335
Totals, cattle.....	2,529,000	2,523,800	2,494,500	2,469,200	67,030	68,382	66,647	86,971
Sheep.....	1,040,000	1,000,900	962,300	945,700	4,077	4,484	5,042	5,731
Swine.....	1,375,000	1,257,900	1,177,900	1,225,300	7,219	12,164	11,779	14,887
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	114,740	128,100	129,128	159,376
Manitoba—								
Horses.....	341,500	307,000	296,000	297,000	12,977	13,815	14,504	16,038
Milch cows.....	257,000	304,500	339,100	329,800	7,453	7,917	7,799	9,894
Other cattle.....	477,500	501,400	455,700	429,700	7,640	8,022	6,380	8,594
Totals, cattle.....	734,500	805,900	794,800	759,500	15,093	15,939	14,179	18,488
Sheep.....	199,100	212,800	216,000	218,000	561	751	754	970
Swine.....	337,900	262,300	242,000	183,500	1,352	2,188	2,255	2,004
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	29,983	32,693	31,692	37,500
Saskatchewan—								
Horses.....	963,000	946,900	932,200	933,800	32,742	35,982	39,152	45,766
Milch cows.....	453,600	480,400	556,000	553,900	13,154	12,971	13,344	15,509
Other cattle.....	874,000	965,700	948,500	932,300	13,984	14,486	13,279	17,714
Totals, cattle.....	1,327,600	1,446,100	1,504,500	1,486,200	27,138	27,457	26,623	33,223
Sheep.....	313,700	360,000	448,200	459,700	941	1,246	1,479	1,903
Swine.....	898,000	648,600	596,400	514,400	3,143	5,059	5,129	5,478
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	63,964	69,744	72,383	86,360
Alberta—								
Horses.....	726,010	706,300	698,300	691,300	20,328	22,602	27,234	29,035
Milch cows.....	424,000	406,500	461,700	464,200	13,144	11,789	12,004	12,998
Other cattle.....	799,600	1,065,300	1,108,500	1,140,000	13,593	17,045	16,628	21,660
Totals, cattle.....	1,223,600	1,471,800	1,570,200	1,604,200	26,737	28,834	28,632	34,658
Sheep.....	833,700	664,300	696,200	639,600	2,234	2,352	2,492	2,737
Swine.....	1,118,000	954,000	896,100	809,100	3,667	7,203	7,572	8,140
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	52,966	60,991	65,930	74,570
British Columbia—								
Horses.....	57,700	58,658	58,262	59,537	3,116	3,226	3,263	3,453
Milch cows.....	85,100	90,800	98,700	106,100	4,340	4,358	4,738	5,305
Other cattle.....	171,900	189,400	195,700	206,600	4,641	5,303	4,893	5,372
Totals, cattle.....	257,000	280,200	294,400	312,700	8,981	9,661	9,631	10,677
Sheep.....	151,900	148,600	173,100	175,400	760	747	866	1,021
Swine.....	51,700	47,300	46,300	48,500	414	468	521	566
Totals.....	—	—	—	—	13,271	14,102	14,281	15,717

17.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1933-35.

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-32 will be found at pp. 272-273 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province and Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Province and Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Canada—				Ontario—			
Horses.....	52	57	65	Horses.....	75	81	92
Milch cows.....	31	29	35	Milch cows.....	34	32	42
Other cattle.....	17	17	22	Other cattle.....	21	22	29
Total cattle.....	23	22	27	Total cattle.....	27	27	35
Sheep.....	4.00	4.18	5.02	Sheep.....	4.48	5.24	6.06
Swine.....	8.89	9.86	11.77	Swine.....	9.67	10.00	12.15
Prince Edward Island—				Manitoba—			
Horses.....	64	76	82	Horses.....	45	49	54
Milch cows.....	26	25	31	Milch cows.....	26	23	30
Other cattle.....	16	15	21	Other cattle.....	16	14	20
Total cattle.....	20	20	26	Total cattle.....	20	18	24
Sheep.....	4.00	4.00	5.41	Sheep.....	3.53	3.49	4.45
Swine.....	9.16	9.15	12.23	Swine.....	8.34	9.32	10.92
Nova Scotia—				Saskatchewan—			
Horses.....	80	83	88	Horses.....	38	42	49
Milch cows.....	32	27	33	Milch cows.....	27	24	28
Other cattle.....	21	16	21	Other cattle.....	15	14	19
Total cattle.....	26	22	27	Total cattle.....	19	18	22
Sheep.....	3.94	3.75	4.42	Sheep.....	3.46	3.30	4.14
Swine.....	10.21	10.64	13.12	Swine.....	7.80	8.60	10.65
New Brunswick—				Alberta—			
Horses.....	88	87	105	Horses.....	32	39	42
Milch cows.....	29	28	31	Milch cows.....	29	26	28
Other cattle.....	17	15	17	Other cattle.....	16	15	19
Total cattle.....	23	22	25	Total cattle.....	20	18	22
Sheep.....	3.84	4.00	4.51	Sheep.....	3.54	3.58	4.28
Swine.....	9.35	12.34	14.61	Swine.....	7.55	8.45	10.06
Quebec—				British Columbia—			
Horses.....	96	107	120	Horses.....	55	56	58
Milch cows.....	29	29	34	Milch cows.....	48	48	50
Other cattle.....	12	13	16	Other cattle.....	28	25	26
Total cattle.....	21	22	26	Total cattle.....	34	33	34
Sheep.....	4.00	4.00	5.00	Sheep.....	5.03	5.00	5.82
Swine.....	11.00	13.00	14.00	Swine.....	9.90	11.25	11.66

18.—Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1934 and 1935.

Province and Item.	No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.	Province and Item.	No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Canada—				P. E. Island—			
Hens and chickens.....	1934 55,429,500	0.55	30,529,000	Hens and chickens.....	1934 753,000	0.64	482,000
	1935 53,062,900	0.65	34,570,000		1935 779,100	0.76	592,000
Turkeys.....	1934 2,643,900	1.26	3,323,000	Turkeys.....	1934 10,900	1.58	17,000
	1935 2,066,200	1.88	3,882,000		1935 9,700	1.72	17,000
Geese.....	1934 943,600	1.09	1,032,000	Geese.....	1934 27,600	1.11	31,000
	1935 918,100	1.38	1,263,000		1935 26,300	1.30	34,000
Ducks.....	1934 781,700	0.66	514,000	Ducks.....	1934 16,200	0.67	11,000
	1935 721,600	0.80	577,000		1935 15,800	0.77	12,000
Totals, poultry	1934 59,798,700	-	35,393,000	Totals, poultry	1934 807,700	-	541,000
	1935 56,768,800	-	40,292,000		1935 830,900	-	655,000

18.—Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Province and Item.	No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.	Province and Item.	No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.		
		\$	\$			\$	\$		
Nova Scotia—				Manitoba—					
Hens and chickens.....	1934	1,186,200	0.58	688,000	Hens and chickens.....	1934	4,096,300	0.43	1,761,000
	1935	1,123,000	0.64	719,000		1935	3,712,400	0.53	1,968,000
Turkeys.....	1934	12,600	1.94	24,000	Turkeys.....	1934	535,000	1.13	605,000
	1935	11,600	2.06	24,000		1935	430,800	1.76	758,000
Geese.....	1934	13,900	1.50	21,000	Geese.....	1934	102,600	0.80	82,000
	1935	12,400	1.72	21,000		1935	76,700	1.08	83,000
Ducks.....	1934	7,700	0.85	7,000	Ducks.....	1934	61,000	0.50	31,000
	1935	6,800	0.93	6,000		1935	42,000	0.64	27,000
Totals, poultry	1934	1,220,400	—	740,000	Totals, poultry	1934	4,794,900	—	2,479,000
	1935	1,153,800	—	770,000		1935	4,261,900	—	2,836,000
New Brunswick—				Saskatchewan—					
Hens and chickens.....	1934	1,235,200	0.70	865,000	Hens and chickens.....	1934	9,312,900	0.37	3,446,000
	1935	1,239,400	0.75	930,000		1935	8,684,800	0.48	4,169,000
Turkeys.....	1934	24,500	2.11	52,000	Turkeys.....	1934	868,600	1.02	886,000
	1935	26,000	2.44	63,000		1935	566,700	1.62	918,000
Geese.....	1934	15,600	1.52	24,000	Geese.....	1934	144,800	0.77	111,000
	1935	15,200	1.69	26,000		1935	146,200	1.02	149,000
Ducks.....	1934	9,700	0.89	9,000	Ducks.....	1934	108,000	0.47	51,000
	1935	8,600	1.04	9,000		1935	103,500	0.61	63,000
Totals, poultry	1934	1,285,000	—	950,000	Totals, poultry	1934	10,434,300	—	4,494,000
	1935	1,289,200	—	1,028,000		1935	9,501,200	—	5,299,000
Quebec—				Alberta—					
Hens and chickens.....	1934	6,750,600	0.74	4,995,000	Hens and chickens.....	1934	6,992,000	0.39	2,727,000
	1935	6,689,400	0.80	5,352,000		1935	5,783,200	0.47	2,718,000
Turkeys.....	1934	126,000	1.92	242,000	Turkeys.....	1934	610,300	1.08	659,000
	1935	128,700	2.40	309,000		1935	434,600	1.66	721,000
Geese.....	1934	69,900	1.29	90,000	Geese.....	1934	104,700	0.78	82,000
	1935	70,100	1.60	112,000		1935	105,900	1.04	110,000
Ducks.....	1934	82,100	0.82	67,000	Ducks.....	1934	96,600	0.47	45,000
	1935	76,700	0.91	70,000		1935	80,400	0.59	47,000
Totals, poultry	1934	7,028,600	—	5,394,000	Totals, poultry	1934	7,803,600	—	3,513,000
	1935	6,964,900	—	5,843,000		1935	6,404,100	—	3,596,000
Ontario—				British Columbia—					
Hens and chickens.....	1934	21,567,000	0.62	13,372,000	Hens and chickens.....	1934	3,536,300	0.62	2,193,000
	1935	21,731,200	0.73	15,864,000		1935	3,320,400	0.68	2,258,000
Turkeys.....	1934	418,900	1.82	762,000	Turkeys.....	1934	37,100	2.06	76,000
	1935	421,500	2.32	978,000		1935	36,600	2.56	94,000
Geese.....	1934	455,400	1.27	578,000	Geese.....	1934	9,100	1.44	13,000
	1935	454,500	1.56	709,000		1935	10,800	1.78	19,000
Ducks.....	1934	361,200	0.72	260,000	Ducks.....	1934	39,200	0.83	33,000
	1935	354,700	0.88	312,000		1935	33,100	0.95	31,000
Totals, poultry	1934	22,802,500	—	14,972,000	Totals, poultry	1934	3,621,700	—	2,315,000
	1935	22,961,900	—	17,863,000		1935	3,400,900	—	2,402,000

Production and Value of Wool.—The production of wool in Canada is placed at 19,371,000 lb. from 3,401,695 sheep and lambs in 1935 as compared with 19,544,000 lb. from 3,423,951 sheep and lambs in 1934. Table 19 gives the total estimated production and value of wool for the years 1926 to 1935.

19.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Canadian Wool Clip, 1926-35.

NOTE.—Sheep on Indian reserves included. For the years 1915-25 see p. 274 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year.	Sheep.	Production of Wool.	Average Price per lb of Wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	\$
1926.....	3,144,343	17,959,896	23	4,131,000
1927.....	3,265,727	18,672,766	22	4,108,000
1928.....	3,418,992	19,611,430	26	5,099,000
1929.....	3,638,972	20,283,000	22	4,470,000
1930.....	3,698,800	21,016,000	11	2,311,000
1931.....	3,608,000	20,365,000	8	1,644,000
1932.....	3,647,207	20,518,000	5	1,093,800
1933.....	3,388,552	19,268,000	10	2,005,000
1934.....	3,423,951	19,544,000	10 ¹	1,899,000 ¹
1935.....	3,401,695	19,371,000	12	2,232,000

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Egg Production.—Table 20 gives the estimated numbers of egg-producing hens, quantities of eggs produced, prices and values, by provinces, for the years 1933 to 1935 inclusive. These estimates were made on a somewhat different basis to those shown in previous editions of the Year Book. The data for egg-laying hens were calculated from the numbers of mature birds shown in the June surveys, 1933 to 1935, with reductions to allow for cocks and cockerels. The production of eggs per hen and the average prices shown in the table were made with the assistance and advice of extension workers and poultrymen connected with the provincial Departments of Agriculture.

20.—Annual Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, by Provinces, 1933-35.

Province.	Year.	Number of Laying Hens.	Production of Eggs per Hen.	Number of Eggs Produced.	Price Per Dozen.	Value.
				dozens.	cts.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1933	453,000	93	3,743,000	13	487,000
	1934	462,000	92	3,542,000	14	496,000
	1935	480,000	91	3,640,000	17	619,000
Nova Scotia.....	1933	624,000	96	4,992,000	15	749,000
	1934	622,000	90	4,665,000	18	840,000
	1935	575,000	91	4,360,000	22	959,000
New Brunswick.....	1933	663,000	96	5,304,000	15	796,000
	1934	627,000	96	5,016,000	17	853,000
	1935	619,000	95	4,900,000	20	980,000
Quebec.....	1933	3,251,000	108	29,259,000	16	4,681,000
	1934	3,295,000	112	30,753,000	18	5,536,000
	1935	3,280,000	112	30,613,000	19	5,816,000
Ontario.....	1933	8,299,000	115	79,532,000	15	11,930,000
	1934	8,257,000	118	81,194,000	18-5	15,021,000
	1935	8,265,000	119	81,961,000	19	15,573,000
Manitoba.....	1933	2,065,000	103	17,725,000	11	1,950,000
	1934	1,954,000	102	16,609,000	12	1,993,000
	1935	1,937,000	104	16,787,000	14-5	2,434,000
Saskatchewan.....	1933	5,072,000	98	41,421,000	7	2,899,000
	1934	5,028,000	98	41,062,000	10-5	4,312,000
	1935	5,208,000	99	42,966,000	12-5	5,371,000
Alberta.....	1933	3,314,000	100	27,617,000	7	1,933,000
	1934	3,187,000	101	26,824,000	10	2,682,000
	1935	3,025,000	101	25,460,000	12-5	3,183,000
British Columbia.....	1933	1,151,000	132	12,661,000	17	2,152,000
	1934	1,256,000	130	13,607,000	20	2,721,000
	1935	1,205,000	128	12,853,000	22	2,828,000
Canada.....	1933	24,922,000	107	223,254,000	12	27,577,000
	1934	24,688,000	108	223,272,000	15	34,451,000
	1935	24,594,000	109	223,540,000	17	37,763,000

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics.

The dairy industry is dealt with under the following headings: total milk production; butter and cheese; miscellaneous factory products; and, finally, the total value of the dairy production of Canada. For the year 1935 preliminary estimates have been made which will be revised when annual returns are available.

Total Milk Production.—The data presented in Table 21 represent the quantities of dairy products expressed in terms of milk. The total milk production for 1935 is estimated at 16,310,836,700 lb., a decrease of 18,448,700 lb. or 0.11 p.c. from the previous year.

Decreases in the dairy butter made on farms and in the quantities of milk otherwise used were entirely responsible for this decline, the production of all other products being greater in 1935 than in 1934.

21.—Total, Dairy Production of Canada Expressed in Pounds of Milk, 1926-35, and by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Total Milk Production.	Made into Butter.		Made into Cheese.		Miscellaneous Factory Products. ¹	Whole Milk Otherwise Used.
		Dairy.	Creamery.	Farm-made.	Factory.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1926....	14,591,873,000	2,223,950,000	4,148,469,000	5,788,000	1,923,394,000	254,072,000	6,036,200,000
1927....	14,825,821,000	2,223,950,000	4,143,077,000	4,653,000	1,546,237,000	287,417,000	6,620,487,000
1928....	14,512,899,000	2,106,900,000	3,933,513,000	4,873,000	1,619,348,000	296,251,000	6,552,011,000
1929....	14,349,023,000	2,060,080,000	3,998,667,000	5,490,000	1,329,959,000	307,725,000	6,647,102,000
1930....	15,126,459,000	2,283,152,000	4,348,431,000	9,115,000	1,333,977,000	312,800,000	6,838,984,000
1931....	15,772,852,000	2,418,488,000	5,289,612,000	10,095,000	1,276,315,000	252,532,000	6,525,810,000
1932....	15,917,868,000	2,503,381,000	5,009,790,000	11,503,000	1,349,872,000	219,571,000	6,823,751,000
1933....	16,048,724,900	2,492,799,000	5,132,233,800	10,565,400	1,244,840,700	243,716,000	6,924,570,000
1934 ²	16,329,285,400	2,573,186,000	5,498,082,300	11,372,400	1,112,682,400	259,459,300	6,874,503,000
1935.							
P. E. Island.....	140,726,600	43,824,000	38,907,400	3,400	2,564,800	672,000	54,755,000
Nova Scotia.....	458,057,400	154,292,000	114,711,400	336,000	—	15,420,000	173,298,000
New Brunswick..	403,234,000	157,090,000	67,465,700	58,000	3,070,300	2,930,000	172,620,000
Quebec.....	4,316,624,000	331,813,000	1,708,906,600	2,809,000	227,998,400	18,321,000	2,026,776,000
Ontario.....	6,518,664,500	735,230,000	1,937,497,200	1,461,000	843,583,300	194,040,000	2,806,853,000
Manitoba.....	1,064,056,100	216,543,000	504,060,700	1,848,000	16,318,400	6,683,000	318,603,000
Saskatchewan....	1,519,042,500	496,877,000	534,918,500	1,646,000	6,720,000	4,863,000	474,018,000
Alberta.....	1,384,250,300	304,330,000	543,697,300	2,520,000	15,288,000	5,653,000	512,762,000
British Columbia	506,181,300	63,675,000	141,419,800	728,000	8,493,500	44,865,000	247,000,000
Canada, 1935....	16,310,836,700	2,503,674,000	5,591,584,600	11,409,400	1,124,036,700	293,447,000	6,786,685,000

¹The data in this column for 1933-35 include the ice cream made in specialized ice-cream plants and confectionery establishments.

²Figures for 1934 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Butter and Cheese.—The butter output of creameries in 1935 was 238,854,600 lb., a gain of 4,001,639 lb., or 1.70 p.c., over the previous year, and 12,899,354 lb., or 5.71 p.c., over 1931—a record year up to that time. Dairy butter production in 1935 was 106,949,000 lb., a decrease of 2.78 p.c. Butter reached its maximum

exportation in the year ended June 30, 1933, when 34,128,944 lb. were exported. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1935, the exports were 7,697,000 lb. and the imports were 148,541 lb. The apparent consumption of butter in 1935 is estimated at 338,396,970 lb., or 30.91 lb. per capita.

The quantity of factory cheese made in Canada during 1935 is estimated at 100,360,300 lb., an increase of 1,013,683 lb. or 1.02 p.c. Cheese made on farms is estimated at 1,018,300 lb., an increase of 7,000 lb. Since 1926, as shown in Table 22 there has been a significant reduction in cheese manufacturing. The decrease recorded between 1933 and 1934 was greater than that shown between 1932 and 1933, but the most outstanding decline occurred in 1927 and a lesser decline in 1929. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb.; in 1904 it reached its maximum exportation of 233,980,716 lb. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1935, the exports were 55,718,700 lb. The apparent consumption of cheese in 1935 was 39,572,341 lb. or 3.61 lb. per capita. It will be seen, therefore, that the domestic consumption represented only 39.03 p.c. of the total cheese production of the Dominion.

22.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1926-35, and by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Total Butter.	Farm-made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Total Cheese.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1926	95,000,000	177,209,287	272,209,287	516,745	171,731,631	172,248,376
1927	95,000,000	176,978,947	271,978,947	415,417	138,056,908	138,472,325
1928	90,000,000	168,027,039	258,027,039	435,059	144,584,619	145,019,678
1929	88,000,000	170,810,230	258,810,230	490,000	118,746,286	119,236,286
1930	97,529,000	185,751,061	283,280,061	813,000	119,105,203	119,918,203
1931	103,310,000	225,955,246	329,265,246	901,300	113,956,639	114,857,939
1932	106,936,400	214,002,127	320,938,527	1,027,100	120,524,243	121,551,343
1933¹	106,485,000	219,232,500	325,717,500	943,300	111,146,500	112,089,800
1934¹	109,918,000	234,832,961	344,770,961	1,011,300	99,346,617	100,357,917
1935.						
Prince Edward Island.....	1,872,000	1,662,000	3,534,000	300	229,000	229,300
Nova Scotia.....	6,591,000	4,900,100	11,491,100	30,000	—	30,000
New Brunswick.....	6,710,000	2,881,900	9,591,900	5,000	274,100	279,100
Quebec.....	14,174,000	72,999,000	87,173,000	251,000	20,357,000	20,608,000
Ontario.....	31,407,000	82,763,700	114,170,700	130,000	75,319,900	75,449,900
Manitoba.....	9,250,000	21,531,900	30,781,900	165,000	1,457,000	1,622,000
Saskatchewan.....	21,225,000	22,850,000	44,075,000	147,000	600,000	747,000
Alberta.....	13,000,000	23,225,000	36,225,000	225,000	1,365,000	1,590,000
British Columbia.....	2,720,000	6,041,000	8,761,000	65,000	758,300	823,300
Canada, 1935	106,949,000	238,854,600	345,803,600	1,018,300	100,360,300	101,378,600

¹ Figures for these years revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Miscellaneous Factory Products.—The production of condensed milk in Canada in 1935 is estimated at 8,911,000 lb. as compared with 9,126,805 lb. in the previous year. Evaporated milk increased from 56,464,804 lb. to 66,433,000 lb. The production of all concentrated whole-milk products amounted to 77,879,000 lb. in 1935 as compared with 67,721,530 lb. in 1934. The production of concentrated milk by-products amounted to 26,964,000 lb. in 1935, (according to provisional figures), of which 18,672,000 lb. was skim-milk powder. In 1934 the production

of skim-milk powder was 16,868,214 lb. Thus concentrated whole-milk products increased 15 p.c. and concentrated milk by-products increased 6.12 p.c. Ice cream made in factories in 1935 amounted to 4,514,998 gallons as compared with 4,120,911 gallons in 1934, an increase of 9.56 p.c.

23.—Quantities and Values of Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1933-35.

Product.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
CONCENTRATED WHOLE-MILK PRODUCTS—						
Condensed milk.....	9,899,331	9,126,805	8,911,000	840,106	873,333	852,000
Evaporated milk.....	53,420,684	56,464,804	66,433,000	3,335,684	3,461,237	4,067,000
Milk powder.....	1,178,755	2,002,829	2,421,000	135,608	226,132	273,000
Cream powder.....	34,138	37,353	24,000	10,575	12,150	8,000
Condensed coffee.....	75,396	89,739	90,000	9,600	12,222	12,000
Totals.....	64,608,304	67,721,530	77,879,000	4,331,573	4,585,074	5,212,000
CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS—						
Condensed skim milk.....	4,101,870	4,408,742	3,982,000	196,402	222,255	201,000
Evaporated skim milk.....	—	61,822	140,000	—	1,100	2,000
Skim-milk powder.....	13,307,471	16,868,214	18,672,000	848,766	1,106,852	1,224,000
Condensed buttermilk.....	1,227,663	471,182	356,000	106	10,613	8,000
Buttermilk powder.....	1,229,459	1,463,223	2,603,000	58,943	79,187	141,000
Casein.....	737,816	1,904,340	1,067,000	71,494	188,107	105,000
Sugar of milk.....	68,973	232,548	144,000	4,138	13,953	9,000
Totals.....	20,673,252	25,410,071	26,964,000	1,205,315	1,622,067	1,690,000
ICE CREAM ²	4,066,209	4,120,911	4,514,998	5,160,497	5,279,017	5,800,111
SUNDRIES.....	—	—	—	871,946	1,133,279	1,268,268

¹Provisional estimate. ²Gallons.

Total Value of Dairy Production.—The value of all dairy products in 1935 is estimated at \$191,495,823 as compared with \$183,791,221 in 1934, an increase of 4.19 p.c. The value of the dairy production of Canada in 1935 was the highest since 1930 and shows an advance of \$32,421,690 or 20.38 p.c. over the low value recorded in 1932. All products increased in value. The prices of creamery butter during the first quarter of 1935 were lower than in the same period of the preceding year; the midsummer decline was about the same as usual, but as the season advanced butter prices were higher than in the same period of 1934. The value per lb. of creamery butter, as deduced from Tables 22 and 24, represents an average of 21.3 cents in 1935 and 20.5 cents in 1934. Total butter shows a value of \$68,986,600 in 1935, an increase of \$3,326,000 as compared with 1934, while total cheese was valued at \$11,202,223 in 1935, an increase of \$1,304,602.

24.—Value of Dairy Production of Canada, 1926-35, and by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Home- made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Misc. Factory Products.	Milk Otherwise Used.	All Products. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada, 1926 . . .	28,252,777	61,753,390	80,240	28,807,841	17,767,271	140,643,460	277,304,979
1927 . . .	30,435,121	65,709,986	70,654	25,522,148	18,879,335	154,257,346	294,874,590
1928 . . .	29,103,000	64,702,538	82,000	30,494,463	20,581,490	152,661,856	297,625,347
1929 . . .	28,929,000	65,929,782	82,800	21,471,330	22,091,945	153,238,000	291,742,857
1930 . . .	27,385,000	56,670,504	115,555	18,089,870	21,074,228	101,230,000	237,068,157
1931 . . .	21,450,000	50,198,878	108,500	12,824,695	16,550,619	78,876,000	191,389,692
1932 . . .	15,311,000	40,475,479	94,120	11,379,922	13,112,612	71,627,000	159,074,133
1933 . . .	16,623,000	43,546,109	94,021	11,127,984	13,804,553	78,016,000	170,828,667
1934 . . .	17,492,000	48,168,600 ²	100,021	9,797,600 ²	15,081,400 ²	84,974,000	183,791,221 ²
1935.							
Prince Edward Island..	341,000	362,300	23	26,300	53,000	531,000	1,432,623
Nova Scotia.....	1,516,000	1,225,000	3,000	—	670,000	2,272,000	5,918,000
New Brunswick.....	1,476,000	657,100	1,000	32,300	226,000	1,917,000	4,632,400
Quebec.....	2,736,000	14,745,800	28,000	2,239,300	1,975,000	24,539,000	48,222,100
Ontario.....	5,308,000	18,870,100	13,000	8,285,200	10,330,000	39,700,000	85,072,300
Manitoba.....	1,434,000	4,306,400	12,000	162,300	560,000	2,955,000	10,467,700
Saskatchewan.....	2,972,000	4,684,300	16,000	72,000	412,000	4,626,000	13,773,300
Alberta.....	1,950,000	4,552,100	22,000	163,800	430,000	6,303,000	14,260,900
British Columbia.....	449,000	1,401,500	16,000	110,000	2,038,000	3,308,000	7,716,500
Canada, 1935 . . .	18,182,000	50,894,600	111,023	11,091,200	16,694,000	86,151,000	191,495,823

¹ The data in this column include the value of skim milk and buttermilk for the years 1930-35. For all Canada this was \$8,430,000 in 1935 as compared with \$8,177,600 in 1934, \$7,617,000 in 1933, \$7,074,000 in 1932, \$11,381,000 in 1931, and \$12,503,000 in 1930.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 5.—Fur Farming.

In view of the fact that fur production from farms has always been included with general statistics of fur production, and because of the increasingly large proportion of fur production of animals reared on fur farms, material of this subsection is now combined with Chapter X under the new title "Fur Resources and Fur Production".

Subsection 6.—Horticulture.

The statistical treatment of horticulture is necessarily confined to commercial fruit growing, vegetable growing and floriculture, although production in private gardens for home use is unquestionably in larger volume than production for sale in the case of vegetables and flowers. Of the three branches of commercial horticulture, fruit growing is the most important.

The native fruits of Canada, with the exception of the blueberry and the cranberry, are not cultivated on a commercial scale. Among the introduced fruits, the apple holds the premier place in Canadian fruit growing, the value of the commercial production of this fruit averaging over 9 million dollars annually for the 5 years 1930-34. An important subsidiary of the grape-growing industry is the manufacture of native wines, which increased from an estimated value of \$560,000 in 1917, the earliest year available, to \$5,541,000 in 1929, with a value of \$3,566,159 in 1934. For a fuller discussion of fruit farming in Canada, the reader is referred to pp. 242-247 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book. Closely associated with fruit farming is the tree nursery industry.

Satisfactory annual statistics are not available at present regarding the commercial production of vegetables, but important information on the subject is obtained through the decennial census and will be found under census statistics.

Census Statistics of Fruit and Vegetable Production.—Much of the most valuable statistical information regarding the production of fruit and vegetables in Canada can be obtained only through the medium of the decennial censuses.

Fruit.—In the course of each census a record is obtained of the numbers of the different kinds of fruit trees and of grape vines of bearing age or planted out but not yet of bearing age at the date of the census, in addition to the acreage devoted to orchard, vineyard and small fruit. Furthermore, an accurate check is made upon the annual estimates of fruit production by obtaining from each producer a statement of the quantities and values of different kinds of fruit produced. Such information obtained through the census is summarized in Tables 25 and 26. A notable fact shown in Table 25 is that the number of bearing trees of each kind of fruit, with the exception of pears, and of those not of bearing age, except peaches, as well as the total acreage in orchard, were less in 1931 than in 1921 or 1911. The smaller number of trees planted out in 1931 as compared with previous censuses indicated a continuation of the decline although in the case of peaches the figures point to the probability of some prospective increase in acreage. In the case of grapes, the Census of 1931 showed a large increase in bearing vines, while the number of young vines not yet bearing indicated the possibility of a further increase of more than 50 p.c. in productive vineyard. The total acreage of vineyard was at a record level. The acreage devoted to small fruits has shown very little expansion over the past 20 years.

25.—Fruit Trees, of Bearing Age and Not of Bearing Age, and Acreages of Fruit in Canada, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Item.	Of Bearing Age.			Not of Bearing Age.		
	1911.	1921.	1931. ⁴	1911.	1921.	1931. ⁴
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trees—						
Apples ¹	10,617,372	9,794,234	8,649,536	5,599,804	2,668,098	2,171,806
Peaches.....	839,288	1,023,679	678,216	1,056,359	172,542	359,512
Pears.....	581,704	496,610	512,081	385,538	177,292	169,305
Plums.....	1,075,130	982,190	787,881	637,220	269,983	213,880
Cherries.....	741,992	686,608	612,918	495,082	199,979	193,984
Totals, Trees.....	13,855,486	12,983,321	11,240,632	8,174,003	3,487,894	3,108,487
Grape vines.....	²	2,956,784	4,699,581	²	201,383	2,599,253
Acreages of Fruit— ³	acres.	acres.	acres.			
Orchard.....	403,596	297,053	268,925	—	—	—
Vineyard.....	9,836	7,090	16,159	—	—	—
Small fruits.....	17,495	17,741	18,822	—	—	—

¹ Includes crab-apple trees.

² Not given.

³ Including acreages not of bearing age.

⁴ Figures for this year have been revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

There was a comparatively small number of specialized fruit farms in Canada in 1931. Of 728,623 occupied farms only 7,977 or 1.1 p.c. reported more than 300 trees. Only those farms with over 300 trees can really be considered as specialized fruit farms, since 300 trees represent 7 to 10 acres of apples or 3 to 4 acres of other tree fruits. On p. 279 of the 1934-35 Year Book a table appears showing numbers of farms reporting orchards according to size of farm, grouped by the number of trees per farm. It was not possible to show the total number of trees in each group; had this analysis been available it is probable that a large proportion of the total trees would be found to be on the farms with over 300 trees per farm. By far the largest number of specialized fruit farms are from 10 to 200 acres in size.

Table 26 shows that, in spite of the decline in bearing trees, when allowance is made for annual variations in crops, production has been fairly well maintained, due, no doubt, to the trend for fruit production to shift from an incidental department of the general farm to the specialized commercial fruit farm, where improved practices are followed in the selection of productive varieties and in general methods of culture. In small fruits there was a notable increase recorded in 1930 in the production of loganberries, while the production of currants and gooseberries has declined to little more than a third of that of 1910.

26.—Quantities and Values of the Production of Tree Fruits and Small Fruits in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1930.

Kind of Fruit.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1910.	1920.	1930. ⁴	1910.	1920. ⁴	1930. ⁴
				\$	\$	\$
Apples ¹ bush.	10,618,666	17,485,895	15,549,768	3	15,018,875	10,462,068
Peaches..... "	646,826	1,077,195	759,789	3	1,280,773	1,004,994
Pears..... "	504,171	520,330	643,434	3	714,206	637,083
Plums..... "	508,994	809,363	598,889	3	977,441	585,444
Cherries..... "	238,974	485,128	391,766	3	1,155,386	1,185,545
Totals.....	—	—	—	9,728,533	19,146,681	13,875,134
Grapes..... lb.	32,898,438	33,269,412	42,038,663	3	2,338,700	1,131,850
Strawberries..... qt.	18,686,662 ²	15,658,346	16,780,770	3	2,977,749	2,186,525
Raspberries..... "	3	8,360,518	6,861,642	3	1,952,845	1,190,676
Loganberries..... "	3	205,740	1,343,731	3	50,403	138,020
Blackberries..... "	3	495,845	619,064	3	115,938	78,610
Currants..... "	3,830,609 ³	1,390,120	1,172,731	3	256,184	163,228
Gooseberries..... "		593,714	579,413	3	94,745	63,369
Other small fruits..... "	9,000,208 ²	141,822	242,614	3	21,156	28,436
Totals.....	—	—	—	3,052,592	7,807,720	4,980,714
Grand Totals.....	—	—	—	12,781,125	26,954,401	18,855,848

¹ Includes crab apples.

² Quantities in boxes in 1910.

³ Not given separately in 1910.

⁴ Figures for this year have been revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Vegetables.—In view of the fact that so large a proportion of vegetables is grown either in gardens for home use or else is sold directly from producer to consumer on public markets in urban centres, an accurate record of production can only be obtained through the individual enumeration at the decennial census. The total value of vegetables grown on farms in 1930 was \$28,069,494, of which total \$15,373,574 represented the value of vegetables grown on farms for home use and \$12,695,920 vegetables grown on farms for sale. Comparable figures for 1920, when the general price level was very much higher, were: total value \$20,073,782; for home use \$13,907,856; and for sale \$6,165,926. The figures for either census do not include vegetables grown elsewhere than on farms, *i.e.*, in the private lots and gardens of people other than farmers and market gardeners. The statistics of Table 27 deal only with vegetables grown for sale by farmers and market gardeners and are exclusive of vegetables grown for home use, which in both censuses had a larger value, and are also exclusive of vegetables grown elsewhere than on farms. The figures indicate a large expansion in the production of vegetables for sale during the decade. The expansion has been particularly marked in those vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet corn, green beans, green peas and asparagus, which form the chief crops for the vegetable-canning industry.

27.—Areas, Quantities and Values of Vegetables Produced for Sale on Farms in Canada, 1920 and 1930.

Kind of Vegetable.	Areas.		Quantities.		Values.	
	1920.	1930.	1920.	1930. ²	1920.	1930. ²
	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	\$	\$
Beets.....	668	1,392	143,599	410,156	127,400	257,563
Cabbages.....	3,234	6,673	814,701	1,758,491	706,457	1,006,229
Cantaloupes and melons.....	562	1,273	94,020	220,375	138,507	253,184
Carrots.....	938	3,016	219,973	933,313	173,003	548,690
Cauliflowers.....	224	1,766	47,462	462,605	67,237	428,687
Cucumbers.....	1,520	3,803	264,490	800,403	311,916	622,368
Green beans.....	752	3,407	90,900	473,541	117,189	424,573
Green peas.....	1,689	15,120	155,039	1,443,808	220,651	1,054,115
Onions.....	3,595	5,055	1,051,201	1,432,253	946,176	1,040,590
Sweet corn.....	7,329	28,135	753,288	3,682,537	558,077	1,334,706
Tomatoes.....	10,624	27,978	2,597,256	7,202,396	1,953,454	3,899,200
			bunches.	bunches.		
Asparagus.....	194	1,379	415,585	3,279,554	65,214	305,895
			heads.	heads.		
Celery.....	652	1,043	5,041,687	11,067,724	427,036	523,737
Lettuce.....	404	1,100	2,872,608	11,659,624	148,110	398,650
Totals¹	33,238	103,836	-	-	6,165,926	12,695,920

¹ Totals include other less important vegetables.
publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² Figures for this year have been revised since

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—Table 28 shows the estimated quantities and values of commercial fruits produced in Canada in 1933 and 1934.

Owing to changes in the method of collecting these statistics, in some instances they cannot be considered as strictly comparable with those published in previous editions of the Year Book. Figures for the years 1923-31 on the old basis will be found at p. 1054 of the 1932 Year Book.

28.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, 1933 and 1934.

Kind of Fruit.	1933. ¹			1934.		
	Total Quantity.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Total Quantity.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Apples..... bbl.	5,473,200	1-92	10,529,000	4,247,400	2-15	9,182,900
Pears..... bush.	489,032	1-19	583,000	440,800	1-34	592,900
Plums and prunes..... "	246,713	1-11	274,000	240,200	1-53	369,500
Peaches..... "	823,350	1-40	1,155,000	443,800	2-32	1,033,600
Apricots..... "	34,100	2-99	102,000	100,800	2-43	244,900
Cherries..... "	236,767	2-17	515,000	194,700	2-34	457,100
Strawberries..... qt.	22,829,040	0-09	1,966,000	20,239,900	-10	2,070,100
Raspberries..... "	6,317,560	0-12	756,000	5,835,200	-14	824,500
Grapes..... lb.	42,486,200	0-015	653,000	48,565,000	-02	984,200
Totals	-	-	16,533,000	-	-	15,759,500

¹ Figures for this year have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Tree Nursery Industry.—The first Canadian commercial nursery was established near Fonthill, Ont., and it was followed within a few years by the establishment of a nursery in Toronto by a Rochester, N.Y., firm. Since that time the industry has spread as the country has developed, until to-day there are over 200 firms growing or dealing in nursery stock of all kinds, including fruit trees.

29.—Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, years ended May 31, 1931-34.

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant.	Numbers Sold.				Values.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apples—								
Early.....	42,455	46,575	41,281	49,932	17,225	15,752	14,485	16,833
Fall.....	42,352	65,567	56,046	51,637	13,965	19,746	18,014	16,980
Winter.....	151,831	175,383	138,361 ¹	149,500	57,172	59,887	47,080	50,705
Crab apples.....	8,328	9,179	11,648	16,767	3,301	2,928	3,610	4,902
Totals, Apples.....	244,966	296,704 ¹	247,336	267,836	91,663	98,313	83,189	89,420
Pears.....	41,268	42,752	49,480	67,713	20,570	19,161	22,617	29,449
Plums.....	37,168	35,512	42,205	41,630	18,555	14,421	16,627	16,108
Peaches.....	72,190	80,471	135,045	97,385	17,815	17,798	33,640	22,859
Cherries.....	48,396	44,732	46,264	43,318	25,024	21,161	20,768	18,505
Apricots.....	926	608	2,215	4,414	497	182	575	959
Nectarines.....	55	31	26	35	28	16	13	18
Quinces.....	157	42	55	52	86	21	28	26
Blackberries.....	27,838	31,932	24,888	27,432	1,294	1,216	996	915
Currants.....	65,777	57,004	70,177	61,841	6,377	4,687	5,883	5,873
Grapes.....	483,734	208,825	143,126	210,613	39,126	13,267	12,463	20,384
Gooseberries.....	30,866	34,917	36,425	39,672	5,005	3,674	4,317	5,001
Raspberries.....	603,076	681,256	721,669	765,732	26,666	27,395	24,657	26,253
Loganberries.....	7,143	1,168	803	411	2,539	113	112	57
Strawberries.....	1,539,159	1,619,719	1,064,787	1,164,396	14,661	12,365	9,490	9,525
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	269,906	233,790	235,375	245,352

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Floriculture.—The total value of floricultural and decorative plants grown in Canada and sold during the year ended May 31, 1934, was \$1,420,029, as indicated by Table 30.

30.—Quantities and Values of Floricultural and Decorative Plants Grown in Canada and Sold during the year ended May 31, 1934.

Description.	Quantity.	Average Wholesale Price per Unit.	Total Wholesale Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Average Wholesale Price per Unit.	Total Wholesale Value.
	No.	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$
Outdoor roses.....	392,294	0.16	63,284	Flowering plants for indoor use...	295,216	-	113,628
Ornamental trees (ever-green).....	121,249	0.49	59,080	Decorative plants for indoor use.....	99,566	-	31,834
Ornamental trees (deciduous).....	111,862	0.34	38,044	Flowering bulbs	683,613	0.04	25,538
Shrubs for outdoor planting....	489,384	0.15	71,319	Cut flowers, grown indoors...	22,521,427	-	876,203
Perennials.....	344,639	0.10	33,617	All other varieties, including the above grown outdoors.....	-	-	17,408
Biennials.....	25,418	0.08	2,061				
Bedding plants for transplanting.....	2,596,156	-	88,013	Total Value.....	-	-	1,420,029

Subsection 7.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained on pp. 247 and 248 a description of the process of making maple sugar. Table 31 gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

31.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1933-35.

Province and Year.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup.
	Quantity.	Average Price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average Price per Gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	cts.	\$	gal.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....1933	46,980	23	10,805	8,353	1-92	16,038	26,843
1934	108,650	26	28,250	18,500	1-90	35,150	63,400
1935	94,570	26	24,590	10,664	2-03	21,650	46,240
New Brunswick.....1933	130,170	15	19,526	14,679	1-68	24,661	44,187
1934	94,740 ¹	17	16,100	5,800	1-72	10,000	26,100
1935	185,170	18	24,330	12,986	1-85	24,020	48,350
Quebec.....1933	5,400,300	8	432,000	844,700	0-99	836,300	1,268,300
1934	4,275,000 ¹	10-5	448,900 ¹	1,282,500 ¹	1-14	1,462,100 ¹	1,911,000 ¹
1935	5,747,900	10-4	595,800	1,581,600	1-06	1,671,500	2,267,300
Ontario.....1933	207,680	18	37,382	394,583	1-73	682,629	720,011
1934	462,300	18	83,200	531,600	1-80	956,900	1,040,100
1935	561,320	17	95,425	645,519	1-65	1,065,105	1,160,530
Canada.....1933	5,785,130	9	499,713	1,262,315	1-24	1,559,628	2,059,341
1934	4,940,690 ¹	12	576,450 ¹	1,838,400 ¹	1-34	2,464,150 ¹	3,040,600 ¹
1935	6,538,960	11	740,145	2,250,769	1-24	2,782,275	3,522,420

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The table shows that for the whole of Canada there were estimated increases of 1,598,270 lb. of maple sugar and 412,369 gal. of maple syrup and an increase of \$481,820 in the combined value of the two products in 1935 as compared with 1934.

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-256. At the present time two companies are operating in Canada: the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., with a plant at Raymond, Alberta. Table 32 shows the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown in Canada in the years 1925-34.

32.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1925-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057. For 1921-24, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 257.

Year.	Sugar Beets.					Quantity and Value of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced.		
	Area Grown.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price per Ton.	Total Value.			
	acres.	tons.	tons.	\$	\$	lb.	\$	cents per lb.
1925.....	34,803	10-63	370,047	7-27	2,688,302	72,819,919	5,206,624	7-14
1926.....	30,073	8-90	267,754	8-54	2,286,761	70,388,105	4,269,076	6-07
1927.....	25,961	7-96	206,713	9-73	2,012,134	60,969,131	3,694,303	6-06
1928.....	34,323	7-14	244,930	8-33	2,041,465	64,653,348	3,340,571	5-17
1929.....	32,556	7-23	235,465	8-84	2,080,996	69,399,213	3,335,344	4-81
1930.....	40,532	9-80	397,576	8-25	3,278,625	94,624,700	4,529,944	4-79
1931.....	43,337	10-06	435,992	7-32	3,190,198	107,139,129	4,794,551	4-48
1932.....	44,817	11-28	505,671	6-16	3,113,942	132,016,859	5,789,205	4-39
1933.....	43,807	10-10	442,391	6-31	2,790,929	131,392,501	5,713,181	4-35
1934.....	38,495	10-72	412,672	6-30	2,599,982	114,002,950	4,714,625	4-10

The yields in 1934 of the largest beet-growing countries, in thousands of short tons, were as follows: Germany, 11,458; France, 11,406; U.S.S.R., 10,472; United States, 7,481; Czechoslovakia, 4,675; England and Wales, 4,516; Italy, 2,923; Poland, 2,889; Sweden, 2,052; Netherlands, 1,968; Belgium, 1,863; Austria, 1,530; Denmark, 1,155; Hungary, 1,017.

Tobacco.—In 1934, the commercial tobacco crop of Canada amounted to 38,734,000 pounds from 40,963 acres, as compared with 44,904,000 pounds from 46,898 acres in 1933. The farm value of the tobacco crop for 1934 is estimated at \$7,232,100 as compared with \$6,531,200 for 1933.

Table 33 lists the acreages, quantities produced and average yields per acre for the years 1925-34. Census figures from 1900 to 1921 and annual figures from 1921 to 1924 were given at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book. For further details, see the March number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

33.—Acreages and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-34.

Year.	Areas.			Yields.			Average Yields.		
	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada. ²	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada. ²	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada. ²
	acres.	acres.	acres.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1925.....	9,554	18,261	27,825	8,632	20,623	29,266	910	1,130	1,052
1926.....	9,808	23,493	33,356	8,693	20,064	28,824	886	854	864
1927.....	10,018	33,650	44,028	7,824	35,622	43,910	769	1,095	997
1928.....	10,368	32,654	43,138	8,546	33,266	41,976	824	1,019	972
1929.....	9,300	26,910	36,310	8,380	27,419	29,886	901	795	823
1930.....	8,450	32,805	41,444	8,021	28,617	36,717	901	876	886
1931.....	7,330	47,360	55,060	6,340	44,770	51,300	865	945	932
1932.....	8,520	45,106	54,138	7,952	45,760	54,094	933	1,014	999
1933.....	6,090	40,271 ¹	46,898 ¹	6,095	38,500 ¹	44,904 ¹	1,001	956 ¹	957 ¹
1934.....	8,175	32,329	40,963	7,070	31,400	38,734	865	940	946

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book. ² The totals for Canada include small amounts produced in other provinces, principally in British Columbia.

Flax Fibre.—Table 34, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1926 to 1935. Figures for the years 1915 to 1925 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

34.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1926-35.

Year.	Area.	Production.			Values.			
		Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	4,025	48,300	—	2,075	96,600	—	111,250	207,850
1927.....	4,260	36,080	—	4,260	108,240	—	213,000	321,240
1928.....	6,880	41,280	—	6,880	165,120	—	344,000	509,120
1929.....	6,280	32,970	—	4,500	156,607	—	236,250	392,857
1930.....	6,143	62,232	—	6,086	96,684	—	273,870	370,554
1931.....	4,220	35,870	25,000	3,019	53,805	4,000	120,760	178,565
1932.....	5,135	35,945	200,000	3,552	56,156	18,000	95,964	170,120 ¹
1933.....	5,091	30,546	—	3,055	65,227	—	96,233	161,460 ¹
1934.....	5,965	41,755	45,000	4,361	128,268	7,200	114,450	249,918
1935.....	6,200	37,200	90,000	5,950	142,800	16,200	162,250	321,250

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Hives and Honey.—The data on apicultural production in Canada for the years 1933 and 1934, as given in the following table, have been furnished by the provincial Departments of Agriculture and compiled in consultation with the Dominion Apiarist. The estimates for Ontario have been compiled on a new basis and are not strictly comparable with estimates published previously. Values are as quoted by the provincial Departments and represent for the most part average wholesale prices; for British Columbia, the values, as in previous years, have been calculated on what is considered a fair average of the wholesale and retail prices.

Statistics of beeswax, where not furnished by the provinces, have been estimated at 1.2 p.c. of the honey crop and valued at the average price of 25 cents per pound in 1934 and 23.4 cents per pound in 1933.

Table 35 shows for Canada, by provinces, the number of beekeepers, number of hives, average production per colony, and the production and value of honey and wax for the years 1933 and 1934. The increase in quantity of honey in 1934 as compared with 1933 was 1,353,966 lb. or 5.9 p.c., and in value \$234,845 or 11.7 p.c.

Figures of honey production, as at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, were given at p. 285 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

35.—Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Province and Year.	Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Honey.				Beeswax.		Total Value Honey and Wax.
			Average Yield per Hive.	Total Production.	Average Price per lb.	Total Value.	Pro-duction.	Value.	
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cents.	\$	lb.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1	12,000	12.0	1,400	144	34	1,434
1934	1	1	1	5,500	8.5	468	66	17	485
Nova Scotia.....	257	1,348	51.2	68,998	12.7	8,783	828	194	8,977
1934	250	1,300	39.2	51,000	15.4	7,850	612	153	8,003
New Brunswick.....	1	1	1	50,000	12.0	6,000	600	140	6,140
1934	1	1	1	75,000	12.4	9,375	900	225	9,600
Quebec.....	5,801	70,530	57.3	4,024,900	11.0	447,800	53,700	18,700	466,500
1934	5,555	71,382	68.0	3,654,800	10.0	356,700	50,700	10,100	366,800
Ontario.....	9,000	198,000	60.0	11,870,000	7.4	895,000	143,900	28,800	923,800
1934	8,500	187,000	65.0	12,155,000	8.4	1,028,500	150,700	37,700	1,066,200
Manitoba.....	2,600	28,000	136.0	3,800,000	8.0	304,000	45,600	10,670	314,670
1934	3,133	41,701	112.0	4,669,158	8.6	400,252	44,998	9,000	409,252
Saskatchewan.....	1,895	8,823	104.9	925,546	10.8	99,786	11,107	2,599	102,385
1934	2,358	11,225	57.6	647,232	11.2	72,419	7,767	1,942	74,361
Alberta.....	323	5,800	172.4	1,000,000	9.0	90,000	12,500	1,500	91,500
1934	1,013	9,391	159.7	1,500,000	10.0	150,000	18,750	2,810	152,810
British Columbia.....	2,821	22,009	54.6	1,164,350	14.0	157,200	11,643	2,900	160,100
1934	3,081	22,260	60.4	1,512,070	14.5	219,250	15,120	3,780	223,030
Canada.....	—	—	—	22,915,794	8.8	2,009,969	280,022	65,537	2,075,506
1934	—	—	—	24,269,760	9.2	2,244,814	289,613	65,727	2,310,541

¹ Information not available.

Subsection 8.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The cost of farm labour reached its highest point in 1920. In the next two years there was a rapid drop, while from 1923 until 1929, there was little change. The years 1930 to 1933 showed continuous marked reductions in the average value of yearly wages and board, following the downward trend of the prices of farm produce. In 1934 and 1935 slight increases were registered.

In Table 36 the values of wages and board are given for the years 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1933-35, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

36.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1933-35.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1914	22 ¹	8	14	11	36	19	155	57	168	132	323	189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1930	34	20	22	18	56	38	326	210	233	199	559	409
	1933	17	10	15	12	32	22	161	112	161	134	322	246
	1934	18	10	15	12	33	22	171	115	167	138	338	253
	1935	20	11	15	12	35	23	184	117	174	137	358	254
P.E. Island.....	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	372 ¹
	1930	32	16	18	14	50	30	308	179	205	165	513	344
	1933	18	11	12	10	30	21	178	116	141	121	319	237
	1934	17	10	13	11	30	21	167	110	153	121	320	231
	1935	18	11	13	11	31	22	188	122	155	125	343	247
Nova Scotia.....	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	301	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1930	34	17	20	14	54	31	353	187	209	157	562	344
	1933	20	12	14	11	34	23	208	129	157	119	365	248
	1934	20	11	15	11	35	22	195	124	165	129	360	253
	1935	22	13	15	11	37	24	213	128	151	117	364	245
New Brunswick..	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1930	34	16	20	15	54	31	335	181	215	164	550	345
	1933	18	10	13	10	31	20	185	107	151	120	336	227
	1934	22	10	13	11	35	21	214	115	152	130	366	245
	1935	21	10	14	11	35	21	210	103	150	113	360	216
Quebec.....	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1930	33	17	19	13	52	30	316	175	194	139	510	314
	1933	17	9	11	9	28	18	152	94	113	93	265	187
	1934	18	9	12	10	30	19	164	96	129	96	293	192
	1935	18	10	13	10	31	20	170	98	136	98	306	196

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

36.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1933-35—concluded.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	1914	19	7	13	10	32	17	141	52	156	120	297	172
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470
	1930	31	21	20	17	51	38	304	229	228	194	532	423
	1933	17	12	15	13	32	25	159	123	166	141	325	264
	1934	18	12	15	13	33	25	173	137	171	150	344	287
	1935	20	12	16	14	36	26	187	137	185	150	372	287
Manitoba.....	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226
	1920	70	34	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559
	1930	32	18	21	18	53	36	298	194	238	204	536	398
	1933	15	8	14	12	29	20	143	89	164	140	307	229
	1934	16	8	15	13	31	21	149	92	163	141	312	233
	1935	17	9	15	12	32	21	160	92	163	140	323	232
Saskatchewan...	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653
	1930	37	21	23	19	60	40	340	215	253	212	593	427
	1933	16	8	15	12	31	20	144	85	161	137	305	222
	1934	16	8	15	12	31	20	153	89	166	141	319	230
	1935	18	9	15	13	33	22	173	96	172	144	345	240
Alberta.....	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638
	1930	37	21	23	20	60	41	342	223	266	222	598	445
	1933	19	10	15	13	34	23	170	109	174	152	344	261
	1934	19	11	16	14	35	25	178	113	172	150	350	263
	1935	21	11	16	14	37	25	189	115	178	156	367	271
British Columbia	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742
	1930	46	25	26	21	72	46	450	270	291	242	741	512
	1933	23	14	19	15	42	29	234	152	212	180	446	332
	1934	24	14	19	16	43	30	240	162	222	187	462	349
	1935	26	14	19	16	45	30	242	160	223	187	465	347

Subsection 9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flax seed and rye in the Winnipeg market—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—will be found for each month from January, 1934, to December, 1935, in Table 37. The average monthly prices of flour, bran and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth for 1935 are given in Table 38.

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton are given for 1934 in Table 39 and the average monthly prices in 1935 at these centres and at Calgary in Table 40.

37.—Monthly Average Cash Prices per Bushel at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax Seed and Rye—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—1934-35, and Yearly Average Prices for crop years ended July 31, 1926-35.

Year and Month.	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Flaxseed, No. 1 C.W.	Rye, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Averages, crop year ended July, 1926	151.2	49.6	63.9	213.8	89.8
Averages, crop year ended July, 1927	146.2	53.8	72.7	195.0	99.7
Averages, crop year ended July, 1928	146.3	65.2	85.3	189.9	129.9
Averages, crop year ended July, 1929	124.0	58.8	71.4	202.2	100.7
Averages, crop year ended July, 1930	124.2	58.6	60.0	247.5	80.2
Averages, crop year ended July, 1931	64.2	29.9	28.4	114.1	34.7
Averages, crop year ended July, 1932	59.8	31.4	37.3	93.7	40.0
Averages, crop year ended July, 1933	54.3	26.4	32.3	90.6	37.8
1934.					
January.....	65.0	33.5	38.8	148.0	45.9
February.....	65.6	33.8	40.0	150.6	46.6
March.....	66.4	33.6	39.8	149.6	46.0
April.....	65.5	32.4	36.9	149.9	44.0
May.....	70.6	34.6	38.0	157.3	46.4
June.....	77.1	37.8	43.6	161.3	53.4
July.....	82.0	38.8	45.9	159.8	57.9
August.....	86.0	43.6	56.6	162.6	68.8
September.....	82.3	45.8	58.5	151.6	66.0
October.....	78.1	41.5	51.6	133.6	55.8
November.....	79.6	44.1	52.0	134.3	55.9
December.....	79.1	44.3	54.9	140.1	59.0
Averages, crop year ended July, 1934	68.1	33.9	38.8	148.0	47.5
1935.					
January.....	79.0	44.3	50.4	143.6	54.4
February.....	79.5	42.8	46.9	142.3	50.6
March.....	81.9	41.1	44.8	138.4	49.0
April.....	87.6	42.3	45.9	140.9	51.6
May.....	85.8	40.9	42.3	134.0	46.0
June.....	81.9	39.8	39.1	121.4	41.1
July.....	81.4	42.9	35.5	122.6	36.1
August.....	84.5	36.4	33.9	123.8	36.5
September.....	90.3	36.0	35.8	136.4	40.5
October.....	90.8	34.0	33.9	141.1	42.3
November.....	85.8	31.9	33.9	141.1	41.1
December.....	84.6	29.8	33.9	145.8	41.6
Averages, crop year ended July, 1935	81.9	42.8	48.2	138.6	52.9

38.—Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1935.

SOURCES: For Montreal, the *Gazette*; for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U. S. cities, the *Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis.

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Month.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, First Patents. ¹	Flour, Ontario, Delivered at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Patents Flour (Jute Bags).	First Patents Flour (Cotton Bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
1935.	per brl. \$	per brl. \$	per ton. \$	per ton. \$	per brl. \$	per brl. \$	per ton. \$	per ton. \$
January.....	5.25	4.45	28.50	29.50	5.25	5.40	28.00	29.00
February....	5.20	4.45	26.14	28.29	5.20	5.40	28.00	29.00
March.....	5.36	4.34	26.71	27.63	5.36	5.50	27.00	28.00
April.....	5.51	4.22	27.43	28.11	5.51	5.80	27.50	28.50
May.....	5.26	4.03	27.71	28.67	5.26	5.40	28.00	29.00
June.....	5.02	3.77	25.83	26.83	5.02	5.00	25.20-26.00	24.00-25.00
July.....	5.05	3.39	22.56	24.54	5.05	5.20	22.20-23.00	24.00-25.00
August.....	5.28	3.31	21.25	23.27	5.28	5.40	21.75-22.75	23.50-24.50
September..	5.63	3.49	19.75	20.40	5.63	5.80	19.50-20.25	21.00-21.75
October.....	5.83	4.25	20.71	21.71	5.83	5.90	20.40	21.40
November...	5.67	3.91	19.61	20.61	5.67	5.80	19.00	20.00
December...	5.76	3.74	20.86	21.86	5.76	5.80	20.40	21.40

¹ Carload lots—Montreal rate points, which included the Toronto district also.

38.—Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1935—concluded.

Month.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour..
1935.	per brl. \$	per ton. \$	per ton. \$	per brl. \$	per ton. \$	per ton. \$	per brl. \$
January.....	4-80	26-50	27-50	7-46-7-76	27-12-27-87	27-00-28-00	7-45-7-60
February.....	4-85	25-00	26-00	7-46-7-75	26-12-26-50	25-75-26-12	7-44-7-59
March.....	5-02	23-80	24-80	7-26-7-56	24-70-25-40	24-60-25-30	7-40-7-55
April.....	5-28	22-00	22-75	7-69-7-91	25-66-25-83	26-50-26-80	7-76-7-91
May.....	5-20	25-75	25-75	7-33-7-55	25-12-25-37	28-37-28-88	7-71-7-86
June.....	4-92	22-80	22-80	7-05-7-32	20-00-20-70	23-55-24-30	7-08-7-22
July.....	4-98	21-25	21-25	7-69-7-87	16-87-17-25	19-12-19-62	7-76-7-91
August.....	5-18	19-00	19-00	8-08-8-41	15-75-16-12	17-50-17-62	8-25-8-40
September.....	5-35	19-00	19-00	8-54-8-71	14-62-15-00	16-25-17-37	8-40-8-55
October.....	5-74	19-00	19-00	8-66-8-96	15-20-15-70	16-50-17-10	8-58-8-73
November.....	5-62	19-00	19-00	8-29-8-67	15-25-15-75	15-25-16-00	8-23-8-37
December.....	5-48	19-00	19-00	8-44-8-75	15-80-16-55	16-15-16-80	8-33-8-48

39.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1934.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Year and Item.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Winnipeg.	Edmonton.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice.....	4-85	5-14	4-40	3-83
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium.....	4-19	4-11	3-16	3-05
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common.....	3-14	2-99	1-85	1-74
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good and choice.....	5-54	5-17	4-16	3-84
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium.....	4-92	4-06	2-94	2-85
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common.....	3-95	3-28	1-93	1-67
Heifers, good and choice.....	4-73	3-82	3-65	3-24
Heifers, medium.....	4-00	3-11	2-47	2-29
Calves, fed, good and choice.....	6-53	5-42	5-07	4-11
Calves, fed, medium.....	5-60	4-60	3-78	2-90
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	6-54	5-69	4-75	3-67
Calves, veal, common and medium.....	5-07	4-18	2-96	2-31
Cows, good.....	3-17	3-13	2-47	1-93
Cows, medium.....	2-71	2-74	1-74	1-30
Bulls, good.....	3-00	3-35	1-81	1-33
Stocker and feeder steers, good.....	3-07	—	2-00	2-08
Stocker and feeder steers, common.....	2-66	—	1-13	1-45
Stock cows and heifers, good.....	—	—	1-68	1-57
Stock cows and heifers, common.....	—	—	0-97	1-03
Hogs, selects.....	9-10	9-06	8-12	7-89
Hogs, bacon.....	8-60	8-64	7-65	7-41
Hogs, butchers.....	8-05	8-29	7-14	6-93
Hogs, heavies.....	7-60	8-22	7-32	6-34
Hogs, lights and feeders.....	7-90	8-55	6-89	6-50
Lambs, good handy weights.....	7-17	6-22	5-38	4-68
Lambs, common, all weights.....	5-75	4-65	3-43	3-16
Sheep, good handy weights.....	2-87	2-88	2-02	2-98

40.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1935

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice....	5-43	5-74	6-27	6-73	7-29	6-92	6-33	6-12	6-22	5-29	5-67	5-95
Heifers, good and choice.....	4-46	4-36	5-10	5-34	5-89	5-82	5-28	4-48	4-43	4-04	4-17	4-65
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	7-92	8-03	6-80	4-96	5-27	5-94	5-81	6-73	7-77	8-19	8-37	9-27
Hogs, bacon.....	8-41	8-46	8-34	8-83	9-37	10-02	9-69	9-73	9-40	9-13	8-16	8-27
Hogs, butchers.....	7-92	7-96	7-84	8-33	8-87	9-53	9-17	9-23	8-91	8-65	7-67	7-78
Lambs, good handy weights.....	6-14	6-70	14-82 ¹	11-36 ¹	11-46 ¹	9-25	7-58	6-30	6-31	6-62	7-41	7-96
Sheep, good handy weights.....	3-03	3-66	4-45	3-55	3-78	2-88	2-34	2-69	2-90	2-85	3-18	3-79

¹ Spring lambs.

40.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1935—concluded.

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Toronto—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice....	4.50	4.97	5.74	6.12	6.39	6.43	6.17	6.05	6.02	5.13	5.16	5.59
Heifers, good and choice.....	4.49	4.88	5.69	6.01	6.32	6.39	6.16	5.97	5.99	5.01	5.11	5.55
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	7.72	7.52	7.38	7.29	6.69	6.50	6.53	7.58	8.45	8.56	8.97	9.60
Hogs, bacon.....	8.56	8.60	8.18	8.74	9.39	9.92	9.65	9.91	9.38	8.94	7.99	8.40
Hogs, butchers.....	8.01	8.05	7.63	8.19	8.84	9.37	9.10	9.36	8.83	8.39	7.44	7.85
Lambs, good handy weights.....	7.55	7.13	7.14	7.00	8.36	9.22	8.37	7.26	6.88	7.06	7.74	8.77
Sheep, good handy weights.....	3.36	3.74	3.61	3.57	3.03	2.56	2.20	2.94	3.16	3.39	3.72	4.14
Winnipeg—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice....	4.08	4.94	5.87	6.28	6.66	6.30	5.62	5.63	5.11	4.61	4.88	4.95
Heifers, good and choice.....	3.84	4.25	4.78	5.30	5.62	5.26	4.90	4.67	4.01	3.46	3.86	4.04
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	6.39	5.99	5.75	5.92	5.34	5.13	4.54	5.50	5.62	5.88	6.18	7.23
Hogs, bacon.....	7.45	7.39	7.51	7.68	8.24	9.06	8.58	9.14	8.46	7.92	7.16	7.42
Hogs, butchers.....	6.96	6.86	7.00	7.17	7.77	8.56	8.07	8.65	7.97	7.41	6.66	6.94
Lambs, good handy weights.....	6.01	6.02	6.18	6.27	7.87	7.09	6.04	5.58	5.35	5.82	6.68	7.37
Sheep, good handy weights.....	2.25	2.00	2.04	—	2.50	3.08	2.32	2.10	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.35
Calgary—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice....	4.11	4.66	5.61	6.14	6.23	5.89	4.99	4.18	4.00	4.00	4.19	4.63
Heifers, good and choice.....	3.54	3.75	4.50	4.90	5.29	5.09	3.81	3.53	3.35	3.26	3.40	3.54
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	3.69	4.50	5.40	5.50	5.71	5.57	4.17	3.74	3.65	3.74	3.75	4.00
Hogs, bacon.....	7.09	7.23	7.32	7.50	7.98	8.68	8.43	8.80	8.27	8.26	7.13	7.17
Hogs, butchers.....	6.58	6.74	6.82	7.00	7.50	8.18	7.91	8.29	7.80	7.76	6.63	6.67
Lambs, good handy weights.....	5.06	5.17	5.00	5.00	5.43	7.18	5.61	5.18	5.10	4.81	5.20	6.26
Sheep, good handy weights.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.25
Edmonton—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice....	4.41	4.81	5.58	5.99	5.95	5.62	5.25	3.96	3.95	3.98	4.04	4.51
Heifers, good and choice.....	3.73	3.82	4.40	4.78	5.09	5.22	4.97	3.62	3.50	3.32	3.22	3.56
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	4.39	4.50	5.41	4.87	4.63	4.23	3.40	3.88	4.20	4.36	4.14	4.58
Hogs, bacon.....	7.25	7.06	7.37	7.42	8.00	8.67	8.19	8.31	8.22	7.97	6.97	7.17
Hogs, butchers.....	6.76	6.56	6.86	6.92	7.47	8.16	7.68	7.79	7.70	7.42	6.47	6.66
Lambs, good handy weights.....	5.50	5.43	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.01	5.25	4.72	5.60	4.94	5.29	6.72
Sheep, good handy weights.....	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	—	3.25	3.25	3.15	2.75	2.75	3.11	3.50

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for their crops have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. In calculating the index numbers in the present instance, the base period used is 1926. Index numbers have been calculated of the yields of the various crops from year to year. From these data index numbers of the value of all field crops, weighted according to the quantity produced in each case, have been obtained. The results of these calculations are presented in Table 41.

41.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, for Canada, 1913-35.

NOTE.—Average Prices, 1926=100.

For the formulae used in the calculation see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1936, p. 18.

Field Crop.	Average Price 1926. ¹	Index Numbers.										
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Wheat.....	\$ 1.09	61.5	111.9	83.5	120.2	178.0	185.3	217.4	148.6	74.3	78.0	61.5
Oats.....	0.48	66.7	100.0	75.0	106.3	143.8	182.5	166.7	110.4	70.8	79.2	68.8
Barley.....	0.52	80.8	115.3	100.0	158.8	207.7	192.3	236.5	159.6	90.4	88.5	80.8
Rye.....	0.77	85.7	107.8	100.0	142.9	210.4	193.5	181.1	172.7	93.5	75.3	63.6
Peas.....	1.75	63.4	83.4	94.3	126.9	202.3	170.9	163.4	138.3	112.0	105.1	98.3
Beans.....	2.64	71.2	87.5	115.5	204.5	282.2	204.9	169.7	147.0	109.8	108.0	100.8
Buckwheat.....	0.87	73.6	82.8	86.2	123.0	167.8	181.6	172.4	147.1	102.3	96.6	96.6
Mixed grains.....	0.66	83.3	100.0	86.4	133.3	175.8	172.7	206.1	136.4	93.8	90.9	89.4
Flaxseed.....	1.62	59.9	63.6	93.2	125.9	163.6	193.2	254.9	119.8	88.9	106.2	109.3
Corn for husking.....	1.00	64.0	71.0	71.0	107.0	184.0	175.0	134.0	116.0	83.0	83.0	92.0
Potatoes.....	1.47	55.8	55.8	68.0	91.8	115.0	110.9	107.5	110.2	87.1	61.2	69.4
Turnips, etc.....	0.60	93.3	90.0	80.0	130.0	153.3	141.7	163.3	138.3	111.7	90.0	98.3
Hay and clover.....	12.13	94.6	117.3	118.4	95.6	85.2	134.0	170.8	215.2	194.2	111.0	90.4
Grain hay.....	10.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	286.8	327.6	—	127.3	34.3
Alfalfa.....	13.30	89.1	106.5	95.3	80.4	87.1	134.1	164.3	178.8	150.0	96.0	87.1
Fodder corn.....	4.88	98.0	100.6	100.6	100.8	105.3	126.0	141.8	158.8	144.5	101.8	94.7
Sugar beets.....	6.45	94.9	92.9	85.3	96.1	104.7	158.9	168.4	198.4	100.8	122.2	100.5
All Field Crops.....	—	69.6	98.3	83.7	106.7	138.7	158.5	178.7	149.3	101.1	86.6	72.4

Field Crop.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Wheat.....	111.9	112.8	100.0	91.7	73.4	96.3	44.9	34.9	32.1	44.9	56.0 ²	56.0
Oats.....	102.1	87.5	100.0	106.3	97.9	122.9	50.0	50.0	39.6	54.2	66.7 ²	50.0
Barley.....	134.6	101.9	100.0	126.9	107.7	113.5	38.5	50.0	44.2	57.7	90.4 ²	53.8
Rye.....	128.6	100.0	100.0	106.5	102.6	109.1	26.0	36.4	35.1	49.3	63.6 ²	33.8
Peas.....	100.0	94.3	100.0	100.6	105.7	117.7	84.0	48.0	48.6	57.1	60.0	62.3
Beans.....	104.9	97.7	100.0	87.9	135.2	125.0	86.0	26.1	20.8	37.5	50.4	55.3
Buckwheat.....	102.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	106.9	108.0	74.7	57.5	49.4	57.5	60.9	57.5
Mixed grains.....	107.6	98.5	100.0	109.0	107.8	115.2	63.6	56.1	50.0	60.6	62.1	54.5
Flaxseed.....	119.8	114.2	100.0	95.7	98.1	146.9	58.0	48.8	38.3	74.1	71.0 ²	72.2
Corn for husking.....	119.0	94.0	100.0	99.0	112.0	106.0	87.0	42.0	45.0	59.0	65.0	45.0
Potatoes.....	57.8	140.1	100.0	79.6	54.4	108.2	56.5	29.2	42.9	52.4	34.0	52.4
Turnips, etc.....	73.3	93.3	100.0	76.7	78.3	88.3	73.3	46.7	45.0	56.7	51.7	53.3
Hay and clover.....	91.3	85.3	100.0	85.8	85.5	96.0	81.0	62.8	58.5	72.3	96.9	62.8
Grain hay.....	91.5	91.5	100.0	100.0	99.7	95.0	66.6	60.6	58.8	67.9	70.4	60.5
Alfalfa.....	88.0	95.6	100.0	90.5	86.5	94.1	91.1	78.0	64.5	69.5	95.3	51.8
Fodder corn.....	104.9	82.6	100.0	91.6	96.1	106.2	101.0	81.4	56.4	67.2	84.4	68.0
Sugar beets.....	105.3	94.3	100.0	120.8	112.4	119.2	106.5	94.9	96.6	93.6	87.4	84.8
All Field Crops.....	102.3	102.1	100.0	96.5	84.6	104.9	57.8	46.9	43.1	55.7	67.4²	55.6

¹ Prices quoted are per bushel, except for potatoes and turnips, etc., which are per cwt., and the last five items, which are per ton. For details of index numbers by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1936, pp. 18-25.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The general index number fell from 1924 to 1928, especially from 1926 to 1928, recovered strongly in 1929 but declined rapidly to reach the record low of 43.1 for the 1932 crops. All the crops contributed to this sharp decline, although the grain crops dependent upon overseas markets suffered the most. The forage crops and sugar beets, which are used within the country, held up well in price, but climatic conditions did not favour high yields, so the values were lower.

During the next two years there was considerable improvement in the prices of these field crops. Fodder and hay prices rose materially because of short crops and good demand. The general index rose from 43.1 in 1932 to 67.4 in 1934. The decline to 55.6 in 1935 was mainly due to increased production and lower prices of coarse grains and forage crops.

Subsection 10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census.

A selection of the more important agricultural statistics of the Census of 1921 was published at pp. 269-271 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. Further, certain agricultural statistics of the Prairie Provinces collected at their Quinquennial Census of 1926 were published at pp. 271-273 of the same volume. The complete agricultural statistics of the Census of 1921 and the Census of the Prairie Provinces of 1926 will be found in the published census reports for that year.

A summary of the more important agricultural statistics compiled from the Census of 1931 was published at pp. 295-301 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. The review included statistics of tenure of farms, farm values, mortgage indebtedness, farm expenditures, farm population, farm workers, and cost of labour, farm machinery and facilities. The complete agricultural statistics of the Census of 1931 are to be published as Volume VIII, Census of 1931. In lieu of repeating the 1931 statistics, it has been considered advisable to give these references and utilize the space available in reviewing in summary form the growth in agriculture in Canada as shown by the censuses since Confederation.

Growth of Agriculture in Canada, 1881-1931.—Table 42 which follows gives in tabular form the development which has taken place in Canadian agriculture since 1881. No figures are given for 1871 because at the time of the taking of the first census of Canada only the four provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario had entered Confederation.

42.—Persons Employed in Agriculture, Number of Farms, Areas, Principal Crops¹ and Live Stock, Canada, 1881-1931.

Item.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Persons employed in agriculture..... No.	662,266	735,207	716,860	933,735	1,041,618	1,128,154
Numbers of farms.....	464,025	620,486 ²	511,073	682,329	711,090	728,623
Areas occupied..... acres.	45,358,141	60,287,730 ³	63,422,338	108,968,715	140,887,903	163,114,034
Areas improved.....	21,899,181	28,537,242 ³	30,166,033	48,733,823	70,769,548	85,732,172
Areas under field crops.....	15,112,284	15,662,811	19,763,740	35,261,338	49,680,918	57,925,483
Orchards; vineyards and small fruits....	401,335	464,462	361,706	430,927	321,884	408,364
Principal Crops—						
Wheat..... { acres.	2,366,554	2,723,883	4,224,542	8,864,514	17,835,734	25,564,939
bush.	32,350,269	42,144,779	55,572,368	132,077,547	226,508,411	370,027,014
Barley..... { acres.	4	881,095	871,800	1,283,094	2,043,669	4,925,789
bush.	16,844,868	17,148,198	22,224,366	28,848,310	42,956,049	100,755,219
Oats..... { acres.	4	4,128,160	5,367,655	8,656,179	13,879,257	11,647,799
bush.	70,493,131	82,515,413	151,497,407	245,393,425	364,989,218	298,942,399
Rye..... { acres.	4	4	176,679	114,728	484,708	1,147,511
bush.	2,097,180	1,328,322	2,316,793	1,542,219	6,215,515	14,759,079
Cultivated hay... { acres.	4,458,349	6,210,527	6,543,423	8,344,211	8,696,168	9,657,187
tons.	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	10,521,556	8,847,613	10,768,118
Live Stock—						
Horses..... No.	1,059,358	1,594,135	1,577,493	2,598,958	3,610,494	3,215,431
Cattle.....	3,514,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	8,099,883
Sheep.....	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116
Swine.....	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	2,634,778	3,404,730	4,774,828
Poultry.....	4	14,105,102	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	70,856,218
Hives of bees....	4	199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530	279,453

¹ Figures for crops are for the year preceding the census.

² Includes plots of less than one acre.

³ In certain parts of Quebec the *arpent* (.845 of an acre) was treated as an acre. The 1891 figures, therefore show a greater increase than actually occurred.

⁴ Not available.

To illustrate the development which has taken place in agriculture from 1881 to 1931, it is sufficient to say that the number of occupied farms has increased by 57 p.c., while the acreage of occupied farm land has increased by about 260 p.c., and the improved acreage by over 290 p.c. The expansion in farm areas was due principally to the opening up of the Prairie Provinces. Improved methods of agriculture and modern machinery have also contributed greatly to increase agricultural production. From 1881 to 1931, the production of wheat has increased 1,044 p.c.; of barley nearly 500 p.c.; and of oats over 320 p.c.. Animal products, fruits and vegetables have also shown great advances. During the same period, the number of persons employed in agriculture increased only about 70 p.c., while the average farm increased in size from 98 acres in 1881 to 224 acres in 1931.

The detailed historical census statistics on page 266 show clearly the effect of the opening up of the Prairie Provinces on the geographical distribution of agricultural production in Canada. The climate of the Prairie Provinces is more suitable for the growing of cereal crops than for any other type of farming and the large farms permit of a more economical use of modern farm equipment than do the eastern farms. The eastern provinces, on the other hand, with a wider range of soil and climatic conditions, with smaller farms and nearness to urban centres, make dairy farming and specialized crops more profitable.

In 1881, the eastern provinces with 96.0 p.c. of the population had 93.1 p.c. of the occupied land, 97.8 p.c. of the improved land and 97.7 p.c. of the total acreage under crops, while in 1931 the percentages were as follows: population, 70.5; area of occupied farms, 30.5; improved area, 30.4; and area under field crops, 30.1.

In 1880, 95.9 p.c. of the wheat, 97.8 p.c. of the barley and 97.8 p.c. of the oats produced in Canada were grown east of the province of Manitoba, while in 1930 the percentages of these crops grown in Eastern Canada are 4.0, 16.3 and 40.6 p.c., respectively. These crops have been replaced on eastern farms by crops grown to be consumed on the farm for the production of milk and other animal products and by specialized crops such as potatoes, roots, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, etc.

But, while the production of cereal crops forms the main type of farming of the Prairie Provinces, the production of animal products, dairy, meat animals, etc., has become a very important factor in the agriculture of this section of Canada. In 1881, 98 p.c. of the horses, 95.5 p.c. of the cattle, 97.8 p.c. of the milch cows, 98.9 p.c. of the sheep and 96.9 p.c. of the swine were in Eastern Canada, while in 1931 the percentages were: horses, 32.9 p.c.; cattle, 59.6 p.c.; cows in milk or in calf, 63.0 p.c.; sheep, 60.5 p.c. and swine 48.3 p.c.

In British Columbia the type of agriculture followed is somewhat similar to that of Ontario. The mild climate in some sections has encouraged the development of commercial fruit-growing, while the abundant rainfall of the lower Fraser valley and coastal districts favours dairying, which is increasing in importance.

Subsection 11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.—*Alberta.*—*The surface waters in Alberta are vested in the Crown and are administered by the Water Resources Office under the Water Resources Act. All matters affecting the control of water supply generally, as well as the inspection and authorization of works for the use of water for domestic, municipal, industrial, irrigation and other purposes and the granting of licences

* Revised by L. C. Charlesworth, Director of Water Resources, Edmonton, Alberta.

for such purposes are dealt with thereunder. The Director of Water Resources at Edmonton is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A., 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by the voters of the district. Table 43 gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects in Alberta for the years 1933 and 1934.

43.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1933 and 1934.

Project.	Source of Supply.	1933.			1934.		
		Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1933.	Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1934.
		acres.	miles.	acres.	acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western.....	Bow river....	218,980	1,566	40,812	218,190	1,566	31,131
C.P.R. Eastern.....	Bow river....	250,000	2,000	96,019	250,000	2,000	101,566
C.P.R. Lethbridge.....	St. Mary river	89,000	196	70,000	89,000	196	70,000
Canada Land.....	Bow river....	130,000	453	20,749	130,000	453	20,496
Taber.....	St. Mary river	21,499	96	18,854	21,499	96	18,490
Lethbridge Northern.....	Oldman river.	98,769	573	62,416	97,656	573	54,200
United.....	Belly river....	34,166	175	10,500	34,166	175	10,000
New West.....	Bow river....	4,563	23	1,691	4,563	24	1,712
Magrath.....	St. Mary river	6,975	90	4,000	6,975	90	4,000
Raymond.....	St. Mary river	15,129	16	12,000	15,129	16	13,000
Mountain View.....	Belly river....	3,569	15	1,163	3,500	11	1,950
Little Bow.....	Highwood river.....	3,092	2.5	300	3,092	2.5	300

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed, and is operating in Alberta, three large projects known as the Eastern, Western and Lethbridge sections, the last named being the oldest irrigation project in Alberta. The area irrigable by these projects is 557,980 acres. By agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Taber, Magrath and Raymond irrigation districts procure their water supply from the main canal of the Lethbridge section, a further 43,603 acres being served by the canals of these districts.

The total irrigable area served by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co.'s project is 130,000 acres, while the New West irrigation district, by agreement with the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., receives a water supply for a further irrigable area of 4,563 acres.

In addition to the irrigated tracts enumerated in the foregoing table, there are approximately 350 privately owned projects in Alberta, with a possible irrigable area of about 56,000 acres.

British Columbia.—* The surface waters of British Columbia are vested in the Crown in the right of the Province and are administered by the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands under the Water Act, the Drainage Dyking and Development Act and the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The administration of the Acts is vested in the Comptroller of Water Rights and the Water Board, the latter comprising a Chairman, the Comptroller of Water Rights and the Chief Engineer of the Branch.

*Prepared by J. C. MacDonald, Comptroller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Licences to use water for irrigation are issued by the Comptroller of Water Rights, and since 1858, when the first right to use water was given, upwards of 9,000 irrigation licences have been issued.

There are several forms of organization operating irrigation systems in British Columbia, and Table 44 gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects for the year 1935.

44.—Major Irrigation Projects in British Columbia, 1935.

Project.	Source of Supply.	Irrigable Area.	Irrigated Area.	Locality.
		acres.	acres.	
PROVINCIAL.				
South Okanagan.....	Okanagan river.....	6,000	3,491	Oliver, Okanagan valley.
MUNICIPAL.				
Penticton municipality.....	Penticton and Ellis creeks	2,472	2,464	Okanagan valley.
Summerland municipality..	Trout and Eneas creeks..	5,000	3,500	Okanagan valley.
IRRIGATION DISTRICTS (CO-OPERATIVE).				
Black Mountain.....	Belgo creek.....	4,607	3,701.79	Okanagan valley.
Cawston.....	Similkameen river.....	900	213.25	Similkameen valley.
East Creston.....	Arrow creek.....	1,700	1,097.5	South end, Kootenay lake.
Girouard.....	Swan lake creek.....	134	110	Okanagan valley.
Glenmore.....	Kelowna creek.....	2,524	1,703	Okanagan valley.
Grand Forks.....	Kettle river.....	2,733	2,150.48	Kettle valley.
Heffley Creek.....	Heffley creek and N. Thompson river.....	2,700	1,550	N. Thompson valley.
Kaleden.....	Marron creek.....	543	351.05	Okanagan valley.
Keremeos.....	Ashnola river and Kere- meos creek.....	1,000	816.66	Similkameen valley.
Malcolm Horie.....	Joseph creek.....	300	115	Near Cranbrook.
Marble Canyon.....	Pavilion creek.....	1,350	832	Pavilion.
Naramata.....	Lequime and Robinson creeks.....	1,061	827.11	Okanagan valley.
Okanagan Falls.....	Shuttleworth creek.....	194	194	Okanagan valley.
Oyama.....	Oyama creek.....	391	386.64	Okanagan valley.
Peachland.....	Peachland creek.....	738	454.59	Okanagan valley.
Robson.....	Pass creek.....	261	252	Lower Arrow lake.
Scotty Creek.....	Scotty creek.....	879	879	Okanagan valley.
S. E. Kelowna.....	Hydraulic creek.....	4,626	2,270	Okanagan valley.
Trout Creek.....	Trout creek.....	354	276.16	Okanagan valley.
Vernon.....	Jones and Coldstream creeks.....	12,161	6,428	Okanagan valley.
Vinsulla.....	N. Thompson river.....	558	500	N. Thompson valley.
Westbank.....	Powers creek.....	726	532.04	Okanagan valley.
Winfield and Okanagan Centre.....	Vernon creek.....	2,000	1,893.83	Okanagan valley.
Wynndel.....	Duck creek.....	525	151	South end, Kootenay lake.
WATER-USERS' COMMUNITY (CO-OPERATIVE).				
Benvoulin.....	Mission creek.....	476	483	Okanagan valley.
Brent Davis.....	Mission creek.....	415	405.05	Okanagan valley.
Canyon.....	Camp Run and Association creeks.....	656	361.90	Near Creston.
Dog Creek.....	Dog creek.....	319	288.9	Upper Fraser valley.
Kelowna.....	Mission creek.....	133	60	Okanagan valley.
Mission Creek.....	Mission creek.....	594	486	Okanagan valley.
Okanagan Mission (South) ..	Bellevue creek.....	269	179	Okanagan valley.
Sawmill Creek.....	Bellevue creek.....	138	132.5	Okanagan valley.
Smithson-Alphonse.....	Mission creek.....	327	419.08	Okanagan valley.
South Kelowna.....	Mission creek.....	187	131.27	Okanagan valley.
South Vernon.....	Long Lake creek.....	250	207.6	Okanagan valley.
Trepanier.....	Trepanier creek.....	96	99.2	Okanagan valley.
Tronson.....	Long Lake creek.....	133	133.5	Okanagan valley.
Upper Bankhead.....	Mission and Kelowna creeks.....	108.8	108.8	Okanagan valley.

44.—Major Irrigation Projects in British Columbia, 1935—concluded.

Project.	Source of Supply.	Irrigable Area.	Irrigated Area.	Locality.
		acres.	acres.	
IRRIGATION COMPANIES.				
B.C. Fruitland Co.....	Jamieson creek and N. Thompson river....	6,000	2,627·37	Near Kamloops.
Columbia V. Irrigated Fruitlands Co.....	Bruce creek.....	3,780	—	Columbia valley.
Edgewater Irrigated Farms, Ltd.....	Vermilion creek.....	940	—	Columbia valley.
Okanagan Development and Orchard Co.....	Kelowna creek.....	907	651·2	Okanagan valley.
Woods Lake Water Co....	Oyama creek.....	2,100	792·02	Okanagan valley.

Average Value of Farm Lands.—Statistics showing the average value of farm lands in Canada in 1910 and from 1917 to 1935, are given in Table 45. The values are as estimated by crop correspondents and show the rise in land values between 1910 and 1920, the general decline with moderate fluctuations from 1920 to 1929, and the rapid fall since 1929 to a point below the 1910 level for the country as a whole.

45.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands¹ in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1910 and 1917-35.

Province.	1910	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.....	31	44	44	51	49	46	45	51	40	45	46	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31
N.S.....	25	34	36	41	43	35	34	31	33	37	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31
N.B.....	19	29	35	32	35	28	32	32	27	34	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25
Quebec...	43	53	57	72	70	59	58	56	53	54	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41
Ontario...	48	55	57	66	70	63	64	64	65	67	62	65	62	60	52	46	38 ³	38	41	42
Manitoba...	29	31	32	35	39	35	32	28	28	29	29	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17
Sask.....	22	26	29	32	32	29	28	24	24 ²	24	25	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17
Alberta...	24	27	28	29	32	28	24	24	25	26	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16
B.C.....	74	149	149	174	175	122	120	100	96	88	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58
Canada...	33	38	41	46	48	40	40	37	37	38	37	38	38	37	32	28	24 ³	24	23	24

¹ Orchards and fruit lands, 1935, with 1934 in parentheses: Nova Scotia \$80 (\$77); Ontario \$84 (\$84); British Columbia \$260 (\$280).

² Actual returns were not collected from crop correspondents in Saskatchewan for 1924, and the estimate of 1924 is interpolated.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 12.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 46, constructed from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the areas and yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes for the years 1934 and 1935 in countries of the Northern Hemisphere, and for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 in countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The annual average acreages and yields are also given for the five-year period, 1929-33 (1929-30 to 1933-34), and the areas and yields of 1935 (1935-36) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year period.

46.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1934 and 1935, with Five-Year Averages for 1929-33.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1934. ²	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	573	609	524	116.4	13,306	15,590	12,277	127.0
Belgium.....	371	386	381	101.3	16,134	13,779	14,144	97.4
Bulgaria.....	3,114	2,729	2,988	91.3	39,594	47,925	51,584	92.9
Czechoslovakia.....	2,301	2,380	2,074	114.8	50,013	62,094	54,295	114.4
Denmark.....	280	311	255	122.2	12,847	14,774	10,916	135.3
Estonia.....	161	154	111	138.9	3,107	2,267	1,834	123.6
Finland.....	125	136	53	257.1	3,280	3,252	1,339	242.9
France.....	13,354	13,206	13,278	99.5	338,511	278,763	305,064	91.4
Germany.....	5,431	5,199	5,015	103.7	166,539	171,700	161,514	106.3
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.....	1,866	1,882	1,425	132.0	65,397	65,260	47,170	138.6
Greece.....	1,957	2,020	1,479	136.6	25,679	30,864	15,565	198.3
Hungary.....	3,799	4,005	3,925	102.0	64,824	73,947	78,538	94.2
Irish Free State.....	94	163	30	543.3	3,803	6,686	1,174	569.3
Italy.....	12,274	12,422	12,074	102.9	233,063	283,454	258,014	109.9
Latvia.....	351	347	221	157.4	8,051	6,520	4,361	149.5
Lithuania.....	514	521	500	104.2	10,475	9,593	8,863	108.2
Luxemburg.....	40	43	27	162.5	1,171	1,027	568	181.0
Malta.....	9	9	9	99.6	310	179	296	60.6
Netherlands.....	366	377	216	174.2	18,042	15,921	9,287	171.4
Norway.....	46	59	29	203.2	1,204	1,707	713	239.3
Poland.....	4,315	4,342	4,108	105.7	76,440	73,000	72,151	101.2
Portugal.....	1,344	1,297	1,267	102.4	24,690	15,900	15,342	103.6
Roumania.....	7,610	8,496	7,535	112.8	76,553	96,438	108,086	89.2
Russia.....	26,660	31,836	24,987	127.4	1,117,358	-	839,800	-
Spain.....	60,438	-	58,086	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	11,388	11,254	11,084	101.5	186,834	153,942	151,562	101.6
Switzerland.....	718	673	690	97.6	28,376	23,185	22,045	105.2
Yugoslavia.....	211	211	180	117.3	6,677	7,604	5,633	135.0
	5,002	5,313	5,141	103.3	68,328	73,100	84,828	86.2
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	23,985	24,116	25,936	93.0	275,849	277,339	354,294	78.3
Mexico.....	1,224	1,199	1,258	95.4	10,950	10,279	12,157	84.6
United States.....	42,249	49,826	57,621	86.5	496,929	603,199	783,773	76.9
ASIA.								
Chōsen.....	789	801	824	97.2	9,268	9,748	8,935	109.1
India.....	35,992	34,485	32,516	106.1	351,456	363,029	350,187	103.7
Japan.....	1,589	1,626	1,280	127.0	47,660	48,721	33,645	144.8
Manchukuo.....	2,042	-	3,441	-	23,463	34,392	50,253	68.4
Syria and Lebanon.....	1,100	1,288	1,170	110.1	13,438	16,645	14,751	112.8
Turkey.....	7,625	5,482	7,231	75.8	99,711	90,094	93,165	96.7
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	4,068	4,005	3,839	104.3	43,528	31,158	30,526	102.1
Cyrenaica.....	22	52	20	257.4	179	-	84	-
Egypt.....	1,442	1,463	1,595	91.8	37,276	43,221	44,718	96.7
Eritrea.....	15	11	14	78.9	129	110	54	203.8
French Morocco.....	3,018	3,616	2,885	125.3	39,586	19,999	27,944	71.6
Kenya.....	44	45	48	94.4	601	712	522	136.4
Tripolitania.....	25	30	22	133.3	231	176	132	133.3
Tunis.....	1,947	1,829	1,952	93.7	13,779	16,534	12,662	130.6
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	17,155	11,913	17,459	68.2	240,667	144,033	228,312	63.1
Australia.....	12,494	11,945	15,710	76.0	134,431	140,000	184,471	75.9
Chile.....	2,120	2,051	1,684	121.8	30,129	-	27,991	-
New Zealand.....	231	246	274	89.6	5,933	8,414	8,298	101.4
Union of South Africa.....	1,423	1,423	1,375	103.5	15,343	17,870	11,170	160.0
Uruguay.....	1,099	1,201	1,054	114.0	10,671	12,846	10,373	123.8
Totals, 47 Countries¹.....	235,128	235,094	248,682	94.5	3,390,684	3,402,598	3,707,252	91.8

¹ Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.
the figures for 1934 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² Most of

46.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1934 and 1935, with Five-Year Averages for 1929-33—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1934. ²	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Oats—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	748	742	759	97.7	32,141	28,736	28,610	100.4
Belgium.....	726	710	720	98.7	55,566	46,159	49,539	93.2
Bulgaria.....	317	268	328	81.8	5,133	6,379	7,997	79.8
Czechoslovakia.....	1,936	1,898	2,041	93.0	81,224	70,763	100,136	70.7
Denmark.....	943	909	960	94.6	68,019	72,008	69,163	104.1
Estonia.....	341	342	361	94.8	10,994	9,262	9,885	93.7
Finland.....	1,173	1,171	1,106	105.9	53,485	44,189	42,875	103.1
France.....	8,210	8,202	8,444	97.1	302,060	317,484	339,642	93.5
Germany.....	7,773	6,902	8,317	83.0	375,634	369,967	452,591	81.7
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.....	2,498	2,517	2,830	88.9	142,468	145,542	159,385	91.3
Greece.....	336	358	322	111.2	6,787	8,818	6,289	140.2
Hungary.....	552	553	619	89.3	17,869	15,291	21,210	72.1
Irish Free State.....	583	614	640	96.0	39,262	43,099	43,312	99.5
Italy.....	1,049	1,047	1,182	88.6	33,758	35,495	41,137	86.3
Latvia.....	742	822	779	105.5	26,770	26,587	23,123	115.0
Lithuania.....	812	824	891	92.5	26,163	27,404	26,911	101.8
Luxemburg.....	67	67	72	92.7	3,133	3,156	3,164	99.8
Netherlands.....	323	320	364	87.7	19,803	18,078	21,024	86.0
Norway.....	226	215	238	90.4	12,146	11,949	12,201	97.9
Poland.....	5,412	5,525	5,424	101.9	175,730	177,663	174,770	101.7
Portugal.....	402	—	431	—	7,691	—	5,932	—
Roumania.....	2,044	1,970	2,369	83.2	38,806	40,904	63,867	64.0
Spain.....	1,932	1,848	1,917	96.4	51,807	37,200	47,133	78.9
Sweden.....	1,628	1,657	1,618	102.5	84,835	83,362	78,146	106.7
Switzerland.....	25	25	45	55.0	1,404	1,439	2,517	57.1
Yugoslavia.....	916	919	928	99.0	22,972	19,144	21,231	90.2
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	13,731	14,097	13,051	108.0	341,190	418,995	368,327	113.8
United States.....	30,172	39,714	39,201	101.3	525,889	1,195,435	1,100,151	108.7
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon.....	32	30	29	104.7	994	796	768	103.6
Turkey.....	449	—	390	—	10,939	17,699	10,234	172.9
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	450	440	554	79.4	11,889	8,612	11,594	74.3
French Morocco.....	66	70	83	84.8	1,894	1,061	2,115	50.2
Tunis.....	86	74	86	85.9	1,378	1,240	2,081	59.6
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	2,200	1,386	2,022	68.6	66,827	34,447	65,846	52.3
Chile.....	189	244	243	100.3	4,723	—	6,941	—
New Zealand.....	336	344	361	95.3	2,363	3,631	4,393	82.7
Uruguay.....	193	236	163	144.8	2,219	4,007	2,470	162.2
Totals, 34 Countries¹...	88,578	96,816	98,824	98.0	2,642,612	3,328,302	3,403,603	97.8

¹ Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.
 the figures for 1934 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² Most of

46.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1934 and 1935, with Five-Year Averages for 1929-33—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33	1935 in p.c. of Average	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Barley—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	412	402	416	96.5	13,540	12,484	12,497	99.9
Belgium.....	93	99	83	119.9	4,843	5,052	3,998	126.4
Bulgaria.....	566	501	602	83.1	8,610	12,941	14,966	86.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1,632	1,594	1,735	91.9	47,510	48,752	60,104	81.1
Denmark.....	841	851	890	95.5	43,900	50,476	46,743	108.0
Estonia.....	257	258	272	95.1	5,277	4,216	5,167	81.6
Finland.....	325	329	298	110.3	9,583	7,951	7,611	104.5
France.....	1,810	1,795	1,834	97.9	47,496	49,288	50,461	97.7
Germany.....	4,030	3,966	3,876	102.3	147,156	154,107	144,607	106.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	959	873	1,063	82.1	38,245	34,308	40,198	85.3
Greece.....	526	544	508	107.1	8,992	10,518	7,831	134.3
Hungary.....	1,181	1,181	1,167	101.3	24,983	26,418	30,501	86.6
Irish Free State.....	143	139	114	121.5	6,779	—	5,391	—
Italy.....	491	481	546	88.0	9,318	9,187	11,221	81.9
Latvia.....	445	477	451	105.8	10,001	9,398	8,953	105.0
Lithuania.....	503	507	495	102.4	11,663	11,076	10,855	102.0
Luxemburg.....	6	6	10	66.1	185	179	268	66.9
Malta.....	5	5	6	75.4	238	136	277	49.3
Netherlands.....	80	98	64	154.1	4,546	5,323	3,422	155.6
Norway.....	147	153	137	112.1	5,307	5,870	4,738	123.9
Poland.....	2,909	3,018	3,033	99.5	66,719	67,720	68,309	99.1
Portugal.....	124	—	183	—	2,024	—	1,977	—
Roumania.....	4,332	4,079	4,720	86.4	40,021	42,431	90,737	46.8
Spain.....	4,752	4,549	4,629	98.3	129,471	91,068	104,914	86.8
Sweden.....	247	258	303	85.0	9,908	9,650	10,559	91.4
Switzerland.....	14	14	18	78.9	467	465	583	79.7
Yugoslavia.....	1,042	1,044	1,056	98.8	18,829	17,248	18,948	91.0
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	3,613	3,886	4,538	85.6	63,742	83,975	89,798	93.5
United States.....	7,095	12,858	12,194	105.4	118,348	292,249	248,081	117.8
ASIA.								
Chosen.....	2,179	2,520	2,403	106.0	48,120	54,085	42,616	126.9
Japan.....	1,860	1,919	2,088	91.9	73,207	78,610	76,607	102.6
Syria and Lebanon.....	595	715	810	88.2	10,850	15,863	13,734	94.8
Turkey.....	3,977	—	3,435	—	76,785	59,310	69,901	84.8
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	3,131	3,047	3,431	88.8	44,755	32,151	34,519	93.1
Cyrenaica.....	110	151	84	178.8	608	—	551	—
Egypt.....	284	281	342	82.1	9,033	10,461	10,834	96.6
Eritrea.....	47	62	53	115.7	524	574	583	98.4
French Morocco.....	3,844	4,302	3,344	128.7	69,826	35,807	48,279	74.2
Tripolitania.....	247	272	282	96.5	1,378	2,526	1,355	186.4
Tunis.....	1,186	1,532	1,221	125.4	6,890	18,372	9,645	190.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	1,677	1,287	1,054	122.2	40,695	22,047	23,159	95.2
Chile.....	147	161	163	98.6	3,803	—	5,127	—
New Zealand.....	29	26	26	102.1	505	735	713	103.1
Uruguay.....	23	33	12	272.0	308	451	166	271.5
Totals, 39 Countries¹...	53,756	59,851	60,010	99.7	1,194,989	1,334,168	1,361,557	98.0

¹ Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.

46.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1934 and 1935, with Five-Year Averages for 1929-33—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Rye—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	943	930	940	99.0	22,617	23,128	22,187	104.2
Belgium.....	528	525	561	93.0	22,222	19,291	21,449	89.9
Bulgaria.....	494	433	570	75.0	6,438	7,767	9,865	78.7
Czechoslovakia.....	2,442	2,493	2,578	96.7	59,969	64,502	72,991	88.4
Estonia.....	377	391	346	112.6	10,801	11,232	9,495	118.3
Finland.....	364	357	358	99.0	9,064	6,804	7,258	93.8
France.....	606	613	532	115.2	15,545	14,137	12,748	110.9
Germany.....	1,694	1,663	1,776	93.6	32,984	28,981	32,718	88.6
Greece.....	11,097	11,198	11,257	99.5	299,501	297,362	311,837	95.4
Hungary.....	182	185	162	114.1	2,466	3,031	1,974	153.6
Irish Free State.....	1,586	1,548	1,590	97.4	24,381	26,629	29,891	89.1
Italy.....	2	2	3	64.2	67	69	107	64.6
Latvia.....	278	272	297	91.6	5,607	6,267	6,522	96.1
Lithuania.....	663	668	610	109.6	16,210	14,326	11,053	129.6
Luxemburg.....	1,225	1,236	1,194	103.5	26,331	24,219	21,761	111.3
Netherlands.....	19	19	19	99.5	548	456	461	99.1
Norway.....	463	502	445	112.8	19,788	14,621	15,365	95.2
Poland.....	15	15	17	90.7	395	460	486	94.7
Portugal.....	13,934	14,302	14,276	100.2	254,476	258,802	258,684	100.0
Roumania.....	348	—	401	—	4,913	—	4,595	—
Russia (U.S.S.R.) (Winter)	912	960	913	105.2	8,308	12,724	14,717	86.5
Russia (U.S.S.R.) (Spring)	58,474	58,519	64,626	90.5	792,488	—	883,114	—
Spain.....	1,426	1,414	1,512	93.5	21,567	19,116	22,438	85.2
Sweden.....	581	557	561	99.3	20,674	17,322	15,940	108.7
Switzerland.....	35	35	47	75.0	1,242	1,224	1,491	82.1
Yugoslavia.....	613	623	607	102.7	7,688	7,720	8,339	92.6
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	735	720	919	78.3	4,706	9,606	10,630	94.0
United States.....	1,942	4,063	3,104	130.9	16,045	57,936	35,167	164.7
ASIA.								
Turkey.....	602	591	635	93.0	9,590	11,055	11,811	93.6
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	3	3	4	76.2	45	25	41	60.7
French Morocco.....	3	5	2	210.6	25	23	21	110.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	1,324	583	819	71.2	15,787	5,512	7,624	72.3
Totals, 30 Countries¹...	45,091	48,906	46,654	100.5	935,087	964,347	975,071	98.9
Corn—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	160	162	151	107.0	6,104	4,669	4,989	93.6
Bulgaria.....	1,692	1,775	1,796	98.8	31,091	39,722	34,970	113.6
Czechoslovakia.....	359	372	337	110.4	9,728	6,966	9,211	75.6
France.....	839	831	840	98.9	20,073	20,977	19,779	106.1
Hungary.....	2,777	2,879	2,764	104.2	82,600	56,535	70,550	80.1
Italy ²	3,293	3,251	3,332	97.6	115,197	90,749	96,794	93.8
Poland.....	223	231	232	99.6	2,982	—	3,502	—
Roumania.....	12,368	12,773	11,653	109.6	190,786	188,969	216,659	87.2
Spain.....	1,072	1,074	1,067	100.7	31,015	28,448	26,733	106.4
Switzerland.....	2	2	3	79.1	99	—	121	—
Yugoslavia.....	6,671 ³	6,738 ³	6,230 ³	108.1	202,912	92,898	151,070	61.5

¹ Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.³ Area sown.² Spring

46.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1934 and 1935, with Five-Year Averages for 1929-33—concluded.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average	1934.	1935.	Average 1929-33.	1935 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Corn—concluded.								
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	161	168	142	117.8	6,798	7,765	5,314	146.1
United States.....	87,795 ²	92,727 ³	103,353 ²	89.7	1,377,126	2,202,852	2,489,572	88.5
ASIA.								
Manchukuo.....	2,774	—	2,397	—	58,209	70,863	65,547	108.1
Syria and Lebanon.....	60	75	64	157.0	1,147	1,464	1,219	120.1
Turkey.....	1,079	—	951	—	19,255	18,460	19,667	93.9
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	19	17	23	74.5	282	236	249	94.9
Egypt.....	1,632	1,633	1,938	84.3	61,880	66,448	70,341	94.5
Eritrea.....	28	10	24	40.8	346	142	368	38.5
Kenya.....	123	129	174	74.0	3,462	3,942	4,398	89.6
French Morocco.....	986	959	771	124.3	9,688	5,484	5,395	101.6
Tunis.....	37	44	44	100.8	236	236	228	103.4
Totals, 18 Countries...	120,072	125,617	134,703	93.3	2,150,471	2,818,493	3,207,839	87.9
Potatoes—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	499	494	484	102.2	101,020	75,316	96,957	77.7
Belgium.....	397	402	418	96.3	119,851	101,411	136,505	74.3
Bulgaria.....	35	36	32	113.2	3,094	4,439	2,355	188.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1,850	1,849	1,788	103.4	351,754	—	344,289	—
Denmark.....	189	186	169	110.0	50,447	45,282	40,832	110.9
Estonia.....	177	182	165	110.5	32,800	29,744	30,883	106.2
Finland.....	206	210	185	113.7	41,865	48,391	35,976	134.5
France.....	3,484	3,477	3,491	99.6	611,887	515,099	571,012	90.2
Germany.....	7,183	6,795	7,033	96.6	1,718,865	1,506,974	1,632,357	92.3
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.....	765	724	763	94.9	201,111	175,156	188,593	92.9
Hungary.....	717	749	707	105.9	77,848	52,504	65,185	80.5
Italy.....	1,001	1,002	953	105.2	99,451	—	81,844	—
Latvia.....	266	306	237	128.8	53,123	53,688	43,787	122.6
Lithuania.....	452	461	398	115.9	91,606	66,980	68,722	97.5
Luxemburg.....	40	41	41	98.9	7,180	6,026	7,385	81.6
Malta.....	7	8	7	110.4	899	654	994	65.8
Netherlands.....	356	345	414	83.4	108,031	91,670	122,409	74.9
Norway.....	120	123	118	103.7	29,414	31,152	32,717	95.2
Poland.....	6,825	7,002	6,662	105.1	1,229,807	1,170,776	1,116,587	104.9
Roumania.....	505	509	483	105.2	70,610	—	65,611	—
Spain.....	1,134	1,060	991	107.0	177,152	177,716	172,034	103.3
Switzerland.....	112	112	115	97.5	31,048	24,250	26,489	91.5
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	569	507	551	92.0	80,158	64,450	74,212	86.8
United States.....	3,312	3,271	3,188	102.6	385,421	356,406	342,283	104.1
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon.....	13	18	18	99.8	1,393	1,580	1,597	98.9
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	34	35	51	68.6	3,763	3,375	3,287	102.7
Totals, 24 Countries¹...	27,235	26,880	26,587	101.1	5,252,761	4,702,313	4,908,647	95.8

¹ Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.² Areaharvested. ³ Area expected to be harvested.

World Exports and Imports of Wheat and Flour.—Statistics showing the exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour for the principal countries of the world in the crop year ended July 31, 1935, with comparative figures for the previous crop year, are shown in Table 47. This information is taken from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture. During the crop year 1934-35, a total of 625,192,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour expressed in bushels of wheat is shown as exported, as compared with 642,055,000 bushels in the previous year.

47.—Exports of Wheat and Flour from the Principal Wheat-Exporting Countries and Imports of Wheat and Flour into the Principal Wheat-Importing Countries, crop years ended July 31, 1934 and 1935.

Wheat.	Twelve months Aug. 1-July 31.		Flour.	Twelve months Aug. 1-July 31.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.		1933-34.	1934-35.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 brl.	000 brl.
Exports—			Exports—		
United States.....	19,624	2,436	United States.....	3,868	3,896
Canada.....	170,234	144,375	Canada.....	5,455	4,750
Argentina.....	141,281	176,429	Argentina.....	1,249	1,088
Australia.....	60,148	74,871	Australia.....	5,572	7,335
Hungary.....	25,827	10,873	India.....	133	157
Bulgaria.....	3,333	367	Hungary.....	748	413
Yugoslavia.....	922	4,167	Japan.....	2,841	3,675
Other countries.....	86,860	80,895	Other countries.....	9,873	7,748
Totals.....	508,229	494,413	Totals.....	29,739	29,062
Imports—			Imports—		
Germany.....	28,579	11,806	Germany.....	28	37
Belgium.....	44,841	42,416	Austria.....	506	395
France.....	27,208	25,463	Denmark.....	296	242
Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland.....	200,103	188,628	Finland.....	585	433
Irish Free State.....	17,133	15,700	Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland.....	5,967	4,644
Italy.....	16,795	20,587	Irish Free State.....	557	269
Netherlands.....	22,748	18,669	Norway.....	475	509
Sweden.....	1,815	1,503	Netherlands.....	449	463
Switzerland.....	17,596	17,916	Czechoslovakia.....	11	10
Czechoslovakia.....	147	1,415	Egypt.....	47	35
Japan.....	16,351	18,129	Other countries.....	3,270	3,337
Other countries.....	73,860	99,697			
Totals.....	467,176	461,929	Totals.....	12,191	10,374

World Live Stock.—The statistics of Table 48, compiled from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, show as nearly as possible the world situation with regard to live stock about 1933. For many countries, the figures are the result of careful enumeration, while for others they represent only approximate estimates.

48.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, circa 1933.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—				
Austria.....	247,727	2,312,849	272,228	1,965,367
Belgium.....	233,289 ¹	1,812,607	185,373 ²	1,352,526
Bulgaria.....	482,180	1,817,437	8,739,803	1,002,089
Czechoslovakia.....	700,658	4,404,796	475,881	3,429,919
Denmark ³	501,080	3,134,271	174,584	4,407,300
Finland.....	356,940	1,745,396	973,685	436,319
France.....	2,878,380	15,829,790	9,729,970	6,768,970
Germany.....	3,397,325 ⁴	19,738,545	3,386,719	23,890,397
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1,154,487	8,647,463	26,651,337	3,506,741
Greece.....	341,165	913,513	7,427,129	506,807
Hungary.....	819,871	1,689,793	1,056,218	1,899,479

For footnotes see end of Table, p. 277.

48.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, circa 1933—concluded.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—concluded.				
Irish Free State.....	441,313	4,136,591	3,404,660	930,554
Italy.....	942,475	7,088,752	10,268,119	3,318,075
Latvia.....	370,200	1,155,800	1,114,300	585,900
Lithuania.....	580,460	1,155,810	630,030	1,236,160
Netherlands.....	299,152 ⁴	2,877,230	481,623	2,112,546
Norway ²	180,183	1,339,833	1,764,050	317,207
Poland.....	3,772,793 ⁴	8,985,174 ⁴	2,556,811	5,752,863
Portugal.....	83,883	852,269	3,720,549	1,157,097
Roumania.....	2,033,563	4,188,596	12,293,566	2,963,928
Spain.....	802,844	4,163,540	16,470,639	5,048,232
Sweden.....	659,000	3,086,000	575,000	1,790,000
Switzerland.....	140,300	1,683,932	184,754	897,449
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Europe and Asia.....	16,645,000	38,592,000	50,551,000 ⁶	12,086,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,186,984 ¹	3,876,309 ³	8,600,418 ¹	2,656,345 ¹
Northern and Central America—				
Canada.....	2,984,095	8,876,000	3,385,800	3,800,700
Cuba.....	757,774	4,032,907	101,737	590,812
Dominican Republic.....	150,000	900,000	161,913	1,100,000
Mexico.....	1,887,478	10,082,958	3,673,887	3,698,233
United States ¹	11,942,000	67,352,000	51,374,000	55,976,000
South America—				
Argentina.....	9,858,111	32,211,855	44,413,221	3,768,738
Brazil.....	6,827,550	42,539,203	10,701,672	22,089,812
Chile.....	441,027	2,387,940	6,263,482	331,156
Colombia.....	925,733	7,692,020	830,807	1,544,617
Peru.....	432,108	1,805,853	11,209,235	688,696
Uruguay.....	622,894	7,372,381	15,405,607	307,924
Venezuela.....	167,708	2,278,000	113,439	512,086
Asia—				
British India.....	2,322,845	158,573,936	43,481,462	—
Formosa.....	347	84,021 ⁶	313	1,806,489
Indo China.....	72,595	1,862,717	12,720	3,258,603
Iraq.....	—	—	3,932,792	—
Japan.....	1,541,086	1,529,309	26,918	926,010
Korea.....	52,924	1,663,136	2,675	1,425,142
Netherlands East Indies.....	650,052	4,962,629	1,803,578 ⁷	994,916
Philippines.....	356,984 ⁸	1,360,741	129,981	2,702,291
Siam.....	327,883	5,119,784	—	864,247
Syria and Lebanon.....	44,978	461,742	1,778,737	6,500
Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	534,000	5,123,000	11,070,000	—
Africa—				
Algeria.....	170,654	883,552	5,512,695	51,832
Egypt ⁹	33,998	812,018	1,344,681 ⁵	13,205
French Morocco ¹⁰	215,984	2,049,073	8,590,469	107,300
French Sudan.....	77,940	1,286,802	3,082,151	28,500
Kenya.....	2,403	5,192,824	3,227,772	14,631 ¹¹
Madagascar.....	2,100	6,168,675 ¹⁰	202,871	501,564
Nigeria.....	191,513	2,798,545	2,241,453	52,652
Southern Rhodesia.....	2,666	2,688,677	323,940	79,176
Territory of S.W. Africa.....	18,412	628,462	993,722	4,516
Tanganyika.....	106	5,450,280	2,346,018	5,722
Tunis.....	105,651	543,534	3,076,027	21,188
Union of South Africa.....	867,614	10,750,976 ³	46,091,158 ³	962,767 ³
Oceania—				
Australia.....	1,765,437	12,783,137	112,926,931	1,162,407
New Zealand.....	276,897	4,192,023	27,755,966	591,582

¹ On farms only. ² 1910. ³ In rural districts only. ⁴ Exclusive of animals belonging to the Army. ⁵ Sheep and goats. ⁶ Foreign and cross-bred cattle and zebu. ⁷ Sheep owned by natives. ⁸ Horses and mules. ⁹ Exclusive of animals belonging to the British Army. ¹⁰ Number registered for fiscal purposes. ¹¹ Swine belonging to Europeans only.

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY.*

A short article on "Physiography, Geology and Climate as affecting the Forests" was published at pp. 311-313 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 1.—Main Types of Forest Growth.

Physiographic, climatic and soil conditions in Canada favour the coniferous type of forest. While the more fertile portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces once supported a heavy virgin growth of hardwoods, the greater part of Canada's present forest area is covered with spruce, pine, balsam, Douglas fir and other coniferous softwoods.

Three main groups of forest growth in Canada follow the three main physiographic regions. The Cordilleran Region includes the Pacific slope and the Rocky mountains; the Great Plains Region covers the area east of the Rockies draining into the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay, and the Eastern Region, covers the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces.

The Cordilleran Forests.—The Cordilleran Forest Region extends from the Pacific coast to the eastern foothills of the Rockies and may be subdivided into the Coast Belt, the Interior Dry Belt, the Interior Wet Belt, the Rocky Mountain Belt, the Northern Interior Belt and the Sub-Arctic Belt.

In this region the mountain ranges run approximately parallel to the Pacific coast from northwest to southeast. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along connecting valleys eventually to reach the Pacific ocean.

The Coast Belt includes the western slope of the Coast and Cascade mountains and the Insular system, the higher elevations of which form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other islands along the coast. The islands off the coast are of Palæozoic rocks and the Coast mountains are granitic.

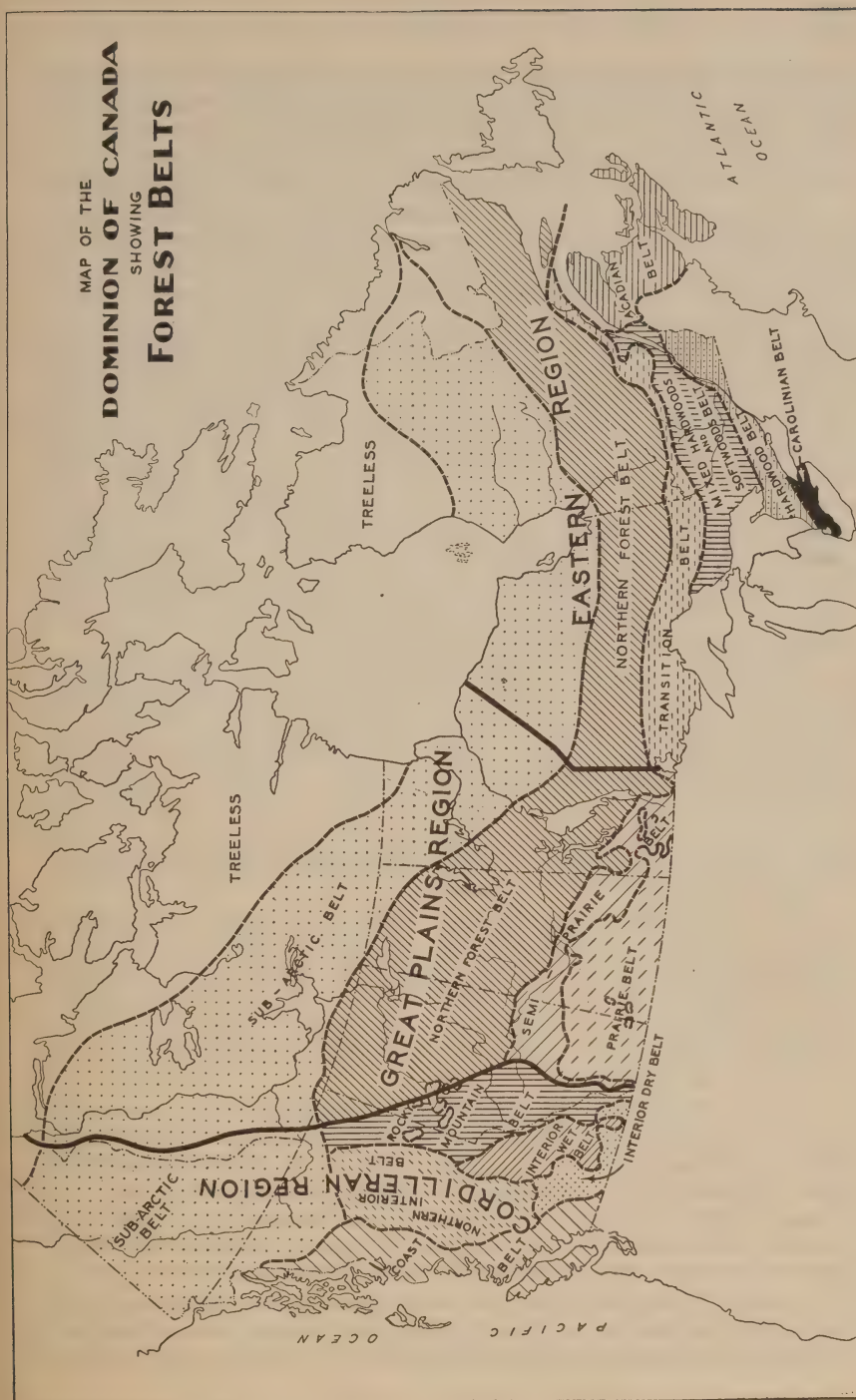
The climate in this belt is mild and equable with heavy precipitation, varying from 40 to 120 inches per annum, about 70 p.c. of which falls during the autumn and winter months. These conditions are conducive to the luxuriant growth of coniferous forests producing not only the largest trees but the heaviest stands in the Dominion. Individual trees of Douglas fir, western red cedar and Sitka spruce frequently contain from 5,000 to 10,000 ft. b.m. and stands yielding 50,000 to 100,000 ft. b.m. per acre are not uncommon.

Several distinct forest types occur, their character being determined primarily by temperature and precipitation which, in turn, are influenced by altitude and latitude. At the lower elevations in the southern part of the belt, Douglas fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock predominate with lowland and amabilis firs and western white pine as secondary species. In the north, Sitka spruce replaces Douglas fir and white pine. Alpine fir, yellow cedar and mountain hemlock are characteristic species of the higher altitudes and less favourable sites.

The Interior Dry Belt includes the semi-arid southern part of the Interior Plateau with the lowest annual precipitation and extremes of temperature which are unfavourable to tree growth. *Ponderosa* or yellow pine is the most important

*Material in this chapter has been prepared by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Chief of the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with Roland D. Craig, F.E., of the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. The Forestry Branch of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four annual printed reports covering the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry and the wood-using and paper-using industries of Canada. These printed reports are usually preceded by a number of preliminary mimeographed reports, one for each important industry or group of industries. For detailed list of publications see Chapter XXIX.

MAP OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
SHOWING
FOREST BELTS



FOREST BELTS OF CANADA.

species bordering the grass lands with Douglas fir predominating at higher altitudes and western larch covering a limited intermediate area. Still further north and at higher altitudes an Englemann-spruce type develops, which, in turn, merges into a type composed of spruce and alpine fir. Lodgepole pine has taken the place of many of these associations in burned-over areas and is established as a distinct type.

The Interior Wet Belt, between the Rockies and the Interior Plateau, includes the Columbian Mountain system comprising the Selkirk, Monashee and Caribou mountains made up largely of Precambrian and Cambrian rock with intervening ranges of mixed formations varying from sedimentary to granitic rocks. The moisture-laden winds from the Pacific, having precipitated most of their moisture on the Coast and Cascade mountains, cross the Interior Plateau and give up what moisture remains when they reach the higher Selkirks and Rockies, forming this Interior Wet Belt centring on the Columbia River valley. Here the climate is fairly humid with snow taking the place of rain at higher altitudes and with wide range of annual temperature becoming more extreme and variable toward the Rockies. Forest types similar to those of the Coast have developed in the Interior Wet Belt. In the south on lower moister sites, cedar predominates with Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, western white pine, hemlock, larch, lowland fir and cottonwood. On the benches and slopes, hemlock, cedar and spruce are more important. At higher altitudes, Englemann spruce replaces hemlock, cedar disappears and the type composed of spruce and Alpine fir stretches to timber line. To the north, Englemann spruce and alpine fir gradually eliminate the other species.

The Rocky mountains are chiefly of Palæozoic rocks and the climate is extreme and variable with more precipitation on the western than on the eastern slopes. The forest includes portions of the Dry Belt to the south and the Interior Wet Belt further north, but the typical forest cover is of Englemann spruce with some white spruce and with alpine fir at higher altitudes. On the drier eastern slopes, lodgepole has established itself permanently in some cases on burned-over areas.

The northern interior belt occupies the plateaux and mountain ranges between the Coast mountains and the Rocky Mountain and Columbia systems, extending approximately between latitudes 52° and 58°.

This belt is characterized by limited precipitation, usually not more than 20 inches, and considerable variation between winter and summer temperatures. The forests are primarily composed of Englemann spruce and alpine fir in the southern part, and white spruce and alpine fir in the north, the alpine fir increasing with the altitude. Following fire, lodgepole pine or jack pine have to a considerable extent replaced the original stand. Black spruce and tamarack occur in the swamps, especially in the north.

In the Sub-Arctic Belt (comprising the Yukon plateau on Palæozoic and Precambrian rock formations, lying north of 58°) the general elevation is above 4,000 feet and the climate severe with a short growing season and scant precipitation. Here tree growth is slow and confined to favourable sites in valleys. The timber is small and of poor quality. It is, however, of great local value to miners and trappers. The principal type is composed of spruce and alpine fir with lodgepole pine on poorer sites and poplar and willow on better soils on burned-over areas.

Most of the commercially important species found in the Cordilleran Region are confined to that region. The type of the northern interior is composed of spruce, fir and lodgepole pine and extends across the Rockies to the foothills of

Alberta. Certain species such as Douglas fir, Englemann spruce and alpine fir are also found in western Alberta and the lodgepole pine is found as far east as the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary in the Cypress hills.

The Forests of the Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains Region sloping gradually eastward and northward, which is divided into the Prairie, Semi-Prairie, Northern Forest and Sub-Arctic Belts.

The Prairie Belt extends from the International Boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills of the Rockies, gradually tapering toward the east to the south-eastern corner of Manitoba. The greater part of this area is treeless and is at present purely agricultural or pastoral country. Its treeless condition is due primarily to climatic, topographic and soil conditions though fire may have had some influence. The underlying rocks are Cenozoic or Mesozoic. The climate of the prairies of Alberta is extremely variable in winter due to the warm dry Chinook winds which extend their influence north to the Peace river and east to Saskatchewan. Rain-fall is below the average and the temperatures moderate. Throughout the Prairie Belt patches of tree growth in protected situations are chiefly of aspen, with some white spruce and jack pine.

The Semi-Prairie Belt forms a transition zone between the treeless plains and the Northern Forest Belt. Here the area is largely covered with poplar, interspersed with open grasslands with spruce and jack pine in some places. The soil is potentially agricultural and the tree growth of local value only.

The Northern Forest Belt, lying beyond the transition zone and largely unexplored, is from 300 to 400 miles wide and extends from Alaska to Labrador, covering the greater part of the Laurentian Shield as far as the limits of commercial tree growth. The underlying rock formation is Laurentian and Precambrian. The climate in the southern portion is temperate but toward the north is too severe for continuous successful agriculture, although precipitation is above the average for Canada.

The southern portion of the Northern Forest Belt includes some potential agricultural land which is still well forested. Toward the north, tree growth becomes lighter and still further north the region merges into the Sub-Arctic Belt. Originally, white spruce predominated over this area and still forms the most important commercial type in spite of repeated fires. Balsam fir as an associate increases in importance toward the eastern part of the belt. The black-spruce type with eastern larch or tamarack occupies poorly drained areas. Burned-over areas of white spruce and balsam usually grow up to aspen and white birch on the better soils and to jack pine on sandy sites. Jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar reach a higher development along the Peace river in northern Alberta than elsewhere in America.

In the Sub-Arctic Belt the tree growth is for the most part confined to narrow strips along waterways and is of value primarily for local use. This region gradually merges into the treeless sub-Arctic tundra of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks.

Balsam fir disappears early from the forest growth, followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen and paper birch, leaving white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, larch and willow to define the northern limits of tree growth. The white spruce probably extends further north in Canada than any other of the arborescent conifers.

The Eastern Forests.—The basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces contain a great variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa

River valley and the southern part of Labrador are parts of the Laurentian Shield already described. The climate, though tempered by the presence of lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence, is mostly severe and variable. Around the Lower Lakes and in the St. Lawrence valley where the rock is sedimentary and of Palæozoic age, soil and climate improve and the land is essentially agricultural. Precipitation is ample and the climate temperate, becoming decidedly mild toward the southwest. The Maritime Provinces, sloping generally toward the Atlantic are also varied in topography and geology. The temperature is modified by the presence of the ocean and the precipitation is above the average for Canada.

There are a number of distinctive belts of tree growth in the Eastern forests.

The Carolinian Zone is confined to the north shore of lake Erie and the western part of lake Ontario. It forms the northern fringe of a similar large area in the Central Eastern States. In Ontario it is characterized by such species as tulip, sassafras, black gum, etc., not found elsewhere in Canada.

The adjoining hardwood belt, about 70 miles wide, extends across southern Ontario and Quebec from lake Huron to the Eastern Townships. Here the original forest was composed predominantly of such broad-leaved species as maple, elm, yellow birch, beech, basswood, oak and hickory with an admixture of conifers, including red and white pine, hemlock, spruce, balsam, cedar and tamarack. The Mixed Hardwood and Softwood Belt to the north extends from the eastern end of lake Superior to the Saguenay river in the St. Lawrence valley. It is characterized by the prevalence of white and red pine, hemlock, yellow birch and maple, though spruce and balsam fir form a considerable proportion of the stand. Between this belt and the eastern half of the Northern Forest Belt, already described on p. 281, there is the Transition Belt in which the white and red pine persist, but the hemlock, yellow birch and maple are absent. Since the beginning of the lumbering industry these two belts, *viz.*, the Mixed Hardwood and Softwood Belt and the Transition Belt, extending roughly to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay waters have been the centre of the most extensive exploitation in Eastern Canada. Forest types vary with soil and other conditions but, generally speaking, white pine occupies the better situations and reaches its highest development in this region, with red pine as an associate. In heavier soils toward the south, spruce, hemlock and the tolerant hardwoods form an important constituent.

Due to the exclusive cutting of white and red pine in the past these species have to a considerable extent been replaced by spruce, balsam, jack pine and the hardwoods, the pulpwood areas composed of spruce and balsam fir being the most important types at present. Jack pine has taken almost complete possession of many burned-over areas on higher soils. Aspen and paper birch are also present but mostly as temporary types. With the gradual disappearance, first of hemlock, then of the tolerant hardwoods and finally white and red pine, this forest belt gradually merges into the transcontinental Northern Forest Belt.

The Acadian Belt in the Maritime Provinces and southeastern Quebec carries a growth of similar type to that of the New England States where red spruce is a characteristic species with white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, white and red pine, eastern cedar, hemlock and the tolerant hardwoods on suitable sites. The mixed hardwood and softwood type in this belt contains quantities of yellow birch, maple and beech.

Section 2.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 125 species or distinct varieties of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers commonly known as "softwoods", but they comprise over 80 p.c. of the standing timber and 70 p.c. of the wood utilized for all purposes. While the number of deciduous-leaved or "hardwood" species is large, only about a dozen are of a commercial importance comparable with twice the number of conifers. The principal use for the hardwoods is for fuel, though increasing amounts are being manufactured into lumber, railway ties and veneers.

Spruce.—The five native spruce species are all of commercial importance, furnishing over one-quarter of the total production of lumber. Spruce pulpwood is used in preference to all others, and forms over two-thirds of the total quantity of pulpwood consumed in Canadian pulp-mills and exported in the raw or unmanufactured state. The wood has a long, tough, colourless fibre, and, on account of its freedom from resin, is considered in the markets of the world to be the best material for pulp manufacture. Spruce is also used for railway ties, poles, cooperage and mining timbers. Of the five native spruce species, the white spruce (*Picea glauca*) is the most abundant and the most important commercially. With black spruce (*Picea mariana*) it ranges from Labrador to Alaska, extending northward to the limit of tree-growth and southward into the United States. The black spruce (*Picea mariana*) is of less value, as it is a smaller, slow-growing tree, often confined to swampy situations and reaching sawlog sizes only under more favourable conditions of growth. The red spruce (*Picea rubra*) is confined to the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Its wood is considered to be of greater technical value than that of the other spruce species. The western species, Englemann and Sitka spruce (*Picea Engelmanni* and *Picea sitchensis*), are confined to the interior and coastal regions of British Columbia respectively. Their wood is of high technical value, and can usually be obtained in larger dimensions than that of the other spruces, as the trees attain great size in this region.

Pine.—There are nine distinct pine species native to Canada, of which six are of great commercial importance. Eastern white pine (*Pinus Strobus*) is the most valuable coniferous wood in Canada. Up to a few years ago, it was the most important wood in Canada in point of quantity of lumber sawn and square timber (Quebec pine) exported. Owing to increased scarcity of good material, the wood has fallen off in production till its place at the head of the list has been taken by the spruces, Douglas fir and the hemlocks. The wood of the white pine is soft, easy to work, fairly durable and strong in comparison to its weight. In addition to these properties, its most valuable quality is that of holding its shape with a minimum of shrinkage or swelling. The western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) is similar in most respects to the eastern species. It does not form extensive pure stands, seldom comprising more than 5 p.c. of the trees on any area of considerable size. It is confined to the province of British Columbia, while the eastern white pine is found from eastern Manitoba to the Atlantic seaboard.

The wood of the red or Norway pine of Eastern Canada (*Pinus resinosa*) is harder and more resinous than white pine, and the tree is a valuable source of structural timber, as well as of sawn lumber. The wood of the western yellow or "bull" pine of the interior of British Columbia (*Pinus ponderosa*) is softer and

lighter in colour than red pine, and is now used extensively as a substitute for white pine. The two jack pines (*Pinus Banksiana* of the east and north, and the lodgepole pine, *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*, of the Rocky mountains and British Columbia) are not considered as valuable lumber-producing trees, although they are both used locally for rough construction. Jack pine railway ties are used to an enormous extent, chiefly on account of the strength, cheapness, and abundance of the wood. Jack pine has a well-established use in the manufacture of kraft pulp, and in the manufacture of pulp for newsprint. There are three other species of the genus *Pinus* that reach tree size in Canada, but these are only of local importance.

Douglas Fir.—The Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of British Columbia and the Pacific coast, often erroneously called "Oregon pine", is the only representative of its genus in Canada. It probably yields more lumber annually than any other single species in America. The tree in Canada is not found east of the Rocky mountains, the greater part of the lumber being produced in the Coast Region of British Columbia. This is Canada's largest tree, and from it larger structural timbers can be obtained than from any other tree in America. It is used chiefly for structural purposes, but on account of its attractive appearance it is also used extensively for interior finish. The wood is also important in Canada as a material for railway ties and mining timbers. It is noted chiefly for its strength and durability, and the large dimensions in which it can be obtained.

Hemlock.—There are three hemlock species in Canada's forests, two of which are valuable timber trees. The eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is abundant throughout its range in the eastern provinces, but is not found west of the province of Ontario. The wood is used chiefly for construction, especially in house-framing. It supplies the demand for a cheap, strong material for many purposes, including railway ties, poles, mining timber, pulpwood and firewood, and its bark is a valuable source of tannin. The western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is found in Canada only in the province of British Columbia, and is becoming more valuable each year as its qualities are better appreciated. The western species is used more extensively than the eastern in pulp manufacture.

Balsam Fir.—There is only one balsam fir in Northern and Eastern Canada (*Abies balsamea*), which is found from Labrador almost to Alaska. Its wood is sawn into lumber only to take the place of more valuable woods for rough construction, as it has few technical qualities which would recommend it for any other use as lumber. The purpose for which the wood is best suited is the manufacture of wood-pulp for paper making. The tree occurs in the forest mixed with spruce and it is cut and marketed with that wood. Balsam fir has the requisite length and toughness of fibre for pulp-making, and, in spite of the fact that it gives a slightly lower yield of pulp per cord and contains a higher percentage of resin than spruce, its use is increasing.

There are three western balsam fir species, the wood of which is very similar to that of the eastern tree. The most important of these for lumber at present is probably the alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), although the two coastal species, lowland and amabilis fir, are used for pulp. Where the wood of these western species is utilized, it is put to uses similar to those of the eastern species. These western balsams are confined to the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope.

Cedar.—There are only two species of the genus *Thuja*, commonly called "cedar", in Canada. They are both of great commercial importance, each in its own region, as their ranges do not overlap. The wood of the cedars is the most durable coniferous wood grown in the Dominion. The eastern tree, white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), is found from the Atlantic to the southeastern part of Manitoba. It does not extend as far north as some of the other conifers and is nowhere very plentiful, being confined to moist situations. Cedar is preferred to all other native woods for shingles and for all structural work exposed to moisture. In spite of the fact that the wood is not strong, its great durability in contact with the soil makes it a valuable railway tie material. It is used in enormous quantities both locally and for export, for poles and fence-posts, and its use for this latter purpose is largely responsible for the increased scarcity of the lumber, as young trees are used before they have time to reach sawlog sizes. The western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is one of the giants of the Pacific coast, being surpassed in size only by Douglas fir. Its wood is made into shingles to a greater extent than any other wood in Canada, and is also an important source of sawn lumber.

Tamarack or Larch.—Of the three native tamarack or larch species, two are worthy of note. The eastern tamarack (*Larix laricina*) is found in every province in the Dominion in swampy situations. Its wood is hard, strong and durable, being similar to that of Douglas fir and the southern hard pines. The western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is more important. It is found only in the southern interior of British Columbia, but grows on better sites and reaches greater size than the eastern tree. The wood of these two species is cut into lumber and also used for railway ties and mining timbers.

Birch.—Birch is Canada's most important hardwood, and one of the few woods of this class where the exported material exceeds that imported. There are at least seven native species, but only two are worthy of any detailed discussion. The yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the source of the most valuable birch lumber, used for flooring, furniture, cabinet work and vehicle stock. The tree grows only in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and does not reach commercial dimensions north of the height of land between the St. Lawrence river and Hudson bay. Its wood is hard, heavy, strong and tough, but is not durable in contact with moisture.

The white birch (*Betula papyrifera*) has a much wider distribution, being common from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, and is more abundant throughout its range than the yellow birch. Its wood is softer, weaker and less durable, and is not at present of great commercial value, except for spoolwood and certain classes of turnery. The tough, resinous bark of this tree has supplied the Indians for centuries with the material for covering their famous birch-bark canoes.

Maple.—The maple is our second most important hardwood, and is represented in Canada by nine or more species scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The sugar maple, or hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) produces the most valuable lumber and, like birch, is used for furniture, vehicle stock, and interior house finishing. The sap of this tree is the principal source of the maple syrup and sugar of commerce. The leaf of another species is the national emblem of Canada.

Basswood.—Basswood (*Tilia glabra*) is a valuable wood for cabinet work of all kinds, but being restricted in distribution to the southern part of Eastern Canada and in great demand, the available supply is rapidly disappearing.

Minor Species.—Elm, represented by three species in Canada, is a valuable vehicle wood. Beech, ash, oak, butternut, chestnut, hickory, cherry, black walnut, tulip, black gum, red alder, sycamore and sassafras are all valuable woods and are still sawn into lumber in Canada, but in many cases the supply, which was never large, has dwindled almost to insignificance.

The poplar species (*Populus sp.*), of which there are seven native to Canada, like paper birch and jack pine, produce great quantities of material which will eventually become valuable, when their qualities are better appreciated and when the scarcity of the more valuable of the better understood woods will make their careful utilization imperative.

Section 3.—Forest Resources.

Areas.—The total land area of Canada, revised according to the latest surveys, is estimated at 3,466,556 square miles, of which 564,317 square miles is considered as being suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes. According to the Census of 1931 about 255,000 square miles of this agricultural land was occupied and about 133,220 square miles was improved.

The total area covered by existing forests has been estimated at 1,254,082 square miles, including 41,637 square miles of occupied agricultural land still forested. Most of this will, no doubt, be left under forest cover in the form of farmers' woodlots. There is also a considerable area of forest land which is of agricultural value and will eventually be cleared but it is estimated that 1,100,000 square miles is essentially forest land which can best be utilized for forest production. (See Table 8, p. 40.) The accessible and productive forest area is estimated to be 800,783 square miles, of which 396,739 square miles carries timber of merchantable size and on 404,044 square miles there is young growth which, if protected from fire, will eventually produce merchantable timber. The remaining area of 453,299 square miles carries forests of value either because of their influence on water control, climatic conditions, game conservation, or by reason of their attraction to tourists and their value as a source of wood for local use. On account of their geographical location or because of unfavourable growth conditions these forests at present are considered as non-productive from a commercial viewpoint.

As a result of the constant and inevitable improvement in conditions affecting profitable exploitation, such as the extension of settlement and transportation facilities, the increasing world scarcity of forest products, and the ever increasing demand for these products, due to the development of industry, the discovery of new uses for wood, and the improvements in the methods, equipment and machinery used in logging and manufacturing forest products, most of this inaccessible timber will eventually become commercially exploitable. It is estimated that of the accessible forest area 473,645 square miles is producing softwood or coniferous timber, 221,176 square miles mixed softwoods and hardwoods, and 105,962 square miles hardwood or broad-leaved species.

In Canada as a whole about 10.1 p.c. of the total forest area has been permanently dedicated to forest production. Previous to the transfer of the natural resources to the western provinces in 1930, some 33,023 square miles of this reserved

area comprised national forests but these have now in large part become provincial forests. The distribution of Dominion forests, provincial forests, provincial parks and national parks, by provinces, is shown in the following statement.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN CANADA, 1936.

Province.	Dominion Forest Experi- mental Stations.	Provincial Forest Reserves.	Provincial Parks.	National Parks.	Total.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	0-05	0-05
New Brunswick.....	35-00	—	—	0-10	35-10
Quebec.....	7-25	31,660-00	4,759-00	—	36,426-25
Ontario.....	97-10	19,600-00	4,248-00	11-69	23,956-79
Manitoba.....	35-95	3,811-00	—	1,148-04	4,994-99
Saskatchewan.....	—	9,725-00	546-00	1,869-00	12,140-00
Alberta.....	62-60	14,410-00	2-27	7,316-00 ¹	21,790-87
British Columbia.....	—	22,489-00	2,727-00	1,715-00	26,931-00
Totals.....	237-90	101,695-00	12,282-27	12,059-88	126,275-05

¹ Not including the Wood Buffalo Park, partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories, and the Tar Sands Reserve.

Of the total forest area, 8.5 p.c. has been permanently alienated, being owned in fee simple by private individuals or corporations. The Crown still holds title to 12.9 p.c. of the area but has alienated the right to cut timber thereon under lease or licence. So far 78.6 p.c. has not been alienated in any way. It may be said that 91.5 p.c. of Canada's forest area is still owned by the Crown in the right either of the Dominion or the provinces and, subject only to certain temporary privileges granted to limit-holders, may at any time be placed under forest management and dedicated to forest production.

Volume of Standing Timber.—In 1935 the total stand of timber in Canada was estimated to be approximately 273,656 million cubic feet, of which 222,076 million cubic feet was of coniferous species and 51,580 million cubic feet of broad-leaved species.

During the years 1926-30, which were typical of pre-depression conditions, the average annual depletion due to use was approximately 2,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 970 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The average annual loss from fire was estimated at 185 million cubic feet of conifers and 45 million cubic feet of hardwoods. Though no widespread epidemics of insects or fungous diseases have occurred in recent years, local infestations which cause considerable loss develop practically every year. In Nova Scotia, in 1931, the balsam suffered severely from "gout" induced, it is believed, by minute sucking insects of the genus *Dreyfusia*, previously undescribed. In the Gaspé peninsula the spruce saw-fly became a serious menace. In the absence as yet of any basic data on which to estimate the annual depletion from these causes, it may be taken as 700 million cubic feet. The total annual depletion during the five-year period was, therefore, estimated to have been about 3,900 million cubic feet. To what extent this loss has been replaced by growth increment is not known but, considering the preponderance of the younger age classes in the reproduction, it is believed there has been a considerable net depletion in the merchantable age classes.

Another real difficulty is the division of the existing stand into merchantable timber and that which is inaccessible or unprofitable, since merchantability depends not only on the location but on the density of the stand, the demands of the market

for certain species or qualities of product, and the regulations as to cutting. Light stands covering large areas may in the aggregate carry very large amounts of timber and still not be exploitable at a profit. For some species, such as aspen and white birch, which comprise three-quarters of the hardwoods, there is very little demand, and therefore these cannot properly be classed as merchantable, though accessible as far as location is concerned.

In June, 1929, a conference of the Dominion and provincial forest authorities was held in Ottawa and it was decided to undertake a national inventory of the forest resources of Canada, each authority conducting the necessary stock-taking surveys on the land under its jurisdiction. In connection with the inventory definite data are being secured regarding the depletion due to use, fire, insect damage, etc., and the increment accruing. The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior acts as a clearing house for the national inventory, and in addition to collecting and compiling the data furnished by the provincial authorities has conducted the inventorial work in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces. The inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed. The Dominion Service is also carrying on extensive surveys to determine the increment taking place in the forests and conducting more intensive silvicultural research at forest experiment stations located in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Under present conditions it is estimated that 133,288 million cubic feet of conifers and 36,853 million cubic feet of hardwoods can be considered as accessible.

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, by Regions and Classes, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1935.

Region.	Conifers.			Broad-leaved.			Totals.		
	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.
	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.
Eastern Provinces...	86,406	600,427	89,172,873	23,339	216,212	25,651,381	109,745	816,639	114,824,254
Prairie Provinces...	12,130	96,910	13,994,940	6,525	101,370	11,059,125	18,655	198,280	25,054,065
British Columbia...	116,508	91,470	30,119,990	405	790	142,550	116,913	92,260	30,262,540
Totals, Accessible Stand.....	215,044	788,807	133,287,803	30,269	318,372	36,853,056	245,313	1,107,179	170,140,859
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	171,673	503,268	88,787,888	8,264	136,192	14,727,122	179,937	639,460	103,515,010
Grand Totals....	386,717	1,292,075	222,075,691	38,533	454,564	51,580,178	425,250	1,746,639	273,655,869

Section 4.—Forest Administration.

Subsection 1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

In Canada the general policy of both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments has been to dispose of the timber by means of licences to cut, rather than to sell timber land outright. Under this system the State retains the ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is derived in the form of stumpage bonuses (either in lump sums or in payments made as the

timber is cut), annual ground rent, and royalty dues collected as and when the wood is removed. Both ground rent and royalty dues may be adjusted at the discretion of the Governments so that the public may share in any increase in stumpage values or, as has happened, reductions may be made in the rates if conditions demand them.

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 76 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. has been sold, and 20 p.c. is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. The percentage of privately-owned forest land in the other provinces is as follows: Quebec, 7 p.c.; Ontario, 3.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 11.3 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10.4 p.c.; Alberta, 15.7 p.c.; and British Columbia, 13 p.c.

Until 1930 the Dominion Government administered the Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia, and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, but the forests as well as the other natural resources in the western provinces have now been transferred to provincial control. In all cases timber lands are now administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is now beginning in Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on this basis.

Timber Lands under Dominion Control.—The National Parks of Canada Branch of the Department of the Interior administers the Dominion parks, now embracing about 12,060* square miles. These are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves, the timber being practically withdrawn from commercial use. The Lands Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior administers and protects forest land lying north of the provincial areas. The Department of Indian Affairs administers, in trust for the Indians, all timbered areas within their reservations. The Board of Railway Commissioners has charge of fire protection along practically all the railway lines in Canada.

Forest Administration in the Prairie Provinces.—Upon the transfer of the natural resources in 1930, each province took steps toward the creation of an adequate forest service with a Provincial Forester in charge. In Manitoba the service is under the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and in its forest regulations, framed under the Manitoba Forest Act, the former Dominion Forest Reserves and Crown Timber Regulations are very largely incorporated. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a closely similar policy is being followed. In every case the central object of policy is to safeguard the regeneration of valuable species in the natural forest types. The national forests in these provinces have practically all been retained as provincial forests and some additional reserves have been established. A statement for each province appears on p. 287. Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All un-

*Not including Wood Buffalo Park, and the Tar Sands Reserve.

alienated lands in the province which are found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the last few years 15,964 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition but licences to cut, which are renewable annually in perpetuity, have been granted for a large proportion of the accessible timber. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 18,150 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Ontario.—Forest administration is carried out in Ontario by the Department of Lands and Forests, under a Minister, Deputy Minister and Provincial Forester.

In recent years the sale of saw timber has been by tender after examination, with conditions covering the removal within a specified period, disposal of debris, etc. Much of the merchantable timber is at present held under licences granted in the past and renewable indefinitely. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and of all hardwood in 1924. In some individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp-mill but also a paper-mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright. Provincial forest reserves cover 19,600 square miles.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec. Its powers include classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Since 1924 forest protection has been under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licences are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land. A statement showing the areas which have been reserved for forestry purposes appears on p. 287.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Commission are the forest authority in New Brunswick. The Forestry Advisory Commission, consisting of the Minister of Lands and Mines, the Deputy Minister, the Chief Forester, a lumberman representing the licensees of Crown lands, and one representing the private timberland owners, is appointed to advise on matters of policy. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,000 square miles, has passed into private ownership, but the system of disposal of timber by licences to cut is now being followed. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Chief Forester under the Minister of Lands and Forests. Under the Minister, the Chief Forester has charge of forest protection surveying and scaling throughout the province.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. Except for the forests of the National Parks and the Northwest Territories and Yukon, which remain under Dominion control, the administration of forest lands is now the function of the individual provinces. Up to the end of the fire season of 1930, the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior was responsible for fire protection in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Railway Belt of British Columbia. However, by reason of the transfer of natural resources from Dominion to provincial control, their administration is now a matter of provincial concern.

Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being in part distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This Act gives to that body wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction in Canada. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners. These officers co-operate with the railway fire-ranging staffs employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory control of all lines coming under the jurisdiction of the Board being one of the requirements of the Dominion Railway Act.

The most important single development of late years in forest fire protection has been the use of aircraft for the detection and suppression of incipient forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, flying boats can be used for detection and for the transportation of fire fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Specially developed aircraft equipped with wireless are employed on forest fire-protection operations; these enable the observer to report the location of a fire as soon as it has been detected. Aircraft are now being used extensively for exploring remote areas and mapping forest lands by means of aerial photography. Waste lands and the various forest types can be mapped more accurately and more economically by this means than by ground surveys. As a general rule, aircraft are used in the more remote districts, while lookout towers, connected by telephone lines or equipped with wireless, are established in the more settled and more travelled forest areas. While these agencies have to a large extent supplanted the old canoe, horseback and foot patrol for the detection of fires, a large ground staff with its equipment stored at strategic points will always be necessary for the fighting of larger fires and the maintenance of systems of communication and transportation, and of fire lanes and fire guards in the forest.

The most important improvement in forest fire-fighting equipment has been the portable gasoline pump. These pumps, which each weigh from 45 to a little over 100 pounds, can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor boat, automobile, aircraft, pack saddle or back pack. They can deliver efficient water pressure as far as seven thousand feet from a water supply and, when used in relays, at a much greater distance. Smaller hand pumps are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, the enactment of legislation has tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush burning, and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forest during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

Since its beginning in 1900, the Canadian Forestry Association has played an important part in securing popular co-operation in reducing the fire hazard. By means of its attractive magazine, which has a circulation of over 16,000, by railway lecture cars and motor trucks provided with motion picture equipment, and by co-operation with radio broadcasting stations and the press, the Association reaches a large proportion of the population of the Dominion. Special efforts are made through the schools, by specially appointed junior forest wardens and other means, to educate the younger generation as to the value of the forests, the devastation caused by fire and the means of preventing such destruction.

Prepared lectures illustrated by slides and films are distributed to volunteer lecturers and other educational work is carried on in schools and at public meetings. The various governmental forest authorities also carry on forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.

Another interesting development in forest protection has been the establishment of special meteorological stations for the study of the effects of weather conditions on the fire hazard, and the broadcasting of special forecasts of hazardous fire weather.

Subsection 3.—Scientific Forestry.

Up to the present, the practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration and protection of existing forest areas. About 35 square miles is now being planted out annually, largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts, and reclamation work, while several commercial reforestation projects have been carried on by paper companies and by the Ontario Government on denuded Crown lands. The great forestry problem in Canada, however, is the management of Crown forests, first under provisional and later more intensive working plans, so as to ensure a sustained yield. To this end, forest research activities are now assuming great importance. Silvicultural investigations are receiving marked attention both from the Dominion services and some of the provincial services.

About 250 technical foresters find employment either under the Dominion and provincial forest services or with paper and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest surveys either for the estimation of timber stands and making of maps, or to determine natural growth and repro-

duction conditions and factors. They also direct any planting or nursery work and direct the regulation of commercial logging operations along forestry lines.

The Research Division of the Dominion Forest Service has established permanent forest experiment stations at Petawawa, Ont.; Coulter's Siding, N.B.; Valcartier, Que.; Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, Man.; and Kananaskis, Alta., aggregating 237.9 sq. miles. They are under joint administration of the Department of National Defence and the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior and other experimental work is being carried on at other points throughout Canada. A considerable amount of this work is done in co-operation with provincial forest services and with pulp and lumber companies. In 1935 a conference was called by the National Research Council to consider forest research and a committee representing the various governmental forest services and the forest industries was appointed to promote and co-ordinate forest research throughout the Dominion.

The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior is now conducting a National Forest Inventory in co-operation with the various Provincial Governments (see p. 288). An important feature is that the Forest Service is carrying on special rate-of-growth surveys in each province to determine the nature and extent of the natural reproduction and the annual increment now being secured under varying conditions of site and type, following cutting or forest fires. The valuable silvical data thus obtained will provide a sound basis for future forest policies.

Forest Products Laboratories.—In order to assist wood-using industries in their technical problems, the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada were organized in 1913 as a part of the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. For some years they operated at Montreal in co-operation with McGill University. Developments have since taken place until at present the main Laboratories are located at Ottawa, a branch laboratory is located in Vancouver, B.C., and works in co-operation with the University of British Columbia, and the Pulp and Paper Division is located in Montreal, and works in co-operation with the Pulp and Paper Association of Canada and McGill University.

The Laboratories work in close association with industry. A Research Committee of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was set up several years ago to act as a liaison body between the industry and the Forest Products Laboratories, and to provide advice to the Laboratories on the problems confronting the industry. The work of the Pulp and Paper Division is assisted by a grant from the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and a special committee consisting of representatives of the Government and the pulp and paper industry meet periodically to review the work being conducted and to arrange future programs. Close co-operation is maintained by the Vancouver Laboratory with the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association and the wood-using industries of British Columbia.

Since the Forest Products Laboratories were organized, many advances have been made in the technique of wood utilization, generally by the joint effort of the Laboratories and the industries concerned. Improvements in treating railway ties, telephone poles and other timbers used in exposed situations have resulted in prolonging the life of these timbers and have permitted using species not previously considered suitable for such purposes. Reductions in the cost of manufacture of

pulp and paper and improvements in their quality have resulted from the development by the Laboratories of better control equipment, as for example, the Canadian Standard Freeness Tester and the Johnston Screen Classifier. Through researches carried out in the spraying or dipping of wood in chemicals toxic to wood destroying and wood staining organisms losses on this account have been very greatly reduced. Important advances have been made in the technique of lumber drying and particularly in the design and operation of lumber dry kilns. The work carried out by the Laboratories in determining the mechanical and physical properties of Canadian woods has been of great benefit in the construction industry in Canada and has been particularly valuable in establishing export markets for Canadian timbers. The Laboratories have taken a prominent part in the standardization of grades of timbers and in the revision of timber specifications in building codes.

Universities and Other Agencies.—Education in forestry and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick and the University of British Columbia provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying in connection with Laval University at Quebec provides, in the French language, a combined course of four years duration leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry and a school for forest rangers has been established at Berthierville by the Quebec Forest Service.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. Over 7,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and wind-breaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges. A total of over 125,000,000 trees has been distributed.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions and distributes to woodlot owners at least 7,000,000 trees annually from its five nurseries. As many more are being provided for the creation of county forests, demonstration forests and plantations on denuded Crown lands. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant, free of charge, any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose. The Government also assists counties that purchase areas of not less than 1,000 acres of land for forest purposes. As a result of these inducements there are at present, scattered throughout the province, 50 communal forests (owned by municipalities) and eight of the larger county forests. Farm land used for forestry purposes, while so used, is exempt from taxation up to 10 p.c. of the total farm area but not exceeding a total of 20 acres.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a location for the forest ranger school. It provides trees for sale and distribution in the province, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is about 10,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests and there are now 76 of these, covering 594,059 acres.

Section 5.—Forest Utilization.

A short historical sketch of forest utilization in Canada appears at page 325 of the 1934-35 Year Book and an article on "The History of the Canadian Lumber Trade", by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., will be found at pages 318-323 of the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Woods Operations.

Differences in forest conditions throughout Canada give rise to differences in logging methods. Generally speaking, throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. The presence of connected systems of lakes and streams makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is, therefore, almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, the logs being finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by cable systems operated by donkey engines and are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways but in some cases by motor trucks. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timbered lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better-settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom sawmills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but sawlogs, being as a rule the property of the mill owner, are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders but buy their entire supplies of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with operations in the woods it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants but that they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as Christmas trees, maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, which all go to swell the total.

Table 2 gives the total value of the products of woods operations in Canada for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive. The exports and imports of forest products in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35 are shown in Tables 12 and 13 of the chapter on External Trade.

2.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1929-33.¹

Product.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Logs and bolts.....	79,278,543	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381
Pulpwood.....	76,120,063	67,529,612	51,973,243 ²	36,750,910	33,213,973
Firewood.....	41,764,507	43,786,064	44,237,948 ²	30,627,632	31,141,104
Hewn railway ties.....	5,730,423	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750
Poles.....	6,677,559	6,733,259	3,057,546	1,411,209	963,951
Round mining timber.....	1,028,126	885,343	958,681	809,700	841,982
Fence posts.....	1,674,489	1,585,985	1,388,074	990,568	969,291
Wood for distillation.....	455,957	335,330	266,080	251,281	342,107
Fence rails.....	477,569	624,968	454,205	253,077	215,521
Miscellaneous products.....	6,362,893	4,770,993	1,754,780	1,628,452	1,556,082
Totals.....	219,570,129	206,853,494	141,123,930	92,106,252	93,773,142

¹ The value of woods operations for 1934, made available at the time of going to press, is \$105,539,732.

² Changed since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1933 involved the investment of \$112,000,000 in logging equipment, gave employment for a part of the year equivalent to 65,000 man-years, and distributed over \$46,800,000 in wages and salaries. In estimating the annual drain on our forest resources, certain converting factors have been used. Each of these factors represents in cubic feet the quantity of standing timber that must be cut in the forest to produce one unit of the material in question, based on the total cubic contents of the tree. By the use of these factors it has been estimated that the total drain on our forest resources in 1933, due to consumption for use, amounted to 2,027,713,767 cubic feet. To this total must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, insects and fungi, which would bring the average annual depletion for the period 1929-33 to more than three billion cubic feet of standing timber. Table 3 gives the reported or estimated quantities of wood cut, by chief products, together with the respective converting factor, the equivalent in standing timber and the estimated value in each case for 1933, with totals 1924-33. Table 4 shows the extent of the drain on our forest resources in 1932 and 1933, by provinces.

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1933, with Comparative Totals from 1924 to 1933.

Product.	Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
			cubic feet.	\$
Totals—1924.....	—	—	2,808,506,073	213,146,710
1925.....	—	—	2,839,138,401	209,276,561
1926.....	—	—	2,838,105,611	204,436,328
1927.....	—	—	2,865,302,797	204,937,750
1928.....	—	—	2,888,038,430	212,950,799
1929.....	—	—	3,090,614,647	219,570,129
1930.....	—	—	3,056,930,373	206,853,494
1931.....	—	—	2,306,143,706	141,123,930
1932.....	—	—	1,882,228,308	92,106,252
1933.				
Logs and bolts.....	M ft. b.m.	2,450,798	219	536,724,762
Pulpwood.....	cords	4,746,382	117	555,326,694
Firewood.....	"	8,606,649	95	817,631,655
Hewn ties.....	number	2,708,413	12	32,500,956
Poles.....	"	264,743	13	3,441,659
Round mining timber.....	cubic ft.	4,638,061	1-3	6,029,479
Posts.....	number	14,037,948	2	28,075,896
Wood for distillation.....	cords	48,821	123	6,004,983
Fence rails.....	number	4,698,978	3	14,096,934
Miscellaneous products.....	cords	238,297	117	27,880,749
Totals, 1933.....	—	—	2,027,713,767	93,773,142

4.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber.		Total Values.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	cubic ft.	cubic ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	12,036,582	12,078,329	504,017	501,178
Nova Scotia.....	101,098,687	101,733,997	5,800,093	4,970,096
New Brunswick.....	99,805,603	115,054,855	6,065,709	6,197,630
Quebec.....	706,101,550	717,358,482	34,250,349	34,813,053
Ontario.....	401,862,673	440,117,857	22,969,973	23,298,854
Manitoba.....	52,261,887	53,115,686	1,637,442	1,695,545
Saskatchewan.....	71,917,795	73,043,333	1,813,742	1,818,869
Alberta.....	90,221,411	91,550,496	2,604,952	2,483,713
British Columbia.....	346,922,120	423,660,732	16,459,975	17,994,204
Totals.....	1,882,228,308	2,027,713,767	92,106,252	93,773,142

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago but prior to 1860 no wood-pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by United States citizens who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. Upper Canada's first mill, which is still in operation, was built in 1813 at Crook's Hollow (now Greensville) near Hamilton, and the Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819 with a mill at Bedford Basin near Halifax.

In 1866, Alexander Buntin installed at Valleyfield, Quebec, what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder in America and began the manufacture of wood-pulp by the mechanical process. During the same year Angus Logan and Co. built the first chemical wood-pulp mill in Canada at Windsor Mills in Quebec. During the next decade the use of wood-pulp in paper making was extensively developed and in 1887 Charles Riordon installed the first sulphite mill in Canada at Merritton in the Niagara Peninsula; by the beginning of the century the output of the industry had exceeded \$8,000,000. In 1907 the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. built, at East Angus in Quebec, the first mill in America to manufacture chemical pulp by the sulphate or kraft process.

The gross output of the industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War, when it jumped to a peak of over \$232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed by a drop in 1921, following which there was a steady recovery, resulting in a total for 1929 of \$243,970,761, exceeding the abnormally high total value reported in 1920. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1933 and an increase of about 24 p.c. in 1934.

The rapid development of this industry up to 1929 was due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species and an increasing demand for newsprint paper in the United States. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given on p. 305.

There are to-day three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1934, numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 43 combined pulp and paper-mills, and 24 mills making paper only.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. So far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or into pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands must, in every province, be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills except under special permit. The pulpwood which is exported to the United States is, therefore, largely cut from private lands. Table 5 shows the annual production of this commodity from 1920 to 1934, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported. For figures for the years 1908 to 1919, inclusive, see the 1931 Year Book, p. 288.

5.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, calendar years 1920-34.

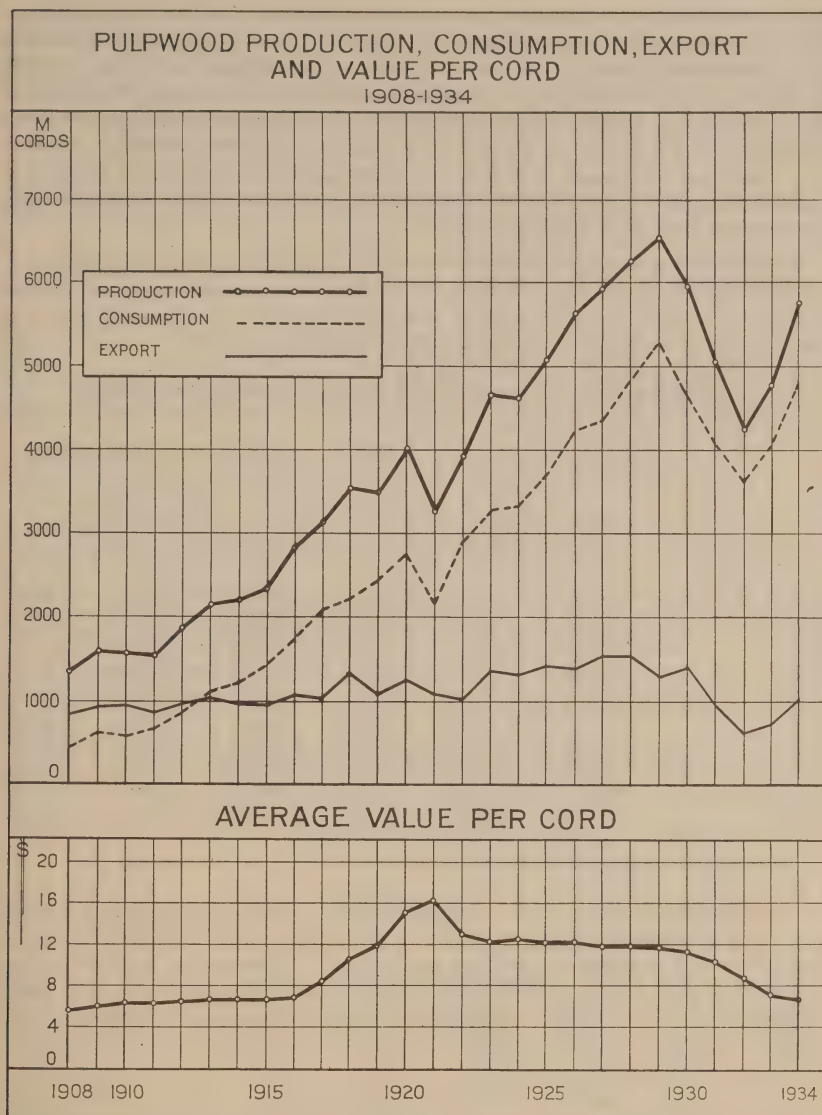
Year.	Apparent Total Production of Pulpwood in Canada.			Canadian Pulpwood Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Canadian Pulpwood Exported Unmanufactured. ¹		Imported Pulpwood Used in Canada.	
	Quantity.	Total Value.	Average Value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.
	cords.	\$	\$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1920.....	4,024,826	61,183,060	15.22	2,777,422	69.0	1,247,404	31.0	None Reported.	
1921.....	3,273,131	52,900,872	16.16	2,180,578	66.6	1,092,553	33.4		
1922.....	3,923,940	50,735,361	12.93	2,912,608	74.2	1,011,332	25.8		
1923.....	4,654,663	57,119,596	12.27	3,270,433	70.3	1,384,230	29.7		
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12.43	3,316,951	71.4	1,330,250	28.6		
1925.....	5,092,461	62,181,537	12.21	3,668,959	72.0	1,423,502	28.0		
1926.....	5,621,305	68,100,303	12.11	4,229,567	75.2	1,391,738	24.8		
1927.....	5,929,496	70,284,895	11.85	4,387,687	74.0	1,541,769	26.0		
1928.....	6,295,912	74,587,843	11.85	4,763,646	75.7	1,532,266	24.3	32,674	0.7
1929.....	6,536,335	76,120,063	11.65	5,241,340	80.2	1,294,995	19.8	37,082	0.7
1930.....	5,977,183	67,529,612	11.30	4,646,717	77.7	1,330,466	22.3	94,632	1.6
1931.....	5,046,291	51,973,243	10.30	4,088,988	81.0	957,303	19.0	59,291	1.4
1932.....	4,222,224	36,750,910	8.70	3,602,100	85.3	620,124	14.7	45,654	1.1
1933.....	4,746,383 ²	33,213,973	7.00	4,027,827	84.9	718,556 ²	15.1	17,049	0.4
1934.....	5,773,970	38,302,807	6.63	4,752,685	82.3	1,021,285	17.7	13,919	0.2

¹Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1935 were 1,109,873 cords.
of the 1934-35 Year Book.

²Revised since the publication

In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form but by 1916 the proportion had declined to two-fifths. Since 1930 the proportion exported has been less than one-fifth.

The manufacture of pulp is the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills to provide their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.



The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper-makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Pulpwood is measured by the cord (4' by 4' by 8' of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood.

There are, in Canada, four methods of preparing wood-pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. Detailed descriptions of these processes were given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-291.

Pulp Production.—Table 6 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1920 to 1934 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the chemical processes described. Comparable statistics for 1908 to 1919 inclusive appear at p. 293 of the 1931 Year Book.

6.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1920-34.

Year.	Total Production. ¹		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$	tons.	\$	tons.	\$
1920.....	1,960,102	141,552,862	1,090,114	49,890,337	848,528	90,053,999
1921.....	1,549,082	78,338,278	931,560	32,313,848	612,467	45,929,513
1922.....	2,150,251	84,947,598	1,241,185	31,079,429	897,533	53,615,692
1923.....	2,475,904	99,073,203	1,419,547	37,587,379	1,012,092	60,674,518
1924.....	2,465,011	90,323,972	1,427,782	36,165,901	986,242	53,333,823
1925.....	2,772,507	100,216,383	1,621,917	39,130,117	1,084,992	59,969,673
1926.....	3,229,791	115,154,199	1,901,268	44,800,257	1,251,178	69,220,427
1927.....	3,278,978	114,442,550	1,922,124	44,174,811	1,278,572	69,169,002
1928.....	3,608,045	121,184,214	2,127,699	47,549,324	1,392,755	72,500,188
1929.....	4,021,229	129,033,154	2,420,774	51,617,360	1,501,273	76,198,051
1930.....	3,619,345	112,355,872	2,283,130	48,317,494	1,265,057	63,156,351
1931.....	3,167,960	84,780,809	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,151,480	46,998,988
1932.....	2,663,248	64,412,453	1,696,021	28,018,451	967,227	35,987,294
1933.....	2,979,562	64,114,074	1,859,049	25,332,444	1,120,513	38,781,650
1934.....	3,636,335	75,726,958	2,394,765	30,875,323	1,241,570	44,851,635

¹The totals for 1920-33 include some unspecified pulp.

The growth of this industry was steady up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced. There was a drop in production in 1921, but production in 1922 more than overtook the previous year's drop. Following this, with the exception of 1924, each year up to 1929 showed consistent growth in the annual production, 1929 creating a record for the industry with a production of 4,021,229 tons. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1932. There were annual increases of 12 p.c. in 1933 and 22 p.c. in 1934.

During 1934 there were 28 mills manufacturing pulp only and 43 combined pulp- and paper-mills. These 71 establishments turned out 3,636,335 tons of pulp, valued at \$75,726,958, as compared with 2,979,562 tons of pulp, valued at \$64,114,074 in 1933. Of the 1934 total for pulp, 2,865,215 tons, valued at \$45,253,380, were made in the combined pulp- and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 128,385 tons, valued at \$4,737,816, were made for sale in Canada, while 642,735 tons, valued at \$25,735,762, were made for export. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as pulp.

Over 66 p.c. of the production in 1934 was groundwood pulp and 18 p.c. unbleached sulphite fibre, these two being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate and soda fibre made up the remainder, with groundwood and chemical screenings, for which a considerable market has developed in recent years in connection with the manufacture of rigid insulating boards. Table 7 shows the production of pulp by provinces in the latest six years.

7.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1929-34.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Canada. ¹	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$	tons.	\$	tons.	\$
1929.....	2,174,805	69,286,498	1,255,010	39,963,767	4,021,229	129,033,154
1930.....	1,833,000	58,703,067	1,043,559	31,463,873	3,619,345	112,355,872
1931.....	1,513,658	41,884,387	858,100	22,944,933	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932.....	1,240,442	31,124,954	786,405	18,735,105	2,663,248	64,412,453
1933.....	1,360,704	29,860,706	867,417	18,644,259	2,979,562	64,114,074
1934.....	1,813,096	36,837,402	999,935	21,000,769	3,636,335	75,726,958

¹Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Pulp Exportation.—The following table gives the quantities of pulp exported by the principal pulp-producing countries of the world in 1934. Figures for 1913, the year immediately preceding the War, and for 1933 are shown for comparison. Figures of the exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35, will be found in Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade. In the calendar year 1935 the exports of wood-pulp from Canada were 662,475 tons.

The total exports of the eleven principal pulp-exporting countries of the world in 1934 were 6,521,662 short tons, of which Canada contributed about 9 p.c.

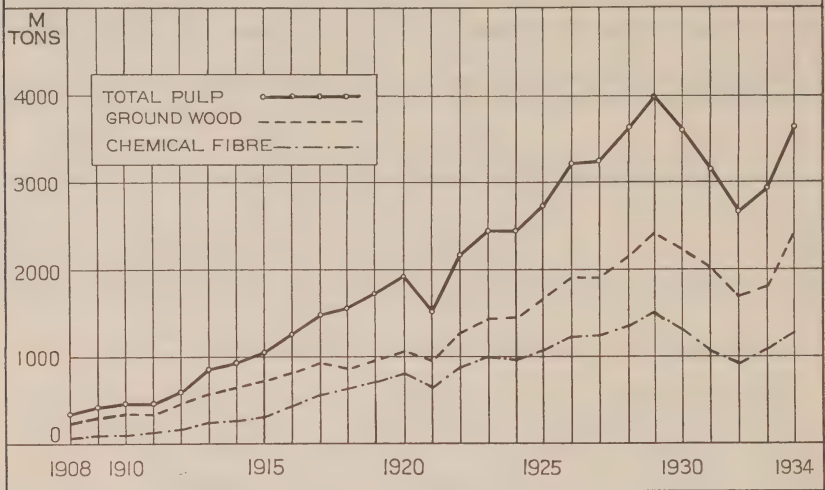
8.—Exports of Wood-Pulp from Principal Wood-Pulp Producing Countries of the World, calendar years 1913, 1933 and 1934.

Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			Proportions, 1934.	
	1913.	1933.	1934.	Chemical.	Mechanical.
	Total Wood- Pulp.	Total Wood- Pulp.	Total Wood- Pulp.		
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sweden.....	1,112,313	2,456,912	2,566,670	1,907,040	659,630
Finland.....	132,674	1,438,457	1,552,597	1,066,763	485,834
Norway.....	779,025	926,268	1,049,372	282,103	767,269
Canada.....	298,169	608,509	605,641	481,162	124,479
Germany.....	206,042	285,344	342,796	339,507	3,289
United States.....	19,776	79,192	142,931	140,610	2,321
Austria.....	112,714	131,780	142,513	130,801	11,712
Czechoslovakia.....	23,935	109,508	111,044	110,969	75
Poland.....	—	9,168	4,455	4,455	—
Switzerland.....	7,328	7,210	3,643	2,413	1,230
Newfoundland.....	57,165	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	2,749,141	6,052,338	6,521,662	4,465,823	2,055,839

Paper Production.—The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood-pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are available only for the years 1917 to 1934 inclusive. These are given in Table 9.

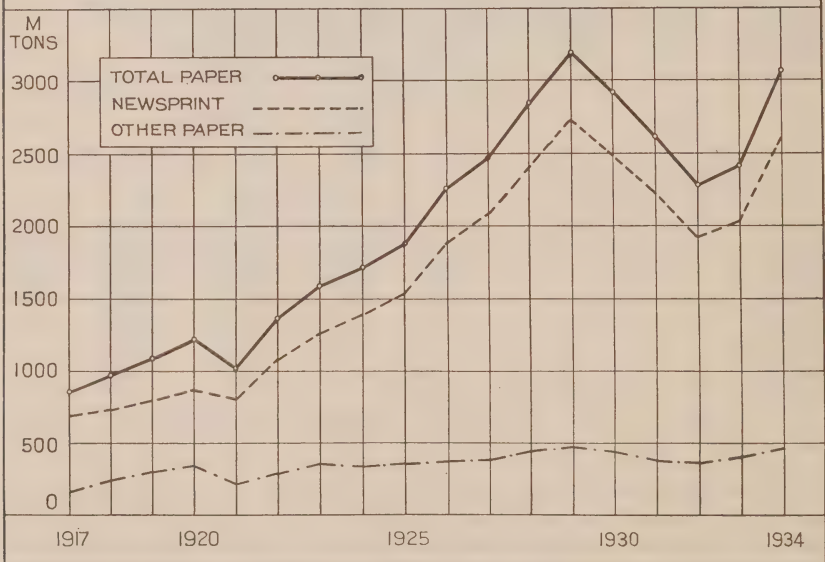
GROWTH OF WOOD-PULP PRODUCTION

1908-1934



VARIATIONS IN PAPER PRODUCTION

1917-1934



During 1934 there were 42 combined pulp- and paper-mills and 25 mills making paper only. These 67 establishments produced 3,069,516 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of \$120,892,225, as compared to 2,419,420 tons, valued at \$96,689,875 in 1933. Newsprint paper now forms over 85 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1934, the production was 2,604,973 tons, valued at \$86,811,460, reaffirming Canada in the position of largest producer of newsprint in the world. The preliminary estimate for 1935 is 2,753,289 tons.

9.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1925-34.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1917-24 will be found at p. 334 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$	tons.	\$	tons.	\$
1925.....	1,536,523	106,268,641	74,724	13,145,407	91,417	8,130,102
1926.....	1,889,208	121,064,946	80,403	14,765,725	97,057	8,552,400
1927.....	2,082,830	132,286,729	75,072	12,916,469	102,707	9,607,828
1928.....	2,414,393	144,146,632	79,138	14,008,406	111,667	10,424,217
1929.....	2,725,331	150,800,157	73,502	13,636,562	91,374	9,725,876
1930.....	2,497,952	136,181,883	69,468	12,261,659	78,320	7,880,224
1931.....	2,227,052	111,419,637	59,580	10,154,171	77,194	7,479,993
1932.....	1,919,205	85,539,852	56,781	8,687,895	69,018	6,289,293
1933.....	2,021,965	66,959,501	60,683	8,927,408	67,780	6,441,695
1934.....	2,604,973	86,811,460	64,991	9,681,536	79,779	7,740,823

Year.	Boards.		Other Specified Paper Products.		Totals, Paper. ¹	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$	tons.	\$	tons.	\$
1925.....	144,646	8,378,621	37,395	4,237,904	1,884,705	140,160,675
1926.....	155,469	8,825,804	44,006	4,973,352	2,266,143	158,277,078
1927.....	161,497	8,985,788	46,585	4,433,926	2,468,691	168,445,548
1928.....	193,061	10,656,200	50,940	5,069,950	2,849,199	184,305,405
1929.....	250,061	13,539,645	56,881	5,287,012	3,197,149	192,989,252
1930.....	233,217	12,193,829	47,830	4,788,279	2,926,787	173,626,383
1931.....	202,854	10,225,732	44,545	4,350,356	2,611,225	143,957,264
1932.....	209,938	9,621,041	35,825	3,735,042	2,290,767	114,115,570
1933.....	232,190	10,598,439	36,802	3,762,832	2,419,420	96,689,875 ²
1934.....	280,724	13,351,475	39,049	3,306,931	3,069,516	120,892,225

¹These totals include some unspecified paper products.
1934-35 Year Book.

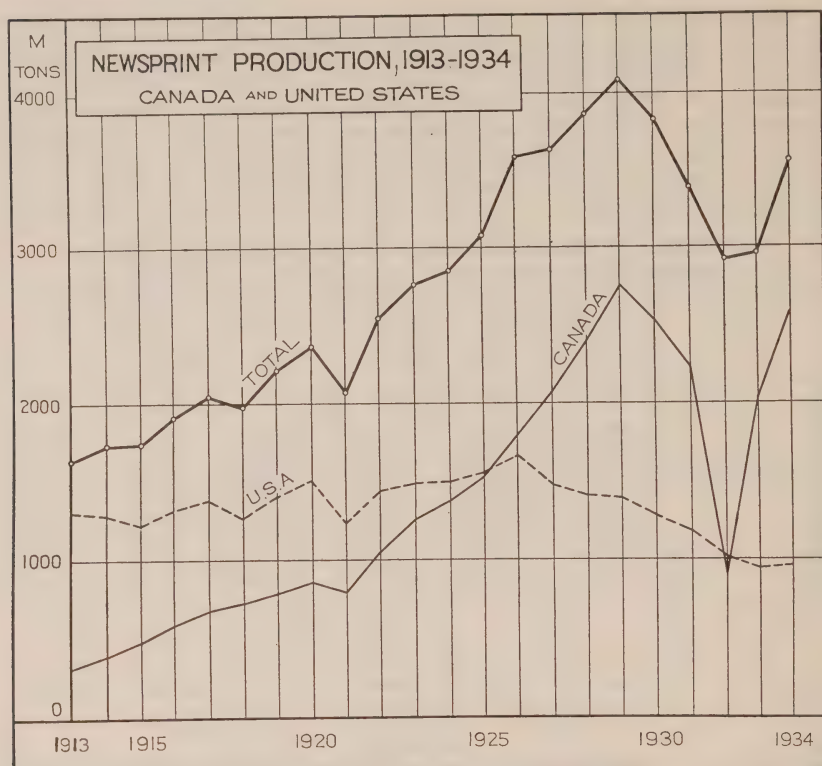
²Revised since the publication of the

Newsprint made up about 85 p.c. of the total paper production in 1934, with about 9 p.c. of paper boards, 3 p.c. of wrapping paper, 2 p.c. of book and writing paper and about 1 p.c. of other miscellaneous papers.

10.—Production of Paper in Canada, by Provinces, 1934.

Province.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$
Quebec.....	1,569,538	61,837,248
Ontario.....	924,158	39,025,531
British Columbia.....	289,502	10,347,123
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	276,318	10,964,276
Totals.....	3,069,516	122,174,178

Quebec produced 51 p.c. of the total quantity, Ontario 30 p.c., British Columbia 10 p.c. and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the remaining 9 p.c.



World Production of Newsprint.—The world production of newsprint in 1934 has been estimated at 7,342,000 short tons, of which North America supplied over 53 p.c. and Canada alone over 35 p.c. The estimated production in the leading 24 countries, compared with 1933, and the five-year averages 1930-34, were as follows:—

11.—Estimated Quantities of Newsprint Produced in Leading Countries, 1933 and 1934, and the Five-Year Averages, 1930-34.

NOTE.—Countries by order of importance according to the 1934 production.

Country.	Production—		Five-year Average.	Country.	Production—		Five-year Average.
	1933.	1934.			1933.	1934.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.	tons.
Canada	2,017,000	2,599,000	2,251,000	Belgium.....	39,000	51,000	44,800
United States.....	946,000	957,000	1,070,200	Austria.....	50,000	50,000	55,800
Great Britain.....	830,000	940,000	777,400	Spain.....	65,000	42,000	53,200
Germany.....	412,000	446,000	487,600	Switzerland.....	45,000	39,000	45,000
France.....	335,000	353,000	289,200	Czechoslovakia.....	38,000	37,000	40,200
Japan.....	304,000	344,000	292,600	Poland.....	23,000	32,000	26,400
Newfoundland.....	271,000	316,000	288,200	Mexico.....	16,000	20,000	15,600
Finland.....	285,000	316,000	263,800	Denmark.....	7,000	6,000	8,400
Sweden.....	266,000	272,000	260,000	Estonia.....	6,000	6,000	12,800
Russia.....	135,000	190,000	128,000	Chili.....	—	6,000	1,200
Norway.....	167,000	155,000	165,600	Latvia.....	5,000	5,000	4,400
Netherlands.....	87,000	92,000	85,400				
Italy.....	72,000	68,000	70,400	Totals	6,421,000	7,342,000	6,737,200

Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were for the first time separately recorded, and valued at \$2,833,535. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 short tons valued at \$9,980,378. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, our exports of newsprint amounted to 2,392,523 tons valued at \$82,147,844 and ranked second only to wheat among the exports of the Dominion. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35, see Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade.

As early as 1913 Canada led the world in the exportation of newsprint, and, since that date, her exports have increased more than nine-fold in quantity. The following table shows the exportation of newsprint from the 13 principal exporting countries in 1913, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Canada contributed to the total over 67 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1934. Canada's exports of newsprint paper for the calendar year 1935 were 2,574,987 tons.

12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1934.

Rank in 1934.	Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	Canada.....	256,661	1,776,764	1,838,105	2,414,274
2	Finland.....	77,213	221,445	248,748	286,993
3	Newfoundland.....	49,755	278,704	217,114	258,902
4	Sweden.....	67,938	204,342	201,475	209,990
5	Norway.....	108,507	177,924	151,793	141,708
6	Germany.....	75,761	139,087	110,988	72,510
7	United Kingdom.....	105,153	94,037	88,882	66,406
8	Austria.....	14,855	54,857	44,945	45,125
9	Japan.....	3,270	34,740	41,214	38,370
10	United States.....	43,301	8,464	11,148	23,427
11	Netherlands.....	—	27,793	14,866	13,240
12	Czechoslovakia.....	—	7,569	6,592	5,190
13	Switzerland.....	12	313	127	67
	Totals.....	802,426	3,026,039	2,975,997	3,576,202

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—While the manufacture of pulp and that of paper are properly two industries, the existence of combined pulp- and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. Considering the manufacturing part of the industry as a whole, there were altogether 95 mills in operation in 1934 and also in 1933. The capital invested in 1934 amounted to \$554,973,891, the employees numbered 26,993 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$33,307,043. If we disregard pulp made "for own use" in combined pulp- and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to \$53,426,534, and the gross value of production to \$152,647,756. The difference between these two, or the net value of production,† represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1934 to \$99,221,222. The pulp and paper industry, now the leading single manufacturing industry in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills. It has been the leading industry in gross value of production since 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, and also first in net value of production since 1920, when it outstripped the sawmills in this respect. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or primary products sold in connection

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper industry.

† This is the net value of production as calculated for years prior to 1934. Actually for 1934 it is the figure shown less power and fuel used, see p. 406.

with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. If the \$6,680,307 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry toward a favourable trade balance for Canada in 1934 amounted to \$120,200,491, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products.

The United States' market absorbs annually all of Canada's pulpwood exports, and about 80 p.c. of her pulp and paper shipments. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the sawmill is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior from 1908 to 1916, since when the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forest Service.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. Production in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. This was followed, with one exception, by annual increases up to 1929 and then by annual decreases down to 1932. There were increases in 1933 and 1934. British Columbia now produces 57 p.c. of the total. Table 13 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles in each year from 1920 to 1934; comparable figures for 1908 to 1919 inclusive are given at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles Produced in Canada, calendar years 1920-34.

Year.	Lumber Cut.		Shingles Cut.		Lath Cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M	\$	M	\$
1920.....	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921.....	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922.....	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923.....	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924.....	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925.....	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927
1926.....	4,185,140	101,071,260	3,299,397	10,521,723	1,378,366	6,527,060
1927.....	4,098,081	97,508,786	2,837,281	8,716,085	1,322,665	5,603,396
1928.....	4,337,253	103,590,035	2,865,994	10,321,341	1,138,417	4,802,616
1929.....	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	2,860,799
1930.....	3,989,421	87,710,957	1,914,836	5,388,837	398,254	1,154,593
1931.....	2,497,553	45,977,843	1,453,277	3,331,229	228,050	576,080
1932.....	1,809,884	26,881,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,889
1933.....	1,957,989	27,708,908	1,939,519	4,448,876	151,653	332,364
1934.....	2,578,411	40,509,600	2,408,616	4,422,578	177,988	412,844

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills, and mills for cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood reporting in 1934 was 3,572, as compared with 3,517 in 1933. The capital invested in these mills in 1934 was \$71,649,186, employment amounted to 22,605 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to \$14,118,200. The logs, bolts and other raw materials of the industry

were valued at \$29,487,086 and the gross value of production was \$54,822,439. The net production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1934 was \$24,775,001.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1933 to 1934 by 31.7 p.c. Lath production increased by 17.4 p.c., and shingle production by 24.2 p.c. Increases were reported in the production of all but a few of the minor products and total values also increased with all but shingles and poles. The total gross value of production increased from \$39,438,057 in 1933 to \$54,822,439 in 1934; for production by provinces for the two latest years see Table 14.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Values of Other Sawmill Products.		Total Values.	
	Quantities.		Values.		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.				
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	4,946	5,412	84,021	87,737	21,647	21,797	105,668	109,534
Nova Scotia.....	101,212	154,204	1,315,925	2,080,491	386,985	356,310	1,702,910	2,436,801
New Brunswick....	100,568	204,065	1,439,344	3,241,670	509,756	618,563	1,949,100	3,860,233
Quebec.....	275,210	296,220	4,075,215	4,887,380	2,496,157	2,256,016	6,571,372	7,143,396
Ontario.....	226,711	317,754	4,727,792	7,013,030	1,266,377	2,799,680	5,994,169	9,812,710
Manitoba.....	33,112	43,305	445,144	518,665	25,789	40,898	470,933	559,563
Saskatchewan.....	17,639	21,256	261,795	351,636	5,762	18,720	267,557	370,356
Alberta.....	65,247	71,563	736,305	945,169	47,890	179,918	784,195	1,125,087
British Columbia..	1,133,344	1,464,632	14,623,367	21,383,822	6,968,786	8,020,937	21,592,153	29,404,759
Totals.....	1,957,989	2,578,411	27,708,908	40,509,600	11,729,149	14,312,839	39,438,057	54,822,439

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 56.8 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 79.6 p.c. of the shingles in 1934. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, being produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine and balsam fir next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The square-timber trade reached its maximum development in the '60's; thereafter it declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. Simultaneously with its decline came the increased exportation of deals and other sawn lumber, first to Great Britain and later to the United States. Our trade with the latter country has been from the first largely confined to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War our exports of forest products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to Great Britain, but in late years this has become invariable. The total quantity of sawn lumber and square timber exported from Canada changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two billion ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The exports in 1932 amounted to 790,789 M ft. b.m., valued at \$14,159,315, of which the United States took the largest share. Exports to Empire countries made up 42 p.c. of the total and those to foreign countries 58 p.c. In 1934 exports to Empire countries increased to 74 p.c. of the total, but decreased to 64.7 p.c. in 1935. The exports of lumber and square timber decreased in 1935 as compared with 1934, but the exports of shingles and lath increased. (See Table 15.)

**15.—Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, by Importing Countries,
calendar years 1932-35.**

Country.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$	M ft. b.m.	\$
British—								
United Kingdom...	195,171	3,986,742	486,555	8,197,350	861,193	16,266,405	734,272	14,099,559
Irish Free State...	2,550	43,094	3,084	50,064	25,187	465,804	4,965	88,485
New Zealand.....	1,195	23,948	1,613	40,482	2,999	78,771	3,867	96,576
Australia.....	119,085	1,416,817	124,078	1,444,205	123,905	1,598,933	135,544	1,781,639
British South								
Africa.....	5,188	87,348	14,385	191,760	20,160	355,931	18,816	350,751
British West Indies	12,179	256,583	14,134	262,661	17,156	332,513	11,071	221,155
Other British								
Countries.....	7,084	144,546	9,266	171,631	9,544	249,047	17,536	327,107
Totals, British....	342,452	5,959,078	653,115	10,358,153	1,060,144	19,347,404	926,071	16,965,272
Foreign—								
United States.....	326,832	6,660,965	296,864	6,418,839	233,714	5,853,265	351,113	8,279,291
China.....	45,105	473,946	110,694	1,174,492	103,522	1,209,749	74,649	941,704
Japan.....	68,865	899,752	59,652	706,297	71,810	985,085	49,952	654,132
Other Foreign								
Countries.....	7,535	165,574	20,216	321,725	21,936	446,764	28,763	673,575
Totals, Foreign....	448,337	8,200,237	487,426	8,621,353	430,982	8,494,863	504,477	10,548,702
Grand Totals.....	790,789	14,159,315	1,140,541	18,979,506	1,491,126	27,842,267	1,430,548	27,513,974

Subsection 4.—Other Forest Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products; boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers; canoes, boats and small vessels; kitchen, bakers' and dairy woodenware; wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos; spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc., and the use of paper in printing and the manufacture of paper boxes, bags, stationery and paper goods. The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, musical instruments, brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

Subsection 5.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in compiling manufacturing statistics and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1934 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to \$2,533,758,954, of which total the wood and paper group contributed \$404,435,948 or over 16 p.c. It was exceeded in this respect only by the vegetable products with over 18 p.c. Of the

ten groups of the industrial census the wood and paper group, which includes the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper as well as the wood- and paper-using industries, was highest in number of establishments with 8,075, in net value of products with \$223,240,884* and in salary and wage distribution with \$117,360,969.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1934, a higher percentage to the raw material used than in the wood and paper-using industries; in the manufacture of pulp and paper this percentage was 103 and in the lumber industry 82. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 88 p.c. For the wood and paper group as a whole the net value of production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1934 was \$223,240,884,* or 123 p.c. of the value of raw materials used. Further details are given in Chapter XIV—Manufactures—of the present volume.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$160,932,709 and made up 24 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to \$659,899,994. Exports of wood and paper products were exceeded only by those of agricultural and vegetable products, which made up 34 p.c. of the total and were followed by mineral products with 23 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of exportation. Newsprint paper is second only to wheat on the list, with wood-pulp fourth and sawn lumber fifth. The gross contribution of wood and paper products toward a favourable trade balance for Canada amounted to \$139,733,022 during the same period, exceeding all other groups in this respect.

Subsection 6.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing up of forest fire losses in Canada's forests has ever been made, but it has been estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and 27 p.c. remains. Though the loss of merchantable timber has been greatly reduced in recent years by forest protective services and the education of the public, it still constitutes a serious drain on our resources. At a low estimate fire destroys annually about 230,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 550,000 acres.

Since the historic Miramichi fire, which burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick in 1825, there have been a number of disastrous fires. About the year 1845 vast areas, west of lake Superior, were burned over. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height of land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept over more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated more than 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district; in Quebec, country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires about this time.

During more recent times a series of disastrous fires swept over northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated, on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916 fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people. In 1922 a third fire destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres. In 1908 a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, B.C., destroyed that city. Every year thousands of acres are devastated by fires of less individual importance, which in the aggregate are rapidly

*See footnote (†) p. 305.

depleting our forest resources. In 1923 there were unusually disastrous fires, chiefly in Eastern Canada. A total area of over 6,000,000 acres was burned over with a loss of approximately \$46,000,000.

Speaking generally, there are, annually, two periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the herbaceous growth is dead and the ground covered with dry leaves.

Statistics compiled by the Dominion Forest Service from reports received from the various provincial and private forest protective organizations, show that during the ten-year period, from 1925 to 1934, 85 p.c. of all fires reported were due to human agencies and were, therefore, preventable. The remainder were attributed to lightning or other natural causes. Campers, settlers, smokers and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations, lightning and incendiarism, account for smaller proportions.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce bud-worm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam-fir forests in Eastern Canada. In Quebec it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. In these regions the active stage of the infestation is now practically over, but the insect is causing damage in northern Ontario and Cape Breton island. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. The hemlock looper and a new species closely related to the spruce bud-worm are causing considerable damage in eastern coniferous forests. During recent years dusting by aeroplane has been developed on a practical basis by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture and promises to be effective in the control of certain defoliating insects under certain conditions. Perhaps the most effective means of controlling destructive forest insects is by the introduction of parasites. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has developed this means of attack with marked success in the case of the larch saw fly and has recently secured from Europe some millions of parasitic insects which are being liberated in the forests infested with the spruce saw fly. The loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot is especially prevalent in balsam fir, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased by rot.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,970,000,000 cubic feet. During the latest ten years fire has destroyed annually about 261,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth of various ages on 873,327 acres. The destruction occasioned by insects, fungi and windfall is not known, but is estimated at 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 4,158,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 600,000 square miles of accessible timber in a growing condition, an average annual increment of 10 to 11 cubic feet per acre would be quite possible under forest management and would cover this depletion. In view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity. Nevertheless, extensive reproduction and rate-of-growth surveys being conducted by the Dominion Forest Service indicate that the increment is greater than previously estimated.

CHAPTER X.—FUR RESOURCES AND FUR PRODUCTION.

The present treatment of the economic exploitation of the Dominion's resources in fur-bearing animals represents a revision of the treatments appearing in former Year Books. Heretofore, the comparatively new industry of fur farming has been dealt with in Subsection 5 of Chapter VIII, as a branch of agriculture. However, since fur farms are increasingly supplementing the supplies of pelts obtained from wild-life resources of fur-bearing animals and especially since the general statistics of furs produced in Canada have included those obtained from fur farms, it is felt that fur farming should be associated with general fur production. The chapter is, therefore, now divided into three sections dealing with: the fur trade, using that term in the sense which historical association has given it in Canada; fur farming, which follows closely the treatment formerly given the subject in the chapter on agriculture; and fur production and trade statistics, covering the total production and external trade in raw furs.

Section 1.—The Fur Trade.

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French *régime* in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which followed a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are given in the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, pp. 343-4.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have taken place in the fur trade since the early days. The railway revolutionized conditions of transportation to the West and indeed wherever its influence has reached, and more recently the motor vehicle and the extension of roads have provided access to outlying districts along the fringe of settlement. Vessels ply the larger lakes and rivers, while the gasoline-driven boat may be taken into quite remote water routes. Finally the aeroplane is frequently used for transportation of furs from the more inaccessible districts. Increase in trapping and improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining, and agricultural settlement have driven some fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. However, this more widespread search for furs and more intensive exploitation has been followed by a more thorough regulation of the fur trade and the effort to administer more carefully the wild-life resources of the country so that the supply may be perpetuated. Furthermore, some of the fur-bearing animals appear to be adapting themselves to conditions in settled country as illustrated by the fact that Ontario and Quebec, the provinces with the largest populations, usually report the largest catches of furs. Fur farming, too, is playing an increasingly important part in the fur production of Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals having risen from about 3 p.c. of the total in 1921 to 30 p.c. in the latest years. While the settlement of the country has inevitably reduced the area in which some fur-bearing animals, such as the beaver, can survive, nevertheless a tremendous area remains which is unsuitable for agricultural settlement and which under proper administration should provide a natural habitat

for such animals perpetually. Altogether the annual production of furs in Canada under modern conditions has increased rather than diminished, although some of the chief furs of the early days have not only declined in relative importance, but the average annual production is smaller.

Conservation.*—The conservation of the fur bearers of Canada is a matter coming under the jurisdiction of the respective provincial and territorial governments. Nevertheless, the Dominion as a whole is concerned in the conservation of fur and of all wild-life resources. It was to co-ordinate the wild-life conservation efforts of the various Dominion Departments that the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was organized in 1916. The Board is specially authorized to advise with respect to the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Northwest Game Act, but has dealt with many other problems of wild-life conservation. Through conferences of Provincial and Dominion officials which have been called for many years by the Department of the Interior, uniform and concerted action has been taken and the conservation of Canada's wild-life resources has been advanced. The general policy followed with regard to the fur-bearing animals has been mainly along two lines: first, to so regulate the taking of animals by limitation of catch or close season as to prevent their extinction in districts where natural conditions provide a suitable habitat; and second, to provide sanctuaries in strategic places which serve as reservoirs from which large areas of surrounding wild country may be naturally restocked.

Information on the wild-life conservation activities of the provinces and territories may be secured from the chief game officials listed below: G. A. Jeckell, Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, Dawson, Yukon; J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, (administers Northwest Game Act); F. R. Butler, Inspector, Office of the Game Commission, 411 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, British Columbia; S. H. Clark, Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta; J. R. Hill, Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Saskatchewan; A. G. Cunningham, Director, Game and Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba; D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, 2, Ontario; L. A. Richard, Deputy Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, Quebec; Lt.-Col. H. H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden, Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, New Brunswick; F. A. Harrison, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Live Stock Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Section 2.—Fur Farming.†

Fur farming is playing an increasingly important part in the production of furs in Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals increasing from 3 p.c. of the total value of the fur production in 1921 to 30 p.c. in 1934.

*Prepared under the direction of J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, by Hoyes Lloyd, Supervisor of Wild Life Protection.

†Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes detailed Annual Reports on Fur Farms and on the Production of Raw Furs.

Origin of Fur-Farming Industry.—A short account of the origin of the fur-farming industry in Canada was given on p. 249 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. A fuller description of the rise of the industry in Prince Edward Island, its original home, was given in the Census and Statistics Monthly for May, 1914, at p. 110, while a still more detailed account of the earlier history of the industry was given in a publication of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, entitled "Fur Farming in Canada", by J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., the second edition of which was published in 1914.

Fur Farms of Canada.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals (principally silver foxes), together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and fitch. Mink farms are now the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals as well as foxes. In addition to these farms where animals are raised in rather confined captivity, many areas of marsh, stream or lake are being operated as muskrat and beaver farms. In the case of these semi-aquatic animals, however, although the animals are usually kept within a carefully fenced area where they are given supplementary food and are protected from predatory enemies, they nevertheless live and breed under natural conditions.

For many years the fox-farming industry was expanding so rapidly, both in Canada and abroad, that the chief source of income of ranches was the sale of live animals for breeding purposes, while the production of pelts was a minor or incidental feature. Thus, in 1925 the value of live silver foxes sold was \$2,755,000, while that of silver fox pelts was only \$736,000. As the number of foxes on fur farms progressively increased, ranchers had to readjust their economy to declining values for both live animals and pelts. The industry appears to be gradually becoming stabilized on a pelt basis rather than on a live animal basis. In the latest year, 1934, the value of live silver foxes sold was only \$488,847, while that of silver fox pelts sold was \$3,690,431, and for all fur farms sales of pelts represented 87 p.c. of the total revenue.

Statistics of Fur Farms.—The earliest Dominion-wide statistics of fur farms were collected for the year 1919. Since then annual statistics have been obtained covering the numbers of farms and animals, the values of animals, land and buildings, and the number and values of animals and pelts sold. The statistics of 1919 recorded 429 fur farms with 8,326 fur-bearing animals. The wide growth of the industry since then is evident from the statistics of the tables which follow.

Table 1, showing the number of farms and capital investment in the industry by provinces, indicates that Prince Edward Island no longer holds its earlier margin of supremacy in the industry. In recent years the larger and more populous provinces of Quebec and Ontario have exceeded Prince Edward Island in the number of fur farms and in the capital invested in fur-bearing animals, as well as in land and buildings used for fur farming.

1.—Numbers of Fur Farms, Values of Land and Buildings and Values of Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1932-34.

Province.	Fur Farms.			Values of Land and Buildings.			Values of Fur-bearing Animals.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	607	609	646	877,857	901,201	879,083	941,162	1,052,172	1,168,683
Nova Scotia.....	618	659	690	236,760	239,671	254,739	361,461	408,045	431,098
New Brunswick.....	750	756	991	404,237	410,484	563,009	621,388	668,192	941,746
Quebec.....	2,025	2,147	2,279	1,055,243	1,059,734	1,035,942	1,409,895	1,517,668	1,627,874
Ontario.....	1,108	1,044	1,026	1,276,442	1,224,942	1,215,022	1,398,884	1,464,181	1,606,592
Manitoba.....	270	280	352	500,333	522,505	592,400	508,866	649,331	760,546
Saskatchewan.....	182	200	225	294,737	659,467	404,707	349,728	441,896	490,828
Alberta.....	352	448	510	769,683	788,309	852,449	802,564	963,480	1,077,110
British Columbia...	376	323	293	541,141	444,338	397,887	354,824	336,237	314,725
Yukon.....	7	7	7	13,200	14,550	14,550	5,630	8,365	8,365
N.W. Territories....	1	—	—	—	—	—	360	—	—
Totals.....	6,296	6,473	7,019	5,969,633	6,265,201	6,209,788	6,754,762	7,509,567	8,427,567

Table 2 indicates that the numbers of silver foxes and mink, the two fur-bearing animals which have proved most readily adaptable to domestication, were higher in 1934 than in any previous year. The values of animals on fur farms, on the other hand, have been greatly affected by the decline in prices since 1929.

2.—Numbers of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1926-34.

Kind of Animal.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Silver fox.....	47,657	57,961	72,631	97,190	105,894	95,734	92,703	103,842	125,577
Patch or cross fox.....	1,742	1,747	1,853	2,563	3,335	3,369	2,978	2,574	2,472
Red fox.....	1,163	1,198	1,489	2,348	3,018	2,879	2,526	2,244	2,031
Blue fox.....	1,050	1,713	1,331	1,576	1,755	1,219	858	689	691
Silver-blue fox.....	—	—	6	—	—	12	5	2	—
White fox.....	—	—	1	4	64	65	39	11	5
Mink.....	1,650	2,615	5,028	10,436	20,726	21,062	17,212	18,640	25,435
Raccoon.....	689	1,238	1,852	2,870	3,395	3,600	3,057	2,522	1,867
Skunk.....	88	111	99	78	20	54	20	12	19
Marten.....	69	112	152	187	228	272	207	202	154
Fisher.....	46	87	136	184	195	244	200	183	164
Opossum.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Coyote.....	4	29	30	73	135	72	44	34	22
Badger.....	—	—	113	726	559	307	119	63	45
Lynx.....	3	2	9	10	13	16	10	1	—
Otter.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fitch.....	—	—	—	25	150	826	1,587	1,857	1,558
Ferret.....	—	—	—	5	1	—	3	4	1
Weasel.....	—	—	—	11	6	11	17	8	9
Nutria.....	—	—	—	—	10	27	56	64	46
Siberian hare.....	39	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinchilla rabbit.....	1,843	3,085	3,464	1,438	1,206	239	80	79	79
Rabbit, <i>n.e.s.</i>	252	1,129	1,733	428	475	207	285	291	118
Karakul sheep.....	177	1,082	94	96	193	140	108	107	111
Muskrat ¹	35,838	55,390	168,861	711,111	425,525	119,285	132,973	65,324	35,556
Beaver ¹	360	505	799	698	1,112	806	1,118	1,029	1,010
Totals.....	92,670	128,020	259,682	832,059	568,018	250,446	256,205	199,782	196,970

¹ Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1926-34.

Kind of Animal.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox...	10,652,304	12,824,787	14,922,378	18,047,124	13,386,171	7,259,148	6,027,501	6,849,725	7,742,294
Patch or cross fox...	110,517	122,400	167,222	233,220	270,257	150,597	112,548	99,570	81,292
Red fox...	21,709	28,460	46,770	91,575	77,872	45,988	33,199	27,405	23,583
Blue fox...	149,990	221,780	172,682	196,750	174,193	73,237	34,375	25,243	22,865
Silver-blue fox.....	—	—	1,520	—	—	650	200	100	—
White fox...	—	—	150	400	1,700	2,410	1,310	920	800
Mink.....	79,145	148,005	328,998	765,333	1,286,737	642,045	328,534	349,411	451,499
Raccoon.....	16,448	41,093	59,672	80,801	72,242	48,640	32,033	22,996	15,844
Skunk.....	778	1,100	693	341	73	187	126	12	14
Marten.....	4,870	10,510	14,310	17,340	20,660	17,550	10,739	10,697	8,125
Fisher.....	6,600	12,610	24,325	28,585	29,810	29,170	16,995	17,190	14,745
Opossum.....	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Coyote.....	55	490	480	850	1,592	836	302	356	138
Badger.....	—	—	4,445	23,350	18,812	7,125	2,601	1,357	1,040
Lynx.....	150	100	880	825	1,600	660	320	20	—
Otter.....	—	—	70	100	—	—	—	—	—
Fitch.....	—	—	—	550	5,760	13,478	16,496	11,729	6,604
Ferret.....	—	—	—	25	5	—	15	12	2
Weasel.....	—	—	—	50	25	28	29	8	10
Nutria.....	—	—	—	—	700	1,880	2,245	2,460	945
Siberian hare.....	188	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinchilla rabbit....	15,303	23,648	27,711	8,627	2,089	342	194	65	36
Rabbit, n.e.s.....	1,944	9,280	12,575	2,428	1,623	685	1,454	484	234
Karakul sheep.....	8,809	21,539	5,348	4,300	5,334	1,650	1,255	1,060	917
Muskrat.....	73,308	127,921	562,749	1,725,391	755,800	152,889	93,473	56,088	31,625
Beaver.....	11,720	24,455	48,475	75,070	84,667	48,042	38,818	32,659	24,955
Totals.....	11,153,838	13,618,258	16,401,453	21,303,035	16,197,747	8,497,237	6,754,762	7,509,567	8,427,567

¹ Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. Table 4 shows the sales of animals by kinds in the years 1926 to 1934 and Table 5 the sales of pelts. During the five latest years the sales of pelts have exceeded the sales of live animals, while in former years the reverse was the case.

4.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1926-34.

Kind of Animal.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	2,189,330	2,501,816	3,552,874	3,856,158	1,405,202	358,394	193,043	301,612	488,847
Patch or cross fox...	19,803	23,350	38,675	66,554	29,296	8,526	4,467	5,313	3,291
Red fox.....	2,663	5,079	12,159	22,178	10,900	5,788	2,657	2,744	2,729
Blue fox.....	20,225	28,115	28,530	45,035	24,895	8,270	1,355	502	825
Silver-blue fox.....	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
White fox.....	—	—	—	—	161	—	210	—	—
Mink.....	25,692	58,992	140,889	407,570	301,754	85,728	28,581	34,802	68,708
Raccoon.....	4,955	7,626	18,031	17,996	13,800	4,825	2,163	2,201	1,294
Skunk.....	188	190	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Marten.....	230	700	350	1,270	2,075	905	570	100	155
Fisher.....	825	635	2,375	4,825	4,399	7,495	2,090	1,200	1,825
Coyote.....	—	6	—	20	20	124	—	—	230
Badger.....	—	—	215	4,984	2,957	485	145	6	—
Lynx.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Fitch.....	—	—	—	100	1,720	6,724	5,565	4,025	2,436
Ferret.....	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	6
Nutria.....	—	—	—	—	—	175	515	675	1,040
Siberian hare.....	173	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinchilla rabbit....	14,412	11,860	18,355	2,469	170	58	438	—	—
Rabbit, n.e.s.....	133	2,689	7,861	1,071	677	172	642	439	120
Karakul sheep.....	16,000	4,215	150	200	1,500	70	275	300	212
Muskrat.....	3,773	6,719	16,206	44,308	28,394	3,881	457	83	8
Beaver.....	—	100	200	60	625	380	—	460	1,325
Totals.....	2,298,402	2,652,150	3,837,420	4,474,953	1,828,545	492,000	243,193	354,462	573,051

5.—Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1926-34.

Kind of Animal.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	1,174,700	2,067,170	2,278,611	2,195,253	2,921,885	2,835,470	2,821,593	3,441,020	3,690,431
Patch or cross fox	34,177	49,125	54,307	43,122	75,676	84,993	93,018	95,522	84,503
Red fox.....	13,055	21,257	21,774	18,585	21,549	20,445	21,924	23,652	17,788
Blue fox.....	60	8,053	13,516	19,144	25,318	12,758	9,032	9,325	12,250
White fox.....	—	—	—	—	25	792	135	65	50
Mink.....	2,044	4,546	8,916	12,471	34,538	99,033	87,604	127,241 ¹	145,680
Raccoon.....	295	1,193	1,502	3,027	2,618	4,445	5,096	4,738 ¹	5,248
Skunk.....	252	30	23	48	11	4	10	—	—
Marten.....	—	173	30	—	100	79	313	262	175
Fisher.....	85	60	112	320	405	145	1,120	1,576	963
Coyote.....	60	60	—	340	691	718	395	610	530
Badger.....	—	—	28	1,646	3,925	3,101	1,398	629	408
Lynx.....	—	—	45	—	100	—	—	66	—
Fitch.....	—	—	—	—	—	341	568	2,616	3,184
Weasel.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	34	30	23
Siberian hare.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinchilla rabbit	178	1,701	526	806	45	65	8	—	—
Rabbit, <i>n.e.s.</i>	28	182	246	263	22	—	—	29	—
Karakul sheep.....	—	800	—	—	—	—	246	139	638
Kratrat.....	896	8,564	9,365	9,335	9,205	8,945	3,723	4,710	4,034
Beaver.....	215	100	25	550	150	126	410	213	105
Totals.....	1,226,052	2,163,014	2,389,026	2,304,910	3,096,270	3,071,460	3,046,627	3,712,443	3,966,010

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 3.—Statistics of Total Production and Trade in Furs.

Fur Production Statistics.*—Statistics of the number and value of raw furs and skins taken were collected at the Decennial Census of 1881 and thereafter till 1911, the figures showing a value of \$987,555 taken in 1880, \$768,983 in 1890, \$899,645 in 1900 and \$1,927,550 in 1910. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, but arrangements were subsequently made with the provinces whereby the provincial game departments undertook to supply annually to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics statements of the numbers and values of pelts taken in the respective provinces, the information being based on royalties, export taxes, etc. These returns include furs produced on fur farms as well as those taken by trappers from the wild-life resources of the Dominion. The figures of pelts produced and their values are given in Table 6 for the years since annual statistics were instituted. The high value shown for 1920 is due to the inflated prices at that time. The value for the latest year ended June 30, 1934, represents a good recovery and is higher than for any year since 1929. The great increase in the number of pelts is chiefly due to an increase of over a million in squirrel, coming principally from Alberta.

Canadian consumption of furs is increasing with the growth of population and wealth. An important industry has developed in the dressing and dyeing of furs. Imported furs, chiefly of types not produced in Canada, as well as domestic furs, are treated in these plants. In 1933 the number of fur skins treated was 7,320,741, compared with 7,684,642 in 1932 and 7,034,498 in 1931. The plants in operation numbered 13 in 1933 and 1932, and 11 in 1931.

As a result of increased Canadian consumption and the disorganization of older European markets at the close of the Great War, fur auctions were instituted in Canada. The first Canadian fur auction was held in Montreal in 1920, when

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were sold. The most recent figures show that at the auction sales held in Montreal during 1934 there were 1,775,646 pelts disposed of with a total value of \$5,062,212. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. These sales are attended by foreign as well as Canadian fur buyers.

6.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-34.

Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.	Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1920.....	3,600,004	21,387,005 ¹	1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244	1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328
1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126			

¹ Fur prices in this year were abnormally high. Any comparison of this figure with those of later years should take this into account.

Among the provinces, Ontario occupies first place in value of raw fur production, its output in 1933-34 being valued at \$2,230,030. The relation of the value of raw fur production in each province to the total for Canada in 1933-34 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario, 18.1; Alberta, 12.4; Northwest Territories, 12.3; Quebec, 12.0; Saskatchewan, 11.6; Manitoba, 10.7; British Columbia, 7.8; New Brunswick, 5.3; Nova Scotia, 4.4; Prince Edward Island, 4.4; and Yukon, 1.0. Details by provinces of the numbers of pelts produced in the two latest years are given in Table 7.

7.—Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1933 and 1934.

Province or Territory.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
			\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	17,852	14,452	466,244	540,355
Nova Scotia.....	40,492	43,429	477,742	550,699
New Brunswick.....	69,763	59,581	593,748	661,094
Quebec.....	312,077	307,819	1,558,458	1,479,811
Ontario.....	910,384	805,630	2,187,407	2,230,030
Manitoba.....	555,424	599,550	856,289	1,323,522
Saskatchewan.....	879,552	1,541,339	1,201,038	1,430,834
Alberta.....	1,215,052	2,270,491	1,074,917	1,533,799
British Columbia.....	181,361	160,438	668,030	961,108
Northwest Territories.....	269,319	229,665	1,095,226	1,515,077
Yukon.....	52,282	43,803	146,055	122,999
Totals.....	4,503,558	6,076,197	10,305,154	12,349,328

In order of value, silver fox is far ahead of any one of the other kinds, with a total in the season 1933-34 of \$3,711,390. Next in importance is the muskrat, with a total value of \$1,863,322, and following closely is mink, with \$1,822,774. White fox valued at \$1,098,421 is the only other kind which came to the million-dollar mark. Beaver occupied in the season under review only seventh place, the value of output amounting to \$476,391. Otter, mentioned prominently along with beaver

in the records of the early trade, had, in the season 1933-34, a take of only 8,868 skins, valued at \$155,509. The value of the different kinds of fox, combined, for the season 1933-34 was \$6,168,457, or 50 p.c. of the entire output of Canadian furs in the season. Practically all of the silver fox pelts are from fur farms, and large proportions of the blue, patch or cross, and red fox pelts are likewise from the farms. White fox, on the other hand, is a product of the wilds, most of the pelts being taken in the Northwest Territories, and the northern parts of Quebec and Manitoba.

The following table gives details of raw fur production by kinds for 1933 and 1934.

8.—Kinds, Numbers, Total Values and Average Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1933 and 1934.

Kind.	Numbers of Pelts.		Total Values of Pelts.		Average Values per Pelt.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	3,159	3,051	37,333	32,971	11.82	10.81
Bear, black and brown.....	2,241	1,416	5,257	1,830	2.35	1.29
Bear, grizzly.....	8	1	96	12	12.00	12.00
Bear, white.....	73	27	914	405	12.52	15.00
Beaver.....	71,699	59,199	698,660	476,391	9.74	8.05
Coyote or prairie wolf ¹	22,426	28,914	173,915	227,501	7.76	7.87
Ermine (weasel).....	743,159	753,916	402,517	445,754	0.54	0.59
Fisher or pekan.....	2,530	3,171	133,871	169,295	52.91	53.39
Fitch.....	668	2,754	943	3,564	1.41	1.29
Fox, cross.....	19,658	28,833	502,385	687,344	25.55	23.84
Fox, red.....	52,765	81,513	547,321	648,084	10.37	7.95
Fox, silver.....	102,706	108,589	3,135,885	3,711,390	30.53	35.83
Fox, blue.....	923	1,151	19,787	21,219	21.44	18.44
Fox, white.....	33,385	61,400	682,959	1,098,421	20.46	17.89
Fox, unspecified.....	387	273	3,226	1,999	8.33	7.32
Lynx.....	11,932	16,799	208,681	285,048	17.49	16.97
Marten or sable.....	23,725	17,660	319,278	201,771	13.46	11.43
Mink.....	168,592	227,053	1,438,375	1,822,774	8.53	8.02
Muskrat.....	2,731,490	2,538,565	1,581,606	1,863,322	0.58	0.73
Otter.....	8,885	8,868	138,348	155,509	15.57	17.54
Rabbit.....	49,832	466,492	3,178	35,977	0.06	0.08
Raccoon.....	19,515	26,072	77,268	99,678	3.96	3.82
Skunk.....	108,461	162,620	95,962	112,253	0.88	0.69
Squirrel.....	316,635	1,472,920	22,160	171,338	0.07	0.12
Wild cat.....	1,654	1,917	5,369	6,428	3.25	3.35
Wolf ¹	6,249	7,097	66,987	67,173	10.72	9.46
Wolverine or carcajou.....	607	456	2,833	1,783	4.67	3.91
Deer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panther or cougar.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic cat.....	194	470	40	94	0.21	0.20
Totals.....	4,503,558	6,076,197	10,305,154	12,349,328	—	—

¹ Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

External Trade in Furs.—The important external markets for Canadian furs are London and New York; the trade tables for the twelve months ended June 30, 1934, show that of the total of \$13,944,821 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom took \$8,723,485 and the United States \$4,156,005. In the early years of the 19th century, the exports of furs exceeded in value those of any other product. This has greatly changed, yet the total output has not declined and Canada may still be described as one of the great fur preserves of the world. In 1667 exports of furs to France and the West Indies were valued at 550,000 francs. In 1850, the first year for which tables of the Customs Department are available, the value of raw furs exported was £19,395 (\$93,872). The following tables show exports for recent years which are greatly in excess of the earlier values.

9.—Exports of Canadian Raw Furs by Leading Countries and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1930-34.

Country and Kind.	Years ended June 30—				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
COUNTRY.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	9,453,322	7,456,594	6,316,529	7,122,874	8,723,485
United States.....	6,972,456	4,706,663	3,908,773	2,684,231	4,156,005
Other Countries.....	761,621	1,380,831	1,269,784	1,372,947	1,065,331
Totals.....	17,187,399	13,544,088	11,495,086	11,180,052	13,944,821
KIND OF FUR.					
Beaver.....	2,547,211	1,388,382	1,094,413	871,710	709,960
Fox, black and silver.....	2,649,113	4,640,506	3,818,463	4,550,906	5,264,026
Fox, other.....	2,648,725	1,938,551	2,021,303	1,676,757	2,076,921
Marten.....	963,339	474,806	370,722	282,868	295,002
Mink.....	1,866,873	1,292,102	1,144,828	1,314,047	2,144,121
Muskrat.....	1,644,829	1,353,019	1,136,155	987,189	1,235,333
Totals¹.....	17,187,399	13,544,088	11,495,086	11,180,052	13,944,821

¹ Totals include other kinds not specified.

10.—Imports of Raw Furs by Leading Countries Whence Imported and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1930-34.

Country and Kind.	Years ended June 30—				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
COUNTRY.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	530,893	379,208	290,353	202,762	540,727
United States.....	6,369,695	4,652,914	2,190,309	2,078,078	2,842,870
Other countries.....	618,297	423,361	228,623	201,330	411,495
Totals.....	7,518,885	5,455,483	2,709,285	2,482,170	3,795,092
KIND OF FUR.					
Fox.....	1,300,566	450,187	184,504	218,075	275,823
Kolinsky.....	327,523	208,469	84,148	110,280	59,146
Mink.....	483,561	342,222	109,577	95,867	238,798
Muskrat.....	1,009,553	1,066,221	504,542	518,251	1,012,650
Persian lamb.....	467,699	453,976	283,067	155,168	319,593
Rabbit.....	416,218	206,206	215,621	240,691	280,826
Totals¹.....	7,518,885	5,455,483	2,709,285	2,482,170	3,795,092

¹ Totals include other kinds not specified.

Among living animals exported from Canada only two kinds of fur-bearing animals are separately classified by the Customs Department. These are foxes, separately recorded first in 1925, and mink, in 1931. Live foxes exported were valued at \$1,388,459 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, \$1,434,686 in 1926, when the highest value was recorded, and only \$2,780 in 1934. Live mink exported were valued at \$66,811 in 1931 and \$6,591 in 1934. Foxes have been separately classified among imports of living animals since the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, when those imported were valued at \$6,914 compared with \$1,711 in 1934. Rabbits imported were valued at \$7,181 in 1928 and \$893 in 1934.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES.

Section 1.—The Early Fisheries.

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to Cabot the honour of having discovered, in 1497, the cod banks of Newfoundland, when he first sighted the mainland of North America. Fishing may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has since yielded a perennial harvest to both Europe and America. According to the Census of 1931, of 3,927,591 persons in Canada gainfully occupied in that year, 34,340 were occupied in the fishing industry, that is, in primary fishing operations exclusive of the canning and curing of fish.

A more detailed account of the history of the Atlantic fisheries was given on p. 348 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

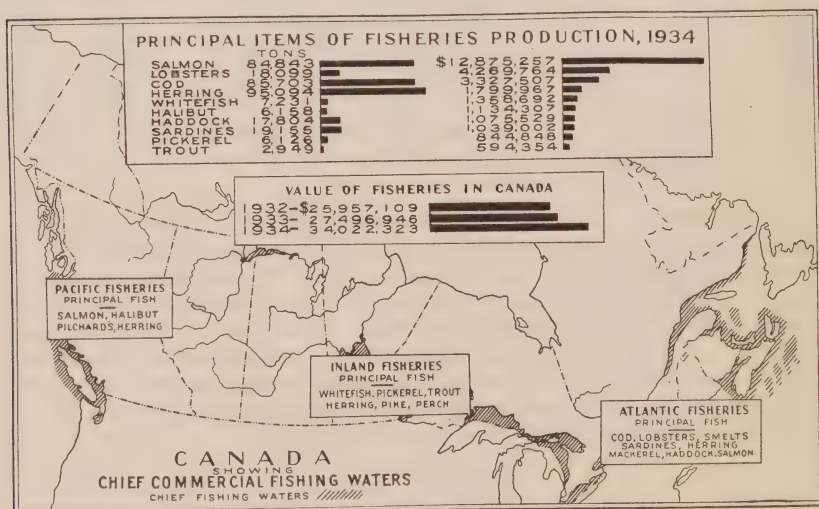
Section 2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada are among the most extensive in the world and are indicated on the accompanying chart. They fall naturally into three divisions: Atlantic, inland, and Pacific fishing grounds. A detailed description of each division, of the fish caught, and of the methods of fishing, will be found at pp. 222-225 of the 1932 Year Book.

Section 3.—The Government and the Fisheries.*

Upon the organization of the Dominion Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries was placed under the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Early in 1930 a Department of Fisheries, in charge of its own Minister, was organized. This Department now administers all the tidal

* Revised under the direction of W. A. Found, Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries.



fisheries of the Dominion (except those of the mainland portion of Quebec, which by agreement are under provincial administration), the non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia, and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (except the fisheries of the Magdalen islands) are administered by the respective provinces, although the Dominion Department does certain protective work in non-tidal waters of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The right of fisheries regulation for all the provinces, however, rests with the Dominion Government. [See the Fisheries Act (22-23 Geo. V, c. 42).] The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1934-35, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was \$1,640,561, and the revenue \$149,208.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion by the enforcement of closed seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized; the Dominion, in 1934, operated 24 main hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, 9 salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations at a cost of \$210,816, and distributed 89,262,000 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish. The young fish are distributed *gratis* if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing. Investigations and experiments directed toward the culture of the oyster have been carried on since 1929 at Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island, by the Dominion Department of Fisheries.

Direct Assistance.—On the Atlantic coast where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable, a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, and ice conditions. Further, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 72) systems of instruction in improved methods of fish curing and barrel making have been in operation for several years.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. The biological stations at St. Andrews and Nanaimo are concerned chiefly with problems of fish life, while at the fisheries experimental stations at Halifax and Prince Rupert, attention is devoted to the practical problems of the fishing industry. A marine biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of scientists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem has been the question of the privileges of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries. Details of the history of this question for the past century and a half may be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi*

licence plan, which grew out of a treaty of 1888, which, however, was never ratified, United States vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and all other supplies.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in connection with the sockeye salmon fishery of the Pacific coast where the sockeye of the Fraser river, British Columbia, are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners. Different treaties to settle the matter were signed but none of them has so far been made effective.

Better results have been obtained in dealing with the international problem touching the halibut fishery of the Pacific which was settled by the treaty "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut", signed by Canada and the United States on Mar. 2, 1923. Under this treaty a closed season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Ottawa on May 9, 1930, and ratified by the respective governments of the countries on May 9, 1931, provided for the regulation of the fishery by the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for closed seasons, etc. This revised convention provided a simpler and more responsive system of control than was previously possible.

Fishing Bounties.—By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution, annually, among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic waters of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax Award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure to be settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1934, payment was made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 74) on the following basis: to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.20 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.25 each. The claims paid numbered 12,623 compared with 12,836 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1934 was \$159,976. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1931 to 1934 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1931-34.

Province.	Numbers of Men who Received Bounties.				Amounts of Bounties Paid.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,498	1,668	1,984	2,058	9,671	10,287	11,519	12,028
Nova Scotia.....	10,512	11,151	11,386	11,770	76,748	74,632	72,921	76,538
New Brunswick.....	3,221	3,326	3,462	3,420	24,643	25,486	24,456	24,683
Quebec.....	7,606	8,199	8,715	8,008	48,370	49,376	50,415	46,727
Totals.....	22,837	24,344	25,547	25,256	159,432	159,781	159,311	159,976

Collection of Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion Department of Fisheries and those branches of the different Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries. Under this arrangement, the statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh state or domestically prepared are collected by the local fishery officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules similar to those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing expeditious and correct reports.

Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.*

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. No comparable figures of production are available for years prior to the confederation of the provinces, but about 1836 the production of fish in what are now the three Maritime Provinces had an estimated value of something like \$1,500,000, while the production of Lower Canada was probably worth \$1,000,000. In 1870 the total was \$6,600,000 and this was more than doubled by 1878. In the '90's it passed \$20,000,000 and in 1912, \$34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000, but this was in a period of greatly inflated prices. Between that year and 1921 the total value of the products of the fisheries decreased and in the latter year was back to \$34,000,000. From 1921 to 1926 a steady increase to \$56,000,000 took place and in the following three years the value fluctuated around the \$50,000,000 mark. The world-wide depression affected the markets for fish products so that the value dropped to \$25,957,109 in 1932. In 1933 conditions improved, and the value rose to \$34,022,323 in 1934. These figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned, or otherwise prepared state.

The number of employees, which was 74,882 in 1931, has risen steadily to 83,436 in 1934, while the value of the capital investment of the industry, which was \$45,325,514 in 1931, fell to \$40,912,857 in 1933, but rose again to \$43,585,502 in 1934.†

Among individual fish products the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record is taken back to early times, the cod is the most valuable fish; in the past 30 years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and relatively high price of lobsters have, in recent years, sent cod down to third place. Halibut, for a number of years prior to 1931, occupied fourth place but has now dropped to sixth place, yielding fourth place to herring and fifth to whitefish. These changes have, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leading place that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in recent years fish products to nearly half the total value. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past six years, and the record by values of principal fish

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief, Fisheries Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an Annual Report on the Fisheries Statistics of Canada, together with advance summaries on fish caught, marketed and prepared, by provinces. These may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

† For detailed historical statistics of the fisheries, see pp. 54-58 of Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1934, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

products for the past five years in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4. The aggregate value of production in 1934, \$34,022,323, shows an increase of 24 p.c. over the figure of \$27,496,946 in 1933.

2.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1934.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906 inclusive, years ended June 30; from 1908 to 1917 (a) inclusive, years ended Mar. 31; since and including 1917 (b), calendar years. No statistics are available for the nine-month period ended Mar. 31, 1907.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1886.....	18,679,288	1902.....	21,959,433	1918.....	60,259,744
1871.....	7,573,199	1887.....	18,386,103	1903.....	23,100,878	1919.....	56,508,479
1872.....	9,570,116	1888.....	17,418,508	1904.....	23,516,439	1920.....	49,241,339
1873.....	10,754,997	1889.....	17,655,254	1905.....	29,479,562	1921.....	34,931,935
1874.....	11,681,886	1890.....	17,714,900	1906.....	26,279,485	1922.....	41,800,210
1875.....	10,350,385	1891.....	18,977,874	1908.....	25,499,349	1923.....	42,565,545
1876.....	11,117,000	1892.....	18,941,169	1909.....	25,451,085	1924.....	44,534,235
1877.....	12,005,934	1893.....	20,686,659	1910.....	29,629,169	1925.....	47,942,131
1878.....	13,215,678	1894.....	20,719,570	1911.....	29,965,142	1926.....	56,360,633
1879.....	13,529,254	1895.....	20,199,338	1912.....	34,667,872	1927.....	49,123,609
1880.....	14,499,979	1896.....	20,407,424	1913.....	33,389,464	1928.....	55,050,973
1881.....	15,817,162	1897.....	22,783,544	1914.....	33,207,748	1929.....	53,518,521
1882.....	16,824,092	1898.....	19,667,121	1915.....	31,264,631	1930.....	47,804,216
1883.....	16,958,192	1899.....	21,891,706	1916.....	35,860,708	1931.....	30,517,306
1884.....	17,766,404	1900.....	21,557,639	1917 (a)...	39,208,378	1932.....	25,957,109
1885.....	17,722,973	1901.....	25,737,153	1917 (b)...	52,312,044	1933.....	27,496,946 ¹
						1934.....	34,022,323

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

3.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries, by Provinces, calendar years 1929-34.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,297,125	1,141,279	1,078,901	988,919	842,345	963,926
Nova Scotia.....	11,427,491	10,411,202	7,986,711	6,557,943	6,010,601	7,673,865
New Brunswick.....	5,935,635	4,853,575	4,169,811	2,972,682	3,000,045 ¹	3,679,970
Quebec.....	2,933,339	2,502,998	1,952,894	1,815,544	2,128,471	2,306,517
Ontario.....	3,919,144	3,294,629	2,477,131	2,147,990	2,089,842	2,218,550
Manitoba.....	2,745,205	1,811,962	1,241,575	1,204,892	1,076,136	1,465,358
Saskatchewan.....	572,871	234,501	317,963	186,174	186,417	219,772
Alberta.....	732,214	421,258	153,897	153,789	144,518	245,405
British Columbia.....	23,930,692	23,103,302	11,108,873	9,909,116	12,001,471	15,234,335
Yukon.....	24,805	29,510	29,550	20,060	17,100	14,625
Totals.....	53,518,521	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,496,946¹	34,022,323

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

4.—Quantities¹ and Values² of the Chief Commercial Fishes, calendar years 1930-34.

Kind of Fish.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1934 compared with 1933.
Salmon.....cwt.	2,362,529	1,343,701	1,331,054	1,456,501	1,696,856	+ 240,355
\$	17,731,891	7,972,017	8,037,904	9,758,346	12,875,257	+ 3,116,911
Lobsters.....cwt.	407,265	435,490	483,488	374,916	361,992	- 12,924
\$	5,214,643	5,037,028	4,745,811	3,524,355	4,269,764	+ 745,409
Cod.....cwt.	1,662,421	1,463,626	1,428,941	1,561,647	1,714,059	+ 152,412
\$	4,288,813	2,827,350	2,193,621	2,598,756	3,327,507	+ 728,751
Herring.....cwt.	2,190,776	2,462,751	1,862,372	2,056,706	1,901,874	- 154,832
\$	2,623,174	2,330,044	1,473,288	1,747,863 ⁴	1,799,967	+ 52,104
Whitefish.....cwt.	169,747	156,215	138,478	152,135	144,615	- 7,520
\$	1,818,941	1,425,311	1,193,634	1,136,400	1,358,692	+ 222,292
Halibut ³cwt.	282,605	210,926	193,845	200,824	123,152	- 77,672
\$	2,871,455	1,780,044	1,227,680	1,694,405	1,134,307	- 560,098
Haddock.....cwt.	486,344	363,850	360,185	268,881	356,068	+ 87,187
\$	1,851,724	1,362,876	1,114,802	832,029	1,075,529	+ 243,500
Sardines.....brl.	129,459	63,660	66,910	130,485	191,549	+ 61,064
\$	1,074,487	837,560	426,914	623,976	1,039,002	+ 415,026
Pickeral or doré.....cwt.	103,146	92,349	89,498	106,272	122,512	+ 16,240
\$	939,762	765,492	707,957	623,343	844,848	+ 221,505
Trout.....cwt.	69,809	57,420	50,198	50,932	58,977	+ 8,045
\$	1,031,979	707,522	557,988	525,192	594,354	+ 69,162
Smelts.....cwt.	66,121	74,522	96,163	77,699	59,909	- 17,790
\$	853,034	652,837	690,964	495,632	557,538	+ 61,906
Pilehards.....cwt.	1,501,404	1,472,085	886,964	121,013	860,103	+ 739,090
\$	1,589,609	807,842	383,920	77,464	549,910	+ 472,446
Mackerel.....cwt.	178,464	196,248	178,453	263,316	190,818	- 72,498
\$	598,019	502,477	276,947	396,306	421,013	+ 24,707
Perch.....cwt.	43,762	51,415	60,972	40,945	72,766	+ 31,821
\$	346,649	231,736	272,110	242,123	384,889	+ 142,766
Ling cod.....cwt.	49,591	50,987	39,960	40,282	47,806	+ 7,524
\$	333,564	239,014	159,534	198,570	281,644	+ 83,074
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	294,376	171,748	128,208	177,514	246,179	+ 68,665
\$	431,566	191,898	133,600	149,211	257,340	+ 108,129
Saugers.....cwt.	8,961	18,279	18,942	24,914	48,695	+ 23,781
\$	62,482	74,194	105,404	115,635	242,889	+ 127,254
Tullibee.....cwt.	62,041	42,804	47,644	42,300	44,076	+ 1,776
\$	461,676	190,421	224,138	265,204	204,984	- 60,220
Swordfish.....cwt.	11,933	12,629	10,359	17,137	14,091	- 3,046
\$	214,806	236,617	99,585	208,038	176,640	- 31,398
Scallops.....brl.	18,636	11,788	23,396	43,172	44,945	+ 1,773
\$	95,522	41,641	77,141	161,779	168,415	+ 6,636
Eels.....cwt.	16,388	20,083	21,476	27,404	25,238	- 2,166
\$	147,114	125,981	110,317	148,995	159,674	+ 10,679
Oysters.....brl.	23,942	24,337	23,041	22,424	24,964	+ 2,540
\$	205,019	193,563	115,102	126,533	158,241	+ 31,703
Pike.....cwt.	56,464	45,452	41,400	41,146	37,195	- 3,951
\$	228,905	161,674	133,250	112,312	149,821	+ 37,509
Blue pickerel.....cwt.	59,284	54,048	40,610	42,164	24,321	- 17,843
\$	420,917	178,359	174,623	257,201	116,741	- 140,460
Clams and quahaugs. brl.	64,709	56,053	49,922	38,281	42,657	+ 4,376
\$	319,469	227,614	167,851	107,522	111,885	+ 4,363

¹ Quantities caught. ² Values marketed. ³ Previous to 1934 the totals for halibut included landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels, whereas for 1934 the United States landings are excluded from the statistics and the figures for that year cover landings by Canadian vessels only. ⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Quantities and Values in Recent Years.—The wide variations in prices from year to year make total values misleading. On the other hand, the quantities of different kinds of fish are stated in many different units which make the total volume of production difficult to compare from year to year. An effort is made to overcome these difficulties in Table 5 by working out what the values would be in a later year if prices had remained the same as in the preceding year. From 1933 to 1934 there was an increase of 23.7 p.c. in the total value of the fisheries. The increase due to better prices was 15.0 p.c., while larger quantities caught

accounted for an increase of 8.7 p.c. in total values. The improvement in 1934, following upon the smaller increase of 1933, brought total values back considerably above those of 1931, although they still remained 38.2 p.c. below the \$55,050,973 recorded in 1928, before the decline began. The decline in the values of 1934, compared with those of 1928, due to lower prices was 21.4 p.c. and due to smaller catch 16.8 p.c.

5.—Yields of the Fisheries of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1933 and 1934. ("000" omitted.)

Kind of Fish or Product.	Actual Value, 1934.	Value at Prices of 1933.	Actual Value, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (—) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (—) Quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	12,875	11,366	9,758	+ 3,117	+ 1,509	+ 1,608
Lobsters.....	4,270	3,402	3,524	+ 746	+ 868	+ 122
Cod.....	3,327	2,852	2,599	+ 728	+ 475	+ 253
Herring.....	1,800	1,616	1,748	+ 52	+ 184	+ 132
Whitefish.....	1,359	1,080	1,136	+ 223	+ 279	+ 56
Halibut.....	1,134	1,039	1,694	+ 560	+ 95	+ 655
Haddock.....	1,075	1,102	832	+ 243	+ 27	+ 270
Sardines.....	1,039	916	624	+ 415	+ 123	+ 292
Pickarel or doré.....	845	718	623	+ 222	+ 127	+ 95
Trout.....	594	608	525	+ 69	+ 14	+ 83
Smelts.....	558	382	496	+ 62	+ 176	+ 114
Pilchards.....	550	551	77	+ 473	+ 1	+ 474
Mackerel.....	421	287	396	+ 25	+ 134	+ 109
Perch.....	385	430	242	+ 143	+ 45	+ 188
Ling cod.....	282	236	199	+ 83	+ 46	+ 37
Mixed fish.....	273	162	199	+ 74	+ 111	+ 37
Hake or cusk.....	257	207	149	+ 108	+ 50	+ 58
Saugers.....	243	226	116	+ 127	+ 17	+ 110
Tullibee.....	205	276	265	+ 60	+ 71	+ 11
Whales.....	184	184	110	+ 74	+ 74	+ 74
Swordfish.....	177	171	208	+ 31	+ 6	+ 37
Scallops.....	168	168	162	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Eels.....	160	127	149	+ 11	+ 33	+ 22
Oysters.....	158	141	127	+ 31	+ 17	+ 14
Pike.....	150	102	112	+ 38	+ 48	+ 10
Blue pickerel.....	117	148	257	+ 140	+ 31	+ 109
Clams and quahaugs.....	112	120	108	+ 4	+ 8	+ 12
Catfish.....	99	97	91	+ 8	+ 2	+ 6
Pollock.....	95	79	49	+ 46	+ 16	+ 30
Sturgeon.....	87	83	87	+ 9	+ 4	+ 4
Shad.....	78	75	63	+ 15	+ 3	+ 12
Alewives.....	72	78	81	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3
Soles.....	72	77	57	+ 15	+ 5	+ 20
Carp.....	65	74	64	+ 1	+ 9	+ 10
Grayfish.....	65	54	37	+ 28	+ 11	+ 17
Goldeyes.....	47	36	34	+ 13	+ 11	+ 2
Black cod.....	44	44	41	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Flounders, brill, etc.....	34	34	27	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Crabs.....	33	36	35	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
Tom cod.....	22	11	5	+ 17	+ 11	+ 6
Shrimps.....	18	21	20	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
Tuna.....	12	10	15	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5
Seals.....	9	8	35	+ 26	+ 1	+ 27
Fish meal, <i>n.e.s.</i>	234	230	191	+ 43	+ 4	+ 39
Fish skins and bones.....	49	56	20	+ 29	+ 7	+ 36
Other fishery products.....	169	161	110	+ 59	+ 8	+ 51
Totals.....	34,022	29,881	27,497	+ 6,525	+ 4,141	+ 2,384
Increases, per cent.....	-	-	-	+ 23.7	+ 15.0	+ 8.7

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Cod, used fresh..... cwt.	82,203	238,755	96,144	288,540
“ fresh fillets..... “	49,633	322,177	51,233	412,706
“ green-salted..... “	150,489	377,038	172,998	510,163
“ smoked fillets..... “	29,181	204,889	44,861	374,634
“ smoked..... “	15	100	95	431
“ dried..... “	283,390	1,254,416	292,069	1,462,450
“ boneless..... “	23,031	131,808	26,475	200,990
“ canned..... cases	—	—	2,527	10,608
“ livers..... cwt.	—	—	329	6,809
“ liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	57,710	35,776	52,958	28,741
“ oil..... “	137,656	33,797	113,376	31,435
Haddock, used fresh..... cwt.	83,449	288,844	96,865	340,680
“ fresh fillets..... “	37,267	317,360	47,511	417,741
“ canned..... cases	14,902	62,153	18,532	74,295
“ smoked..... cwt.	20,081	131,243	27,096	196,152
“ smoked fillets..... “	1,902	14,127	1,727	15,084
“ green-salted..... “	665	1,020	5,598	11,264
“ dried..... “	5,118	16,588	5,625	19,085
“ boneless..... “	142	696	319	1,228
Hake and cusk, used fresh..... “	7,396	5,170	18,263	16,019
“ fresh fillets..... “	3,162	18,043	4,039	24,947
“ green-salted..... “	33,569	43,899	39,949	66,078
“ canned..... cases	906	1,897	132	396
“ smoked fillets..... cwt.	4,106	21,428	6,763	37,080
“ dried..... “	26,381	55,273	34,265	96,110
“ boneless..... “	369	2,096	1,792	9,948
“ oil..... gal.	6,728	1,405	22,815	6,762
Pollock, used fresh..... cwt.	3,502	8,333	6,376	15,597
“ fresh fillets..... “	91	455	237	1,477
“ green-salted..... “	1,920	1,935	8,613	14,423
“ dried..... “	15,358	38,216	20,243	63,527
Whiting, used fresh..... “	361	1,180	65	207
Catfish, fresh..... “	1,206	5,802	375	1,975
“ fresh fillets..... “	251	1,782	843	6,001
Halibut, used fresh..... “	200,786	1,644,997	123,122	1,087,917
“ smoked..... “	7	112	4	57
“ canned..... cases	42	315	45	326
“ livers..... cwt.	2,505	48,981	2,007	46,007
Flounders, brill, plaice, used fresh..... “	6,731	24,486	7,512	26,320
“ fresh fillets..... “	243	2,980	590	8,028
“ smoked..... “	2	8	—	—
Skate, used fresh..... “	4,176	5,883	5,211	6,180
Soles, used fresh..... “	7,755	42,707	9,261	51,925
“ fresh fillets..... “	1,001	14,194	1,736	19,816
Herring, used fresh..... “	115,778	189,879	196,990	208,507
“ canned (round)..... cases	20,369	61,107	43,372	130,575
“ canned (kippered)..... “	8,730	29,450	2,480	4,546
“ “ (snacks)..... “	—	—	13,561	21,111
“ smoked (round)..... cwt.	31,951	71,489	41,221	123,250
“ smoked (boneless)..... “	860	5,915	820	5,740
“ kippered..... “	7,907	36,827	7,175	49,178
“ dry-salted..... “	513,024	509,195	414,626	432,618
“ pickled..... brl.	30,461	116,013	28,914	115,918
“ used as bait..... “	165,392	295,133	209,063	359,434
“ fertilizer..... “	151,967	83,016	134,854	72,511
“ oil..... gal.	344,878	41,635	180,609	21,654
“ meal..... ton	4,768	147,589	3,534	118,295
“ scales..... cwt.	483	1,658	1,170	3,156
Mackerel, used fresh..... “	65,822	138,065	44,208	108,653
“ fresh fillets..... “	98	918	—	—
“ canned..... cases	111	569	1,716	4,263
“ smoked..... cwt.	25	125	1	6
“ pickled..... brl.	58,099	216,139	38,699	253,073
“ fillets (salted)..... “	2,661	20,196	2,525	23,071
“ used as bait..... “	6,086	20,294	9,595	31,947
Sardines, canned..... cases	180,597	542,255	288,091	865,842
“ sold fresh and salted..... brl.	90,352	81,721	124,030	173,160
Pilchards, used fresh..... cwt.	14	70	46	312
“ canned..... cases	2,946	8,838	35,437	112,393
“ used as bait..... brl.	20	30	40	82
“ oil..... gal.	275,879	34,695	1,635,123	207,226
“ meal..... ton	1,108	33,831	7,626	229,897
Alewives, used fresh..... cwt.	22,311	25,006	31,388	20,172
“ fertilizer..... brl.	3,125	1,488	—	—
“ salted..... “	15,090	49,792	12,282	44,939
“ smoked..... cwt.	1,619	4,257	2,257	5,304
Bass, used fresh..... cwt.	138	996	106	747

**6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years
1933 and 1934—concluded.**

Kind of Fish or Product.	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Perch, used fresh..... cwt.	578	3,463	627	3,414
Salmon, used fresh..... cwt.	254,867	1,807,596	203,097	1,599,338
" canned..... cases	1,267,630	7,445,474	1,584,593	10,438,258
" paste..... "	-	-	1,100	14,000
" smoked..... cwt.	464	5,459	146	1,721
" dry-salted..... "	82,875	159,590	90,981	218,650
" mild cured..... "	18,262	256,326	31,988	497,811
" pickled..... "	759	4,321	208	2,855
" used as bait..... "	199	341	-	-
" roe..... "	5,315	13,604	6,226	18,107
" meal..... ton	719	23,180	1,108	33,544
" oil..... gal.	63,830	8,625	123,641	16,857
Shad, used fresh..... cwt.	7,780	36,129	9,668	45,820
" salted..... brl.	644	8,528	639	8,169
Smelts, used fresh..... cwt.	76,671	491,102	58,788	549,594
Sturgeon, used fresh..... "	540	6,234	273	4,001
Trout, used fresh..... "	198	1,971	129	1,430
Black cod, used fresh..... "	3,657	21,121	4,269	25,683
" dried..... "	72	867	-	-
" green-salted..... "	62	307	-	-
" smoked..... "	1,081	14,758	1,061	14,865
" livers..... "	219	4,390	156	3,509
Ling cod, used fresh..... "	40,182	192,737	47,626	274,438
" smoked..... "	50	500	-	-
" smoked filets..... "	-	-	60	600
" livers..... "	262	5,333	350	6,606
Red and rock cod, used fresh..... "	1,340	5,495	1,635	6,564
" smoked..... "	21	84	4	43
" livers..... "	5	50	-	-
Tuna, used fresh..... "	4,278	12,666	2,727	8,908
" canned..... cases	212	1,873	349	3,133
Caplin, used fresh..... brl.	6,650	7,474	8,374	9,591
Eels, used fresh..... cwt.	2,454	15,275	2,268	12,986
Octopus, used fresh..... "	278	1,048	272	1,406
Oulachons, used fresh..... "	153	771	446	1,134
Squid, used as bait..... brl.	3,420	11,770	687	2,347
Swordfish, used fresh..... cwt.	17,137	208,038	14,091	174,564
" livers..... "	-	-	138	2,076
Tom cod, used fresh..... "	7,211	5,167	15,267	22,505
Mixed fish, used fresh..... "	9,559	47,653	9,639	47,965
Abalone, canned..... cases	-	-	240	2,400
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh..... brl.	17,672	23,975	23,399	36,568
" canned..... cases	20,609	83,547	18,786	74,817
" chowder..... "	-	-	125	500
Cockles, used fresh..... cwt.	49	49	-	-
Crabs, used fresh..... "	3,941	20,269	3,387	17,470
" canned..... cases	999	14,457	1,273	15,575
Lobsters, in shell..... cwt.	123,925	1,533,026	122,926	1,769,517
" meat..... "	1,181	50,508	1,494	75,826
" canned..... cases	122,062	1,912,933	116,144	2,380,674
" tomalley..... "	3,725	27,888	5,081	43,747
Mussels, fresh..... cwt.	69	183	74	167
Oysters, used fresh..... brl.	22,424	126,533	24,104	152,436
" canned..... cases	-	-	860	5,805
Scallops, shelled..... gal.	86,280	161,638	89,854	168,325
" canned..... cases	16	141	9	90
Shrimps, used fresh..... cwt.	1,247	18,797	933	13,047
" canned..... cases	35	812	336	4,711
Winkles, used fresh..... cwt.	654	920	525	951
Dulse, dried..... "	478	2,606	607	4,170
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried..... "	862	4,659	793	6,254
Seal skins, fur..... No.	1,984	7,060	256	547
" hair..... "	18,501	20,233	4,732	5,448
Porpoise skins..... "	232	1,048	465	6,984
Whalebone meal..... ton	249	6,474	340	6,800
Whale fertilizer..... "	223	7,359	631	17,668
Seal oil..... gal.	63,545	7,869	12,538	2,717
Porpoise oil..... "	7,630	1,077	9,738	1,011
Whale oil..... "	509,310	96,197	813,724	159,270
Grayfish oil..... "	117,645	13,179	203,930	25,205
Fish oil, n.e.s..... "	9,821	1,328	20,113	3,177
Grayfish meal..... ton	786	23,580	1,135	39,510
Fish meal, n.e.s..... "	4,157	191,352	5,004	234,532
Fish skins and bones..... cwt.	14,342	19,898	40,492	49,161
Fish offal and fertilizer..... ton	586	1,040	8,388	16,669
Other products..... "	-	33,075	-	69,758
Totals, Sea Fish and Products.....	-	23,433,588	-	29,241,738

7.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1933.		1934.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Alewives, fresh.....	cwt.	420	820	1,043	2,064
“ salted.....	brl.	15	99	—	—
Bass, fresh.....	cwt.	676	6,750	673	8,208
Carp, fresh.....	“	18,545	64,374	21,328	64,586
Catfish, fresh.....	“	10,714	83,428	10,675	90,835
Eels, fresh.....	“	24,950	133,720	22,970	146,688
Goldeyes, fresh.....	“	191	1,895	53	530
“ smoked.....	“	1,611	31,728	2,032	46,736
Herring, fresh.....	“	34,180	158,957	37,992	133,474
Ling.....	“	1,692	2,675	1,703	1,531
Maskinonge, fresh.....	“	907	9,479	911	9,982
Mixed fish, fresh.....	“	43,060	151,677	44,191	225,113
Mullets, fresh.....	“	2,362	4,321	2,139	3,504
Perch, fresh.....	“	40,367	238,660	72,139	381,475
Pickeral or doré, fresh.....	“	106,272	623,343	122,512	844,848
Pickeral, blue, fresh.....	“	42,164	257,201	24,321	116,741
Pike, fresh.....	“	41,146	112,312	37,195	149,821
Salmon, fresh.....	“	2,364	33,830	2,043	34,116
Saugers, fresh.....	“	24,914	115,635	48,695	242,889
Shad, fresh.....	“	3,074	16,299	3,886	21,112
“ salted.....	brl.	225	2,250	200	2,538
Smelts, fresh.....	“	1,028	4,530	1,121	7,944
Sturgeon, fresh.....	cwt.	6,188	78,516	6,150	80,379
“ caviar.....	lb.	2,411	2,411	2,813	2,663
Suckers.....	cwt.	1,969	3,623	3,812	6,208
Trout, fresh.....	“	50,734	523,221	58,848	592,924
Tullibee, fresh.....	“	40,677	259,162	41,868	193,611
“ smoked.....	“	974	6,042	1,349	11,373
Whitefish, fresh.....	“	152,102	1,136,060	144,567	1,358,126
“ smoked.....	“	20	340	30	566
Totals, Inland Fish and Products.....		—	4,063,358	—	4,780,585

8.—Numbers of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Kind of Establishment.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.						
Lobster canneries.....	91	88	99	51	—	329
Salmon canneries.....	—	1	—	22	48	71
Clam canneries.....	—	2	5	—	1	8
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	8	4	—	3	15
Fish-curing establishments.....	2	71	33	32	32	170
Freezing plants.....	—	3	3	4	1	11
Reduction plants.....	—	4	1	—	11	16
Totals.....	93	177	145	109	96	620
1934.						
Lobster canneries.....	94	88	96	55	—	333
Salmon canneries.....	—	1	—	25	49	75
Clam canneries.....	1	3	8	—	1	13
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	8	4	—	3	15
Fish-curing establishments.....	3	78	36	52	33	202
Freezing plants.....	—	1	3	2	2	8
Reduction plants.....	—	5	3	—	11	19
Totals.....	98	184	150	134	99	665

9.—Values of Materials Used and of Products of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1930-34.

Material and Product.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials used—					
Fish.....	15,939,137	9,137,505	7,708,713	8,178,543	11,638,820
Salt.....	348,201	351,781	170,385	216,618	236,185
Containers.....	4,569,026	2,220,770	2,190,935	2,321,918	3,345,792
Other.....	225,125	210,778	193,598	243,210	346,363
Totals.....	21,081,489	11,920,834	10,263,631	10,960,289	15,567,160
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh..	7,639,557	5,168,401	4,243,614	4,337,130	4,897,000
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared.....	25,333,751	13,658,492	12,440,511	13,043,193	19,159,927
Totals.....	32,973,308	18,826,893	16,684,125	17,380,323	24,056,927

Capital and Employees.—The total capital invested reached an all-time record of \$64,026,297 in 1930, declined successively for three years to \$40,912,857 in 1933, and rose again by 6.5 p.c. in 1934. The number of persons employed in the primary and secondary operations connected with the fishing industry was higher in 1934 than in any other year since 1919. The total employed declined from 80,450 in 1929 to 74,882 in 1931, but has risen steadily since then to 83,436 in 1934.

10.—Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1933 and 1934.

Equipment.	1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers.....	6	225,000	3	85,125
Steam fishing vessels.....	5	102,000	6	150,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	871	3,304,610	975	3,953,880
Boats (sail and row).....	15,395	498,444	15,282	490,388
Boats (gasoline).....	18,521	7,106,943	19,438	7,430,667
Carrying smacks and scows.....	533	1,777,775	577	1,570,004
Gill nets.....	70,560	902,468	70,010	892,625
Salmon drift nets.....	12,414	1,071,666	12,029	1,137,701
Salmon drag nets.....	41	17,430	13	5,550
Salmon trap nets.....	1,094	421,773	1,002	416,880
Trap nets, other.....	522	241,590	594	252,210
Oulachon nets.....	24	720	30	900
Smelt nets.....	16,220	357,461	16,663	345,630
Pound nets.....	89	14,425	74	7,400
Weirs.....	328	247,958	322	289,398
Salmon purse seines.....	203	307,950	265	319,950
Seines, other.....	673	237,940	789	216,465
Inshore drags.....	28	3,575	—	—
Otter trawl.....	—	—	8	1,200
Tubs of trawl.....	20,056	249,388	20,342	259,569
Skates of gear.....	2,481	43,170	2,833	55,457
Hand lines.....	69,025	143,911	74,959	154,751
Crab traps.....	4,177	14,780	5,297	19,235
Eel traps.....	474	857	501	902
Lobster traps.....	1,767,937	2,023,178	1,870,750	2,108,405
Lobster pounds.....	35	62,880	52	73,370
Oyster rakes.....	1,615	5,341	1,710	5,977
Scallop drags.....	891	20,127	497	19,110
Quahaug rakes.....	87	298	68	253
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	21,208	1	1
Fishing piers and wharves.....	1,721	691,243	1,712	686,140
Freezers and ice-houses.....	598	234,285	613	239,960
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	7,215	738,463	7,610	737,913
Other gear.....	—	4,425	—	17,937
Total Values, Sea Fisheries.....	—	21,093,282	—	21,944,952

¹ Included with fish-canning and -curing establishments.

10.—Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Equipment or Kind of Establishment.	1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Inland Fisheries—		\$		\$
Tugs.....	100	699,852	102	677,400
Boats (skiffs and canoes).....	3,266	112,251	3,418	114,052
Boats (gasolene).....	1,339	766,920	1,464	771,720
Fish carriers.....	20	83,412	28	144,226
Gill nets.....		1,246,743		1,251,383
Seines.....	175	19,834	166	20,488
Pound nets.....	1,075	540,114	1,112	492,129
Hoop nets.....	772	22,133	814	21,901
Dip or roll nets.....	70	339	72	304
Lines.....	2,336	13,567	2,553	10,946
Weirs.....	1,226	148,713	936	125,335
Bel traps.....	60	120	60	120
Fish wheels.....	9	1,200	10	1,300
Spears.....	83	509	195	968
Fishing piers and wharves.....	482	149,085	498	147,483
Freezers and ice-houses.....	834	429,458	873	435,821
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	130	52,550	169	52,175
Total Values, Inland Fisheries.....	—	4,286,800	—	4,267,751
Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments—¹				
Lobster canneries.....	329	1,277,804	333	1,356,110
Salmon canneries.....	71	7,554,226	75	8,212,614
Clam canneries.....	8	65,731	13	65,987
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	15	1,412,827	15	1,640,694
Fish-curing establishments.....	170	4,227,815	202	5,165,878
Freezing plants.....	11	271,761	8	240,538
Reduction plants.....	16	722,611	19	690,978
Totals for Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments.....	620	15,532,775	665	17,372,799
Grand Totals, Capital Invested in Fisheries.....	—	40,912,857	—	43,585,502

¹ Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

11.—Numbers of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada and in Processing Establishments Connected Therewith, 1932-34.

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries.			Inland Fisheries.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	120	120	65	—	—	—
Vessels.....	4,579	4,509	4,840	471	468	1
Boats.....	45,385	46,240	48,505	6,957	7,461	8,292
Carrying smacks and collecting vessels.....	613	865	851	4	9	134
Fishing, not in boats.....	3,214	3,011	3,278	3,141	2,823	2,669
Totals, Fishermen.....	53,911	54,745	57,539	10,573	10,761	11,095

Employed in—	Fish-canning and -curing Establishments.								
	1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	2,830	3,893	6,723	2,649	3,513	6,162	2,633	3,429	6,062
Salmon canneries.....	2,038	1,856	3,894	2,586	2,187	4,773	2,714	2,341	5,055
Clam canneries.....	66	144	210	31	64	95	45	108	153
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	185	152	337	202	285	487	292	360	652
Fish-curing establishments.....	2,004	235	2,239	2,054	126	2,180	2,321	201	2,522
Freezing plants.....	75	6	81	103	3	106	51	2	53
Reduction plants.....	235	5	240	229	10	239	292	13	305
Totals, Personnel, In Establishment.....	7,433	6,291	13,724	7,854	6,188	14,042	8,348	6,454	14,802
Grand Totals, All Personnel.....	71,917	6,291	78,208	73,360	6,188	79,548	76,982	6,454	83,436

¹ Included with boats.

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1920-34.

Year.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-workers.		Totals.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1920.....	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921.....	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922.....	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923.....	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927.....	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928.....	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929.....	660	851,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930.....	591	618,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931.....	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932.....	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878
1933.....	473	558,500	9,453	1,728,885	4,116	736,683	14,042	3,024,068
1934.....	548	676,124	9,642	2,193,995	4,612	684,956	14,802	3,555,075

Trade.—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. From 60 to 70 p.c. of the annual catch is an average export. In the calendar year 1934 fishery products worth \$9,283,723 went to the United States and \$5,542,276 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets), followed by canned lobster, while cod, dry-salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.), is third in order of value. For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. Canadian imports of fishery products in the calendar year 1934 amounted to \$2,122,748. A general review of the import and export trade in fish for 34 years past is given in Table 13, by fiscal years, while Table 14 gives a comparative record of exports, by countries, during the calendar years 1933 and 1934. Table 15 shows the leading items of export for the calendar years 1932-34. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, as well as of production, see the annual report "Fisheries Statistics", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Values of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-35.

NOTE.—In this table "Exports" includes seal skins and fish oils, and "Imports" includes turtles, whale-bone, shells and their products, fur skins of marine animals, fish oils and ambergris, in addition to fishery products as shown in Tables 12 and 13 of Chapter XVI on External Trade, in this volume.

Fiscal Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.		Fiscal Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902.....	14,143,294	620,706	525,459	1919.....	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,128,970
1903.....	11,800,184	659,717	743,703	1920.....	42,227,996	2,605,379	1,446,493
1904.....	10,759,029	734,800	850,945	1921.....	33,615,119	2,416,152	1,876,303
1905.....	11,114,318	752,558	751,402	1922.....	29,578,392	2,172,850	996,763
1906.....	16,025,840	814,540	1,234,563	1923.....	27,816,935	2,066,300	899,531
1907.....	10,362,142	735,045	924,046	1924.....	30,925,769	1,878,336	648,696
1908.....	13,867,367	838,037	1,103,649	1925.....	33,967,009	2,064,222	997,059
1909.....	13,319,664	784,176	925,173	1926.....	37,487,517	1,949,269	641,240
1910.....	15,663,162	952,522	820,183	1927.....	36,365,454	2,347,890	909,188
1911.....	15,675,544	1,175,072	820,019	1928.....	35,660,287	2,595,591	1,181,067
1912.....	16,704,678	1,261,096	1,148,522	1929.....	37,962,929	2,956,182	1,218,386
1913.....	16,336,721	1,608,663	910,923	1930.....	37,185,185	3,078,385	1,100,335
1914.....	20,623,560	1,558,663	773,109	1931.....	29,693,978	2,393,870	988,689
1915.....	19,687,068	1,155,186	701,112	1932.....	24,854,088	1,726,622	701,632
1916.....	22,377,977	895,371	695,702	1933.....	17,425,228	1,281,466	425,138
1917.....	24,889,253	1,347,511	1,128,768	1934.....	20,972,444	1,278,497	539,456
1918.....	32,602,151	1,039,585	1,884,041	1935.....	23,294,508	1,799,936	726,168

¹ Nine months.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by Principal Countries, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Exports to—	1933.	1934.	Exports to—	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Empire.			Foreign Countries.		
United Kingdom.....	4,384,007	5,542,276	Belgium.....	187,391	182,851
Africa, British South.....	181,288	362,781	Brazil.....	49,392	44,563
Africa, British West.....	6,703	3,689	China.....	179,813	129,849
Bermuda.....	30,536	36,537	Cuba.....	93,262	185,390
British India.....	20,298	39,880	Denmark.....	69,827	44,226
Ceylon.....	7,129	425	France.....	1,371,157	1,070,786
Straits Settlements.....	4,059	10,468	Germany.....	352,859	284,249
British Guiana.....	81,225	81,999	Haiti.....	27,306	115,068
Barbados.....	76,736	46,047	Italy.....	548,758	433,376
Jamaica.....	397,146	556,396	Japan.....	603,297	434,874
Trinidad and Tobago.....	248,464	292,618	Netherlands.....	73,814	189,413
Hong Kong.....	58,384	87,626	Dutch Guiana.....	25,722	22,164
Newfoundland.....	40,636	72,359	Norway.....	24,810	56,318
Australia.....	1,234,632	1,474,938	Portugal.....	58,937	29,196
Fiji.....	55,794	31,960	Portuguese Africa.....	22,582	60,625
New Zealand.....	175,138	299,366	Santo Domingo.....	137,805	158,940
Palestine.....	6,907	23,148	Sweden.....	176,214	296,373
			United States.....	8,796,015	9,283,723
			Philippine Islands.....	42,392	13,265
			Puerto Rico.....	240,474	253,151
Totals, British Empire¹...	7,078,845	9,060,021	Totals, Foreign Countries¹	13,144,765	13,437,114
			Grand Totals, Exports.	20,223,610	22,497,135

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1932-34.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Fish—						
Alewives, salted.....	cwt. 27,623	58,560	20,212	36,410	49,776	98,438
Bait fish.....	ton 1,026	18,420	621	13,653	416	9,966
Clams, canned.....	cwt. 1,683	26,969	421	7,440	391	2,318
Clams, fresh.....	" 27,144	46,103	14,856	26,907	16,647	22,809
Codfish, boneless, canned or pre-served, n.e.s.....	" 18,244	155,262	19,619	129,209	22,454	185,596
Codfish, dried.....	" 325,474	1,604,378	346,869	1,801,666	338,460	1,956,004
Codfish, fresh and frozen.....	" 6,711	42,703	7,042	43,133	9,925	64,751
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)....	" 79,384	224,709	118,124	310,766	98,578	291,971
Codfish, smoked.....	" 5,695	52,789	5,831	51,711	8,718	88,071
Eels, fresh and frozen.....	" 12,520	67,373	10,126	74,018	8,712	56,477
Haddock, canned.....	" 266	3,866	11	79	436	2,335
Haddock, dried.....	" 8,743	39,712	7,906	31,770	8,781	40,776
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....	" 11,255	112,685	16,593	131,420	26,659	202,960
Haddock, smoked.....	" 9,431	78,227	7,235	60,316	8,277	78,194
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....	" 13,923	111,184	41,819	338,948	43,157	390,411
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen...	" 13,415	170,694	7,362	77,712	7,490	85,336
Herrings, sea, canned.....	" 13	111	2,968	19,848	13,964	96,860
Herrings, sea, dry-salted.....	" 406,017	376,930	589,539	628,213	311,098	356,549
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen.....	" 78,565	62,587	151,745	97,244	265,953	206,235
Herrings, sea, pickled.....	" 25,281	63,680	26,606	61,104	35,361	79,658
Herrings, sea, smoked.....	" 43,723	127,291	59,751	151,337	66,699	191,588
Lobsters, canned.....	" 56,640	2,469,550	67,294	2,450,863	52,938	2,499,372
Lobsters, fresh.....	" 115,604	1,854,392	107,075	1,605,931	97,485	1,550,452
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....	" 8,813	32,235	5,714	27,956	2,832	14,132
Mackerel, pickled.....	" 82,571	270,658	90,617	249,618	110,951	350,346
Oysters, fresh.....	" 1,914	14,105	1,696	9,727	2,316	12,005
Pilchards, canned.....	" 6,753	51,469	4,693	36,142	6,240	51,375
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.e.s.....	" 36	215	64	258	28	137

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1932-34—concluded.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Fish—concluded.						
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried...cwt.	36,917	134,721	42,151	139,406	48,891	188,513
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....“	436	1,121	410	2,586	956	2,201
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted.....“	3,444	4,781	15,535	19,064	18,252	28,991
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked..“	—	—	8	45	10	72
Salmon, canned.....“	376,235	4,467,596	459,644	5,270,092	391,645	5,906,424
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....“	173,777	209,484	95,125	168,709	106,186	5,235,478
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....“	85,049	834,589	113,483	1,148,520	107,602	1,187,727
Salmon, pickled.....“	15,068	161,003	22,186	279,342	27,399	413,979
Salmon, smoked.....“	121	2,490	227	4,373	185	4,091
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen.....“	20,239	183,135	21,957	200,075	33,006	301,446
Sardines (little fish in oil).....“	24,338	182,859	29,718	226,784	48,556	383,080
Shell fish, other, fresh.....“	3,153	42,760	7,509	120,938	7,066	117,175
Smelts, fresh and frozen.....“	70,796	782,973	65,878	663,301	49,458	575,787
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen.....“	955	23,498	844	18,668	1,088	28,319
Swordfish, fresh and frozen.....“	10,661	80,690	18,265	134,527	15,115	156,330
Tongues and sounds.....“	436	1,108	678	3,353	773	6,756
Tullibee, fresh and frozen.....“	22,701	136,033	20,194	90,505	11,186	47,586
Whale meat, canned or preserved..“	—	—	—	—	3	17
Whitefish, fresh and frozen.....“	81,653	854,073	110,086	988,415	101,397	977,147
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen.....“	254,197	1,576,614	270,372	1,664,788	283,952	1,891,754
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....“	1,667	4,619	110	536	30	122
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen..“	5,252	27,271	5,597	26,958	5,433	29,863
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....“	6,037	30,432	1,412	7,869	3,604	19,415
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, <i>n.e.s.</i>“	208	3,180	94	837	200	2,440
Fishery Products—						
Fish meal.....cwt.	333,130	520,199	150,764	287,392	245,915	484,865
Fish offal or refuse.....“	15,735	26,420	8,500	15,870	14,899	26,184
Oils—						
Cod-liver oil.....gal.	84,263	45,159	49,950	21,813	19,446	11,183
Seal oil.....“	3,883	945	1,400	420	1,818	392
Whale oil.....“	—	—	498,852	100,106	653,937	148,116
Other fish oil.....“	1,540,534	191,673	181,158	34,393	1,069,015	176,220
Seal skins, undressed.....No.	12,550	15,864	10,458	16,706	8,694	10,272
Other products of the fisheries.....	—	69,960	—	93,820	—	150,068
Totals, Fish and Fishery Products...	—	18,752,107	—	20,233,610	—	22,497,118

The current trend of the fisheries, as shown by the statistics given in the series of tables above, is upward in every feature including yields, value, capital invested, employees engaged and trade. Preliminary statistics for 1935 show a moderate recession in the first ten months but on the whole the gains have been fairly well maintained.

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS.*

An article on the geology of Canada, referring to the chief mineral-bearing areas of the Dominion, will be found at pp. 18-28 of the present edition of the Year Book. This is followed by an account of the chief discoveries and investigations of mineral-bearing ores in 1934, at pp. 29-37; similar articles for earlier years were published in previous editions. These articles furnish references to more detailed sources of geological information in the publications of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and in the scientific journals.

The Mines and Minerals chapter of the Year Book is divided into six sections: (1) a sketch of the administration of mineral lands and mining laws, (2) a summary of general production, (3) the industrial statistics of the mineral industries, (4) production of metallic minerals, (5) production of non-metallic minerals, (6) production of clay products and structural materials.

Statistics of Mines and Minerals.—The compilation and publication of statistics concerning mines and minerals in the Dominion is carried out by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which works in close co-operation with the Mines Departments of the various Provincial Governments, collecting the data in collaboration with these Departments. Questionnaires sent to those engaged in mineral industries are designed to meet the requirements of both the Dominion and the provincial authorities, thus eliminating duplication of labour.

For more detailed information on the mineral production of Canada the reader is referred to the various reports issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The more important of these are: annual preliminary reports on the mineral production of Canada; a complete, detailed, annual report on the mineral industries; monthly bulletins on the production of the 16 leading minerals; and monthly, quarterly and annual reports on coal statistics. [See footnote* to this page.]

Section 1.—Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws.

The mineral lands of Canada, like other Crown lands, are administered by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Government administers the mineral lands of Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as those in all Indian Reserves, and in National Parks in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Since the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces in 1930, all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces have been administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Mining Laws and Regulations.†

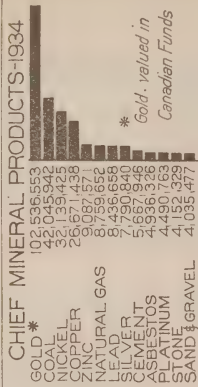
Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Department of the Interior, and lie within Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Titles issued for Dominion lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in the

* Revised by W. H. Losee, B.Sc., Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A complete list of the publications of this Branch appears in Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Production".

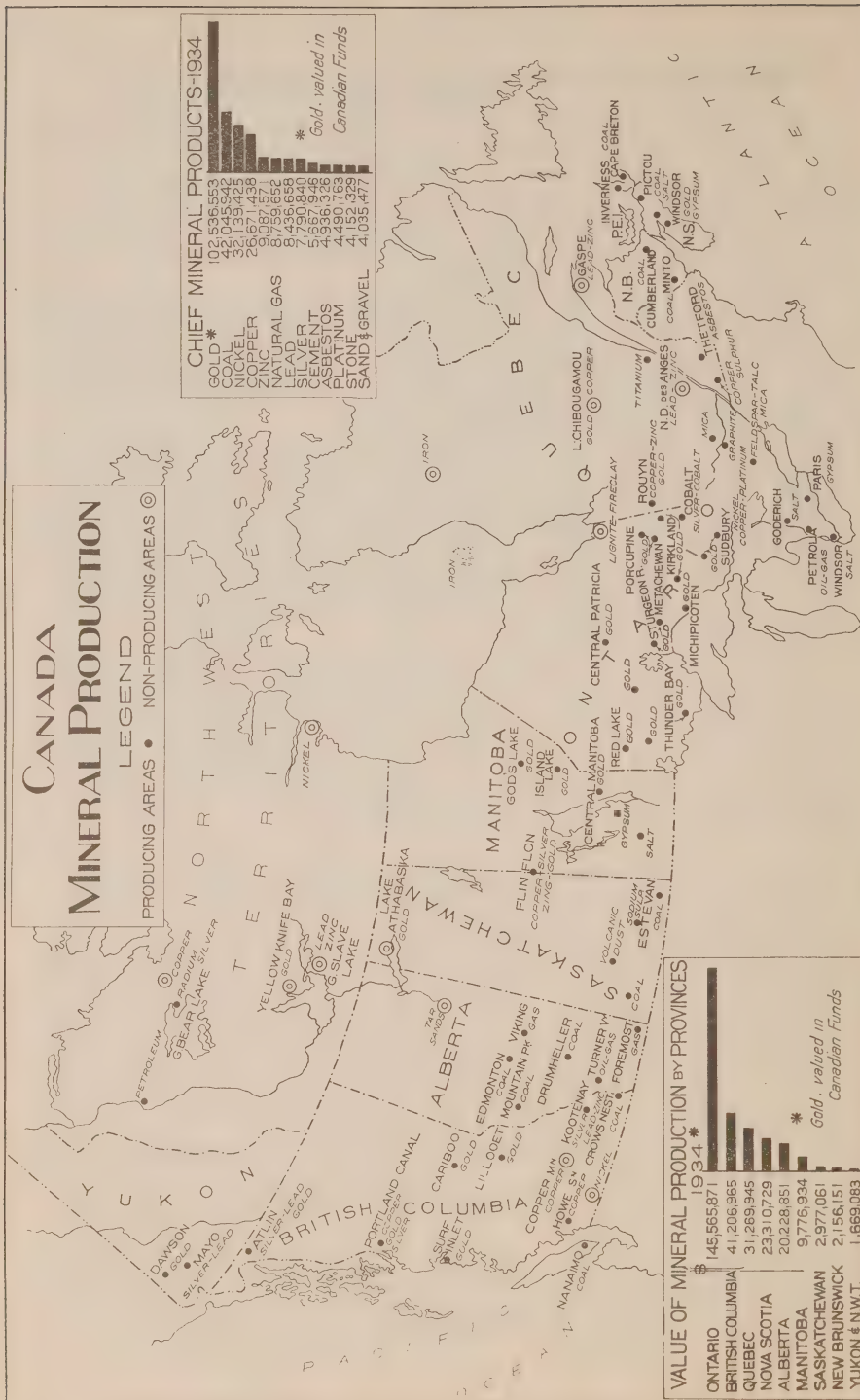
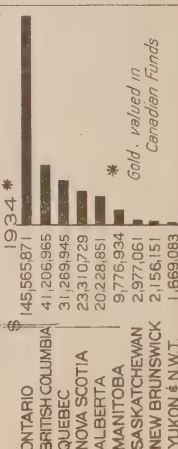
† For copies of any of the regulations referred to, application may be made to the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

CANADA MINERAL PRODUCTION

LEGEND
PRODUCING AREAS • NON-PRODUCING AREAS ○



VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES



territories of Canada, reserve to the Crown the mines and minerals which may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

Placer.—Claims 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, according to location, may be staked out and acquired by any person 18 years of age or over; claims to be marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the line joining them marked. Creek claims are staked along the base line of the creek, and extend 1,000 feet on each side. River claims are 500 feet on one side of the river and extend back 1,000 feet. Other claims are staked parallel to the creek or river on which they front, 500 feet long by 1,000 feet. Expenditure in development of each claim to be incurred and proved each year, \$200 in Yukon and \$100 elsewhere. Royalty $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under Yukon Placer Mining Act.

Quartz.—"Mineral" under this heading means all deposits of metals and other useful minerals other than placer deposits, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bitumen and oil shales.

Under the present regulations, effective April 2, 1932, applicable to the Northwest Territories, any prospector or locator of a mineral claim, whether an individual, mining partnership or a company, must hold a miner's licence, the fee being \$5 for an individual, from \$5 to \$20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts proportionate to their capitalization for mining companies. A licensee may stake out 6 claims on his own licence and 12 more for two other licensees, not exceeding 18 in all in any one licence year in any mining division. A mineral claim shall be rectangular and marked by a post at each corner—maximum area 51·65 acres, being 1,500 feet square. Entry is granted by a mining recorder, fee \$5 for a claim located by a licensee on his own licence and \$10 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year, subject to representation work to the value of \$100 being done on the location each year, and the renewal of the owner's miner's licence. A maximum of 36 claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work. When prescribed representation work to the value of \$500 has been done and confirmed, discovery of mineral in place shown to have been made, a survey made by a Dominion land surveyor at grantee's expense and certain other requirements met, a lease is issued for a term of 21 years, renewable, the rental for the full term of a claim not exceeding 51·65 acres being \$50. The cost of the survey, reckoned at \$100, may be counted as work done on the claim. When the profits of a mine exceed \$10,000 in any calendar year, there is a royalty of from 3 to 6 p.c. or higher, proportionate to profits. Miners' licences are not required in Yukon under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, but the general provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Quartz Mining Regulations above, except that the fee for a grant is \$10 and only 8 mineral claims can be grouped for operation.

In addition to these Quartz and Placer Mining Regulations, applicable to the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Quartz and Placer Mining Acts, the following regulations regarding minerals are in force: *Yukon*.—Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations. *Yukon and Northwest Territories*.—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations and Domestic Coal Permits. *Northwest Territories*.—Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.

In all the provinces the granting of land no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land, although some early grants in New Brunswick and Quebec did include certain mineral rights. Mining rights must be separately obtained by lease or grant from the provincial authority administering the mining laws and regulations. Mining activities may be classified as placer, general minerals (usually metallic ores), fuel (coal, petroleum, gas) and quarrying. Under these divisions of the mining industry provincial regulations may be summarized as follows:

Placer.—In those provinces in which placer deposits occur there are regulations defining the size of placer holdings, the terms under which they may be acquired and held, and the royalties to be paid.

General Minerals.—These are sometimes described as quartz, lode minerals, or minerals in place. The most elaborate regulations apply in this division. In all provinces a prospector's or miner's licence, to search for mineral deposits, valid for a year, must be obtained. A claim of promising-looking ground of a specified size may then be staked. This claim must be recorded within a time limit, with the payment of recording fees. Work to a specified value per annum must be performed upon the claim for a period up to five years when a grant or lease of the mining rights may be obtained subject to fees or annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines.

Fuels.—In those provinces in which coal occurs, the size of holdings is laid down and the conditions regarding work and rental under which they may be held. In some cases royalties are provided for. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, a boring permit on likely ground is usually first obtained. If oil or gas is discovered, the operator may obtain the lease or grant of a limited area subject to rental or fees. A royalty on production is sometimes payable.

Quarrying.—Regulations under this heading define the size of holding and the terms of lease or grant.

The more important features of the regulations dealing with these divisions of the mining industry are outlined for each of the provinces below.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Minister of Public Works and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S. 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22) and 1933 (c. 12).

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence at nominal fee. Lease of mining rights—40 years for gold and silver; 20 years, three times renewable, for other minerals; both subject to annual rental and performance of work.

Coal.—Royalty—12½ cents per long ton, with exemption of coal used in mining operations and for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine.

Quarrying.—Rights to limestone, gypsum and building materials are acquired with ordinary land title.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927). In most grants of Crown land since about 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Prior to that time, most of the land grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead and coal.

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence costs \$10 for a year. *Claims.*—A prospector may stake 10 claims of 40 acres each which must be registered within 30

days and 25 days' work done on each claim within the year. Mining rights are granted by mining licence, renewable annually upon payment of \$10 per claim.

Fuel.—Royalties are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on the value at the well's mouth for petroleum and natural gas.

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines, Quebec. Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. A mining inspector is appointed in each mining division for the administration of the mining laws and regulations. *Legislation.*—Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments. In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands granted subsequently to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands granted previously to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

General Minerals.—Miner's certificate good for calendar year; fee \$10. *Claims.*—five claims of 40 acres each; must be recorded and 25 days' work per claim done within 12 months; a mining licence renewable annually is granted upon payment of \$10 recording fee per claim and 50 cents per acre. Mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for \$5 per acre for superior minerals and \$3 per acre for inferior minerals. Operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated from 4 p.c. up.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 45, R.S.O. 1927); applies to all Crown lands except Indian lands. Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests, where mining lands are leased. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the recorder, or on appeal, by the judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

General Minerals.—Annual miner's licence—fee \$5 for an individual; \$100 on each million dollars capital for companies; holder permitted to stake three claims in any and every mining division for himself and six additional for other licence holders, but not more than three for any individual licensee. *Claims*—in unsurveyed territory 20 chains square (40 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically; in surveyed territory an eighth, a quarter or a half lot, *i.e.*, up to 50 acres. *Taxation*—5 cents per acre per annum on patented and leased mining lands with an area of 10 acres or over in unorganized territory; on net profits, with \$10,000 exempt, 3 p.c. up to \$1,000,000, 5 p.c. from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and 6 p.c. on the excess above \$5,000,000.

Fuels.—Petroleum, natural gas, coal and salt on the James Bay slope may be searched for under authority of a boring permit. A total of 1,920 acres may be taken up by an individual in blocks of 640 acres. Certain areas have been withdrawn from staking.

Manitoba.—*Administration.*—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg; mining recorders' offices at Winnipeg and The Pas. *Legislation.*—The Mines Act (c. 27, 1930) and regulations thereunder.

General Minerals.—The regulations follow closely those summarized for Dominion lands in Subsection 1, except that: not more than three claims, may be staked for any one licensee, and not more than nine altogether by one person in any year in any mining division; and representation work required is 25 days' work per year for 5 years for which purpose nine claims may be grouped.

Fuels.—A boring permit good for one year, for 640 acres is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease, subject to annual rental and certain work, is granted.

Quarrying.—Lands up to 51.65 acres containing building stone, clay, gravel, gypsum or sand may be leased as a quarrying location at an annual rental, provided \$2.50 per acre per annum is expended in taking out material.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Department of Natural Resources, Regina. *Legislation.*—Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulations thereunder; Saskatchewan Mines Act providing for the competency of mine managers and pit bosses, for the reporting of accidents and the welfare and safety of those employed in the production of minerals; Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, providing for a Coal Administrator to administer all legislation pertaining to the coal industry.

General Minerals.—The regulations follow closely those outlined for Dominion lands in Subsection 1, except that the holder of a miner's licence may stake not more than three claims for himself and three for each of two other licensees, while not more than nine claims may be grouped for representation work.

Coal.—Three locations may be applied for by mail or in person; the size of a location may be from 20 acres to 640 acres, but the length must not exceed three times the breadth. All operators must be licensed by the Coal Administrator, the licence being contingent upon payment of fair wages, workmen's compensation assessments, rentals and royalties to the Crown and certain other conditions. Operators must mine annually 5 tons per acre, which is to be increased to 10 tons per acre for leases issued after Jan. 1, 1936.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Locations may be applied for by mail or in person. The area of a location may be from 40 acres to 1,920 acres, and one person may apply for three locations, but not over 1,920 acres in all. An operator must obtain a permit and furnish a substantial bond. All drillers must secure licences of competency. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee.

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. There is a staff of inspectors of mines. *Legislation.*—The Coal Mines Regulation Act and regulations thereunder make provision for the safe operation of mines of coal, ironstone, shale, clay and other minerals. Operating officials must hold certificates of competency. Monthly reports of operations must be returned to the Minister. The Coal Sales Act requires all coal mines to be registered by name and all coal produced to be sold under the registered name. The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act requires all coal operators to provide bond to insure the payment of wages, unless exemption is obtained through the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

The general laws and regulations pertaining to mining and minerals are similar to those in force under the Dominion Government before the Provincial Government took over the natural resources in 1930. They follow closely those summarized in Subsection 1 of this chapter.

British Columbia.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Victoria. The Department includes the Bureau of Mines and all Government offices in connection with the mining industry. *Legislation.*—The Department of Mines Act (c. 42, 1934) and other Acts respecting mining and minerals, notably: The Coal and Petroleum Act (c. 162, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Mineral Act (c. 167, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Placer-Mining Act (c. 169, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Coal-Mines Regulation Act (c. 171, R.S.B.C. 1924); and amendments to the above Acts.

Placer.—Claims are of three classes: (1) creek diggings—250 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, 500 feet on each side of the stream; (2) bar diggings—250 feet square on a bar covered at high water, or a strip 250 feet long at high water, extending between high-water mark and extreme low-water mark; (3) dry diggings over which water never extends—250 feet square. A placer claim must be worked by the owner, or someone on his behalf continuously during working hours. Discontinuance for 72 hours, except in closed season, lay-over, leave of absence, sickness or other reason satisfactory to the Gold Commissioner is deemed abandonment. To hold a placer claim more than one year, it must be again recorded before the expiration of the year.

Placer leases of unoccupied Crown lands, approximately 80 acres in extent, may be granted by the Gold Commissioner of the district, the annual rental for same being \$30 and the annual expenditure required in development work \$250. Dredging leases on rivers below low-water mark also are granted for 5 miles; the annual rental for same is \$25 per mile and the annual expenditure required in development is \$1,000 per mile, the value of any new plant or machinery employed to count as development. Leases of precious stone diggings, 10 acres in extent, may also be obtained.

General Minerals.—The terms of the mining laws are favourable to the prospector and operator, fees and rentals being small. Prospector's licence or "free miners' certificate"—applicant must be over the age of 18; fee for individual \$5 per annum; for a joint stock company \$50 or \$100 per annum depending on capitalization. Mineral claims must not exceed 1,500 feet square (51.65 acres); work, amounting to \$500 which may be spread over five years, required to obtain a Crown grant, while surface rights are obtainable at a figure in no case exceeding \$5 per acre.

Section 2.—Summary of General Production.

Since 1886, the first year that the Geological Survey issued complete returns of mineral production, Canada has shown a fairly steady growth in mineral output. In that year the per capita production was only \$2.23; in 1901, five years after the Yukon discoveries, production totalled \$12.16 per capita, but there was a falling-off from 1902 to 1904. Thereafter, owing to the discovery of silver in the Cobalt area, the development of the copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district, the opening up of the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario, the improvements in metallurgical practice which led to the recoveries of large quantities of lead and zinc from British Columbian ores, and the discoveries and developments in Quebec and Manitoba, the per capita production rose to \$31 in 1929, although owing to world-wide economic depression it dropped to \$18.20 in 1932, but has risen again to \$25.67 in 1934 and about \$28.33 in 1935, with the mineral industry leading in the general improvement in economic conditions.

In 1934, the latest year for which comprehensive world figures of the Imperial Institute are available, Canada stood first in the production of asbestos, nickel and the platinum metals, second in zinc and radium, third in copper, gold, silver and cobalt, fourth in lead, and tenth in coal. During that year, Canada produced approximately 81 p.c. of the world production of nickel, 69 p.c. of the asbestos, 13 p.c. of the copper, 12 p.c. of the lead, 11 p.c. of the gold, 10 p.c. of the zinc and 9 p.c. of the silver.

The Preliminary Report on the mineral production of Canada, based on a special survey of the industry by the Bureau and released on Mar. 10, 1936, shows a

total valuation of \$310,162,455 for the mineral output of the Dominion in 1935 compared with \$278,161,590 in 1934. This represents an increase of 11.5 p.c. and reflects the continuation of the improved conditions commencing in 1933.

Prospecting for gold ores and the exploration and development of known auriferous deposits were more extensively carried on throughout Canada during the recent period 1932-35 than ever before. These activities were common to both the older producing camps and new areas. The higher price for gold stimulated the study and examination of new deposits or ore zones heretofore considered of doubtful economic importance. In certain of the older camps properties closed prior to the revaluation of gold were reopened and placed in production or further explored as to their possibilities. In some of the producing mines the higher price for the metal permitted a very considerable extension or increase of pay ore with the resultant milling of rock of lower gold content and important increases in ore reserves. During 1934, notable gains in production, compared with 1933, were recorded in the base metal mining industry and these gains were extended during 1935. The more outstanding of these were in copper, lead, nickel and zinc and it is creditable to the organizations engaged in the production of these particular metals that they should be able to expand production at the prevailing low level of prices.

Production of various non-metallic minerals, especially asbestos and coal, have realized important gains since 1932. The gains in the structural materials industries were particularly encouraging during 1934 and 1935, as recessions had been severe during the period of business depression.

Subsection 1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total values of the minerals produced in Canada in each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1933 and 1934, with the percentage of increase or decrease in the latter year.

1.—Value¹ of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1935.

Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2.23	1903.....	61,740,513	10.90	1920.....	227,859,665	26.63
1887.....	10,321,331	2.23	1904.....	60,082,771	10.31	1921.....	171,923,342	19.56
1888.....	12,518,894	2.67	1905.....	69,078,999	11.51	1922.....	184,297,242	20.66
1889.....	14,013,113	2.96	1906.....	79,286,697	12.86	1923.....	214,079,331	23.76
1890.....	16,763,363	3.51	1907.....	86,865,202	13.55	1924.....	209,583,406	22.92
1891.....	18,976,616	3.93	1908.....	85,557,101	12.92	1925.....	226,583,333	24.38
1892.....	16,623,415	3.40	1909.....	91,831,441	13.50	1926.....	240,437,123	25.44
1893.....	20,035,082	4.06	1910.....	106,823,623	15.29	1927.....	247,356,695	25.67
1894.....	19,931,158	4.00	1911.....	103,220,994	14.32	1928.....	274,989,487	27.96
1895.....	20,505,917	4.08	1912.....	135,048,296	18.28	1929.....	310,850,246	31.00
1896.....	22,474,256	4.42	1913.....	145,634,812	19.08	1930.....	279,873,578	27.42
1897.....	28,485,023	5.56	1914.....	128,863,075	16.36	1931.....	230,434,726	22.21
1898.....	38,412,431	7.42	1915.....	137,109,171	17.18	1932.....	191,228,225	18.20
1899.....	49,234,005	9.41	1916.....	177,201,534	22.15	1933.....	221,495,253	20.74
1900.....	64,420,877	12.15	1917.....	189,646,821	23.53	1934.....	278,161,590	25.67
1901.....	65,797,911	12.25	1918.....	211,301,897	25.93	1935 ²	310,162,455	28.33
1902.....	63,231,836	11.51	1919.....	176,686,390	21.26			

¹ Beginning with 1931 exchange equalization on gold production is included in total value.
for 1935 are subject to revision.

² Figures

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Item.	1933.		1934.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLICS.		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃)..... lb.	1,468,022	50,534	1,647,513	56,412	+	12.2
Bismuth..... lb.	78,303	81,526	253,644	301,215	+	223.9
Cadmium..... lb.	—	78,733	—	95,665	—	—
Chromite..... tons	30	343	111	1,578	+	270.0
Cobalt..... lb.	466,702	597,752	594,671	592,497	+	27.4
Copper..... lb.	299,982,448	21,634,853	364,761,062	26,671,438	+	21.6
Gold..... fine oz.	2,949,309	60,967,626	2,972,074	61,438,220	+	0.8
Estimated exchange equalization paid for gold produced.....	—	23,382,611	—	41,098,333	—	—
Lead..... lb.	266,475,191	6,372,998	346,275,576	8,436,658	+	29.9
Nickel..... lb.	83,264,658	20,130,480	128,687,340	32,139,425	+	54.6
Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, etc..... fine oz.	31,009	645,043	83,932	1,699,282	+	170.7
Platinum..... fine oz.	24,786	857,590	116,230	4,490,763	+	368.9
Selenium..... lb.	48,221	70,345	104,924	171,311	+	117.6
Silver..... fine oz.	15,187,950	5,746,027	16,415,282	7,790,840	+	8.1
Tellurium..... lb.	—	—	5,130	25,599	—	—
Titanium ore..... tons	—	—	2,023	14,161	—	—
Zinc..... lb.	199,131,984	6,393,132	298,579,683	9,087,571	+	49.9
Totals, Metallic Minerals..	—	147,015,593	—	194,110,968	—	+
NON-METALLICS.						
Fuels.						
Coal..... tons	11,903,344	35,923,962	13,810,193	42,045,942	+	16.0
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	23,138,103	8,712,234	23,162,324	8,759,652	+	0.1
Peat..... tons	1,131	3,449	1,878	7,343	+	66.0
Petroleum, crude..... bbl.	1,145,333	3,138,791	1,410,895	3,449,162	+	23.2
Totals, Fuels.....	—	47,778,436	—	54,262,099	—	+
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Actinolite..... tons	—	—	30	365	—	—
Asbestos..... "	158,367	5,211,177	155,980	4,936,326	—	1.5
Barytes..... "	20	60	—	—	—	—
Bituminous sands..... "	466	1,662	862	3,449	+	85.0
Diatomite..... "	1,789	36,648	1,372	54,910	+	23.3
Feldspar..... "	10,658	105,117	18,302	147,281	+	71.7
Fluorspar..... "	73	1,064	150	2,100	+	105.5
Graphite..... "	405	18,367	1,518	71,424	+	274.8
Grindstones..... "	498	21,919	987	46,478	+	98.2
Gypsum..... "	382,736	675,822	461,237	863,776	+	20.5
Iron oxides (ochre)..... "	4,357	53,450	4,959	66,166	+	13.8
Magnesian dolomite..... "	—	360,128	—	382,927	—	—
Magnesium sulphate..... tons	120	3,360	42	1,100	—	65.3
Mica..... "	944	49,284	998	97,071	+	5.7
Mineral water..... Imp. gal.	38,818	5,441	97,440	17,738	+	151.0
Phosphate..... tons	2,214	5,475	81	683	—	96.3
Quartz..... "	185,783	297,820	272,563	482,265	+	46.7
Salt..... "	280,115	1,939,874	321,753	1,954,953	+	14.9
Silica brick..... M	636	23,185	2,528	85,945	+	297.5
Soapstone..... "	—	47,680	—	44,297	—	—
Sodium carbonate..... tons	559	5,773	244	1,920	—	56.4
Sodium sulphate..... "	50,080	485,416	66,821	587,986	+	33.4
Sulphur ¹ "	57,373	510,299	51,537	515,502	—	10.2
Talc..... "	15,181	143,156	13,959	136,480	—	8.0
Volcanic dust..... "	118	2,360	31	620	—	73.7
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals.....	—	10,004,537	—	10,501,762	—	+
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals.....	—	57,782,973	—	64,763,861	—	+

¹ Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Item.	1933.		1934.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
<i>Clay Products.</i>						
Brick—						
Soft Mud Process—						
Face..... M	2,482	41,737	4,904	76,247	+	97.6
Common..... M	12,389	156,769	14,256	183,585	+	15.1
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M	19,602	412,367	23,800	494,341	+	21.4
Common..... M	23,894	356,498	30,317	424,131	+	26.9
Dry Press—						
Face..... M	4,544	101,252	6,005	130,392	+	32.2
Common..... M	3,916	44,377	6,440	66,616	+	64.5
Fancy or ornamental brick..... M	630	7,824	43	2,625	—	93.2
Paving brick..... M	243	3,693	307	5,992	+	26.3
Paving brick..... M	1	42	10	382	—	—
Firebrick..... M	1,547	73,226	2,109	101,219	+	36.3
Fireclay and other clay tons	1,421	11,273	1,043	12,598	—	20.6
Kaolin.....	—	—	48	504	—	—
Fireclay blocks and shapes..	—	80,625	—	62,388	—	—
Hollow blocks.....	26,747	160,059	31,136	244,122	+	16.4
Roofing tile..... No.	20,469	1,136	44,115	1,852	+	115.5
Floor tile (quarries)...sq. ft.	91,495	14,297	80,356	17,491	—	12.2
Drain tile..... M	10,057	222,829	7,325	180,553	—	27.2
Sewer pipe, copings, flue lin- ings, etc.....	—	354,458	—	436,433	—	—
Pottery, glazed or unglazed	—	202,500	—	223,733	—	—
Bentonite..... tons	55	1,363	63	1,578	+	14.5
Other clay products.....	—	16,510	—	13,628	—	—
Totals, Clay Products..	—	2,262,835	—	2,680,410	—	+
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement..... brl.	3,007,432	4,536,935	3,783,226	5,667,946	+	25.8
Lime..... tons	323,546	2,432,300	368,113	2,745,797	+	13.8
Sand and gravel..... "	11,738,823	4,464,285	14,854,159	4,035,477	+	26.5
Slate..... "	250	3,756	738	4,802	+	195.2
Stone—						
Granite..... "	256,723	679,585	290,285	781,739	—	22.0
Limestone..... "	2,572,911	2,142,516	3,747,779	3,157,832	+	45.7
Marble..... "	10,897	65,913	13,783	69,475	+	26.5
Sandstone..... "	99,043	108,562	115,169	143,283	+	16.3
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....	—	14,433,852	—	16,606,351	—	+
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....	—	16,696,687	—	19,286,761	—	+
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....	—	221,495,253	—	278,161,590	—	+

Volume of Mineral Production in Recent Years.—An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years 1933 and 1934, as to quantities and values, is furnished in Table 3.

The percentage increase or decrease in quantity production of the individual minerals is shown in Table 2, above, but, owing to the many different units in which the quantities of different minerals are expressed, the total volume of production from year to year is difficult to compare, while the wide variations in prices make comparisons of total values misleading. Table 3 constitutes an attempt to overcome these difficulties by working out what the values would have been in the later year if prices had remained the same as in the earlier, thus obtaining the increases or decreases due to changes in quantity alone; these are shown in the last column.

Mineral production in 1934 recovered materially when compared with 1933. Table 3 shows that there was an increase of 17.1 p.c. in physical volume. The increase in the quantity production of metallic minerals was 18.1 p.c., while, as an indication of a desirable recovery in the construction industries, the quantity of clay products produced increased by 16.1 p.c. and of other structural materials by 24.7 p.c.

It is interesting to note the uneven influence of the economic disturbances of recent years upon different divisions of the mineral industry. Production in Canada reached its highest recorded value of \$310,850,000 in 1929. The production of metallic minerals actually expanded further in volume in 1930, but the rapid decline in prices characteristic of the period checked this growth so that in 1932 the production of metallic minerals was only 3.7 p.c. greater in volume than in 1929, while drastic declines had occurred in the volume of production in other divisions, fuels being reduced 28.9 p.c., other non-metallics 47.8 p.c., clay products 72.1 p.c. and other structural materials 57.6 p.c. The rapid decline in prices was arrested by 1933 and in that year there was increased volume of production in both metallic and non-metallic minerals, although there were further declines in structural materials. In 1934 the improvement made itself felt in all divisions of the industry, although production was still on a much smaller scale than in 1929 in all divisions except metals, the curtailment which had taken place in structural materials being very marked. Compared with 1929, the volume of production in 1934 was 29.6 p.c. greater for metallic minerals, 19.6 p.c. smaller for fuels, 36.9 p.c. smaller for other non-metallics, 77.5 p.c. smaller for clay products, 60.7 p.c. smaller for other structural materials and 4.8 p.c. smaller for the whole mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate a further considerable growth in the production of metals and of non-metallic minerals other than fuels, while fuels and structural materials maintained the gains of the preceding year.

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1933 and 1934. ("000" omitted.)

Item.	Actual Value 1934.	Value at Prices of 1933.	Actual Value 1933.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
METALLICS.						
Arsenic.....	56	63	57	- 1	- 7	+ 6
Bismuth.....	301	264	81	+ 220	+ 37	+ 183
Cadmium.....	96	116	79	+ 17	+ 20	+ 37
Cobalt.....	593	752	598	- 5	- 159	+ 154
Copper.....	26,671	26,315	21,635	+ 5,036	+ 356	+ 4,680
Gold.....	61,438	61,438	60,968	+ 470	nil	+ 470
Gold exchange equalization.	41,098	23,565	23,383	+ 17,715	+ 17,533	+ 182
Lead.....	8,437	8,278	6,373	+ 2,064	+ 159	+ 1,905
Nickel.....	32,139	31,100	20,130	+ 12,009	+ 1,039	+ 10,970
Palladium, rhodium, etc....	1,699	1,748	645	+ 1,054	+ 49	+ 1,103
Platinum.....	4,491	4,023	858	+ 3,633	+ 468	+ 3,165
Selenium.....	171	153	70	+ 101	+ 18	+ 83
Silver.....	7,791	6,208	5,746	+ 2,045	+ 1,583	+ 462
Tellurium.....	26	26	-	+ 26	nil	+ 26
Titanium ore.....	14	14	-	+ 14	nil	+ 14
Zinc.....	9,088	9,582	6,393	+ 2,695	+ 494	+ 3,189
Other metallics.....	2	1	-	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Totals, Metallic Minerals.....	194,111	173,646	147,016	+ 47,095	+ 20,465	+ 26,630
Increases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 32.0	+ 13.9	+ 18.1

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1933 and 1934 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Item.	Actual Value 1934.	Value at Prices of 1933.	Actual Value 1933.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NON-METALLICS.						
<i>Fuels.</i>						
Coal.....	42,046	41,650	35,924	+ 6,122	+ 396	+ 5,726
Natural gas.....	8,760	8,720	8,712	+ 48	+ 40	+ 8
Petroleum, crude.....	3,449	3,865	3,139	+ 310	- 416	+ 726
Peat.....	7	6	3	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3
Totals, Fuels.....	54,262	54,241	47,778	+ 6,484	+ 21	+ 6,463
Increases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 13.6	+ 0.1	+ 13.5
<i>Other Non-Metallic Minerals.</i>						
Asbestos.....	4,936	5,134	5,211	- 275	- 198	- 77
Diatomite.....	55	28	37	+ 18	+ 27	+ 9
Feldspar.....	147	181	105	+ 42	- 34	+ 76
Graphite.....	71	69	18	+ 53	+ 2	+ 51
Grindstones.....	47	43	22	+ 25	+ 4	+ 21
Gypsum.....	864	814	676	+ 188	+ 50	+ 138
Iron oxides.....	66	61	54	+ 12	+ 5	+ 7
Magnesite.....	383	460	360	+ 23	+ 77	+ 100
Mica.....	97	52	49	+ 48	+ 45	+ 3
Mineral water.....	18	14	5	+ 13	+ 4	+ 9
Quartz.....	482	437	298	+ 184	+ 45	+ 139
Salt.....	1,955	2,229	1,940	+ 15	+ 274	+ 289
Silica brick.....	86	92	23	+ 63	+ 6	+ 69
Soapstone.....	44	46	48	- 4	- 2	- 2
Sodium sulphate.....	588	648	485	+ 103	+ 60	+ 163
Sulphur.....	516	459	510	+ 6	+ 57	+ 51
Talc.....	137	132	143	- 6	+ 5	+ 11
Other non-metallics.....	10	10	20	- 10	nil	- 10
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals....	10,502	10,909	10,004	+ 498	- 407	+ 905
Increases or decreases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 5.0	- 4.1	+ 9.1
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
<i>Clay Products.</i>						
Brick—Soft mud/face.....	76	82	42	+ 34	- 6	+ 40
process} common..	184	180	157	+ 27	+ 4	+ 23
Stiff mud/face.....	494	501	412	+ 82	+ 7	+ 89
process} common..	424	452	357	+ 67	- 28	+ 95
(wire cut)						
Dry press/face.....	130	134	101	+ 29	+ 4	+ 33
common..	67	73	44	+ 23	+ 6	+ 29
Fancy or ornamental	3	5	8	- 5	- 2	- 3
Sewer brick.....	6	5	4	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Fire brick.....	101	100	73	+ 28	+ 1	+ 27
Fireclay and other clay....	13	9	11	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2
Fireclay blocks, etc.....	62	61	81	- 19	- 1	- 20
Hollow blocks.....	244	186	160	+ 84	+ 58	+ 26
Floor tile.....	18	13	14	+ 4	+ 5	+ 1
Drain tile.....	181	162	223	- 42	+ 19	+ 61
Sewer pipe, copings, etc....	436	427	354	+ 82	+ 9	+ 73
Pottery, glazed or not.....	224	220	203	+ 21	+ 4	+ 17
Other clay products.....	18	18	19	- 1	nil	- 1
Totals, Clay Products.	2,681	2,628	2,263	+ 418	+ 53	+ 365
Increases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 18.5	+ 2.4	+ 16.1
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement.....	5,668	5,710	4,537	+ 1,131	- 42	+ 1,173
Lime.....	2,746	2,768	2,432	+ 314	- 22	+ 336
Sand and gravel.....	4,035	5,650	4,464	- 429	- 1,615	+ 1,186
Stone.....	4,157	3,871	3,001	+ 1,156	+ 286	+ 870
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....	16,606	17,999	14,434	+ 2,172	- 1,393	+ 3,565
Increases or decreases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 15.1	- 9.6	+ 24.7
Grand Totals.....	278,162	259,423	221,495	+ 56,667	+ 18,739	+ 37,928
Increases, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 25.6	+ 8.5	+ 17.1

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in recent years has been Ontario, which accounted for 52·3 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1934. The rise in the price of gold has been especially favourable to Ontario's mineral production, while the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits are another outstanding feature in the mineral resources of the province. British Columbia holds second place in the value of minerals produced with 14·8 p.c. of the Dominion totals in 1934. The mineral resources of British Columbia are probably more varied than those of any other province, since its production includes most of the important metals as well as substantial quantities of coal. Mineral production in Quebec has increased greatly in the post-war period, accounting for 11·2 p.c. of the total for Canada in 1934. Whereas formerly non-metallics (especially asbestos) and structural materials made up nearly all of its mineral production, more than half the value is now made up of metals, particularly gold and copper. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the most important coal-producing provinces. Manitoba in recent years has been making a growing contribution to the production of gold, copper and zinc in the Dominion. The total value of mineral production in each of the provinces for each year since 1910 is given in Table 4.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911...	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	21,299,305	4,707,432
1912...	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	30,076,635	5,933,242
1913...	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	28,086,312	6,276,737
1914...	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	24,164,039	5,418,185
1915...	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	28,689,425	5,057,708
1916...	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	39,969,962	5,491,610
1917...	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,251	16,527,535	36,141,926	4,482,202
1918...	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	42,935,333	2,355,631
1919...	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	34,865,427	1,940,934
1920...	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	39,411,728	1,576,726
1921...	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	33,230,460	1,754,955
1922...	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	39,423,962	1,785,573
1923...	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	43,757,388	2,972,823
1924...	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	52,298,535	952,812
1925...	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	64,485,242	1,791,641
1926...	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	65,622,976	2,226,813
1927...	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,982,962	2,888,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	60,801,170	1,789,044
1928...	30,524,392	2,198,919	37,037,420	99,584,718	4,186,853	1,719,461	32,531,416	64,496,351	2,709,957
1929...	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	68,162,878	2,905,736
1930...	27,019,367	2,383,571	41,215,220	113,530,976	5,453,182	2,368,612	30,427,742	54,953,320	2,521,588
1931...	21,081,157	2,176,910	35,964,537	97,975,915	10,057,808	1,931,880	23,580,901	35,480,701	2,184,917
1932 ³ ...	16,201,279	2,223,505	25,638,466	85,910,030	9,058,365	1,681,728	21,174,061	27,326,173	2,014,618
1933...	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504	2,073,052
1934...	23,310,729	2,156,151	31,269,945	145,565,871	9,776,934	2,977,061	20,226,951	41,206,965	1,693,983
1935 ⁴ ...	22,851,512	2,271,002	38,897,127	158,136,520	12,091,926	3,679,967	22,292,038	48,512,059	1,430,304

¹ Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.
² Includes a production from the Northwest Territories in 1932-35.
³ The figures for 1932 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁴ Figures for 1935 are subject to revision.

The quantities and values of the minerals produced in each province during 1934 are shown in Table 5. This table shows the different minerals which make up the mineral production of each province and also the particular province or provinces which contribute to the production of each mineral in Canada.

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

NOTE.—The mineral production of Yukon and Northwest Territories during the calendar year 1934 was as follows, in quantities and values: gold 38,798 fine oz., \$1,338,531 (including premium); lead 1,786,880 lbs., \$43,536; silver 553,320 fine oz., \$262,611; coal 638 tons, \$2,217; petroleum 4,438 brl., \$22,188; total, \$1,669,083. Radium and uranium salts were produced in Canada in 1934 from ores mined in the N.W.T., but statistics pertaining to those minerals are not available for publication. For Dominion totals by individual minerals see Table 2.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
METALLICS.								
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃) lb.	—	—	—	1,647,513	—	—	—	—
Bismuth..... lb.	—	—	—	56,412	—	—	—	—
Cadmium..... lb.	—	—	—	7,552	—	—	—	246,092
Chromite..... tons	—	—	—	3,444	—	—	—	297,771
Cobalt..... lb.	—	—	71	40	—	—	—	95,665
Copper..... lb.	—	—	1,098	480	—	—	—	—
Gold..... fine oz.	3,525	—	73,968,545	205,059,539	30,867,141	6,618,913	—	48,246,924
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced.. \$	72,868	—	5,487,948	14,822,704	2,290,126	491,077	—	3,579,583
Lead..... lb.	—	—	390,097	2,105,339	132,321	5,405	393	296,196
Nickel..... lb.	—	—	8,064,020	43,521,218	2,735,318	111,731	8,124	6,122,915
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc..... fine oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platinum... fine oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radium and uranium products..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selenium..... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	321	—	48,764	51,574	4,127	459	—	—
Tellurium..... lb.	152	—	73,146	91,286	6,190	689	—	—
Titanium ore.. tons	—	—	470,254	5,321,160	1,252,920	87,551	35	8,729,721
Zinc..... lb.	—	—	223,187	2,525,470	594,647	41,552	17	4,143,204
Totals, Metals..... \$	121,765	—	19,257,887	129,080,031	8,894,576	785,621	13,575	34,312,835
NON-METALLICS.								
<i>Fuels.</i>								
Coal..... tons	6,341,625	314,750	—	—	4,113	909,288	4,753,810	1,485,969
Natural gas Mcu.ft.	21,860,093	1,026,343	—	—	8,952	1,241,130	12,556,099	5,351,108
Peat..... tons	—	306,005	—	7,682,851	600	13,781	14,841,491	—
Petroleum, crude..... brl.	—	—	—	4,741,368	180	4,823	3,707,276	—
Totals, Fuels. \$	21,869,093	1,354,625	—	5,048,585	9,132	1,245,953	19,368,198	5,351,108
<i>Other Non-Metallics.</i>								
Actinolite..... tons	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Asbestos..... tons	—	—	—	365	—	—	—	—
Totals, Other Non-Metallics..... \$	—	—	155,980	—	—	—	—	—
			4,936,326	—	—	—	—	—

(Data not available for publication.)

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1934—con.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
NON-METALLICS— con.								
Other Non-Metallics—con.								
Bituminous, sands.....tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	862	-
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,449	-
Diatomite.....tons	1,320	-	-	46	-	-	-	6
\$	52,800	-	-	1,920	-	-	-	190
Feldspar.....tons	-	-	9,207	7,302	1,793	-	-	-
\$	-	-	78,853	61,665	6,763	-	-	-
Fluorspar.....tons	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	-
Graphite.....tons	-	-	129	1,389	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	6,426	64,998	-	-	-	-
Grindstones (in- cludes pulp-tons stones, etc.). \$	50 1,762	535 27,091	-	-	-	-	-	402 17,625
Gypsum.....tons	378,287	30,398	-	33,234	9,657	-	-	9,661
\$	488,044	104,709	-	141,389	81,553	-	-	48,081
Iron oxides (ochre).....tons	-	-	4,798	-	-	-	-	161
\$	-	-	64,566	-	-	-	-	1,600
Magnesitic dolomite.... \$	-	-	382,927	-	-	-	-	-
Magnesium sulphate.....tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Mica.....lb.	-	-	643,967	1,236,302	-	-	-	115,000
\$	-	-	85,967	9,059	-	-	-	2,045
Mineral waters. Imp. gal.	-	-	75,665	21,775	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	16,116	1,622	-	-	-	-
Phosphate.....tons	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	683	-	-	-	-	-
Quartz.....tons	7,292	-	57,208	89,838	931	92,447	-	24,847
\$	12,107	-	229,817	134,572	3,031	88,748	-	13,990
Salt.....tons	42,886	-	-	276,751	1,664	452	-	-
\$	191,917	-	-	1,734,196	20,137	8,703	-	-
Silica brick... M	2,159	-	-	369	-	-	-	-
\$	71,215	-	-	14,730	-	-	-	-
Soapstone..... \$	-	-	44,297	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium carbonate.....tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920
Sodium sulphate.....tons	-	-	-	-	-	66,821	-	-
\$	-	-	-	-	-	587,986	-	-
Sulphur ¹tons	-	-	4,908	14,598	-	-	-	32,031
\$	-	-	50,398	145,980	-	-	-	319,124
Talc.....tons	-	-	-	13,934	-	-	-	25
\$	-	-	-	135,978	-	-	-	502
Volcanic dust.tons	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30
\$	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	600
Totals, Other Non-Metallics \$	817,845	131,800	5,896,376	2,448,574	111,484	685,457	3,449	406,777
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS. Clay Products.								
Brick—								
Soft Mud Pro- cess—								
Face..... M	40	-	1,000	3,514	350	-	-	-
\$	600	-	7,000	64,642	4,005	-	-	-
Common... M	500	1,500	1,580	7,193	1,634	20	763	1,066
\$	5,000	19,399	13,349	96,776	25,334	325	9,178	14,224

¹ Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid made from waste smelter gases.

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1934—conc.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
<i>Clay Products.—concluded.</i>								
Brick—concluded.								
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—								
Face..... M	545	267	7,637	15,060	160	12	87	32
\$	11,863	6,846	157,078	311,490	4,224	382	1,601	857
Common.. M	2,695	141	18,404	6,876	—	173	829	1,199
\$	32,924	2,239	267,622	97,323	—	1,936	6,189	15,898
Dry Press—								
Face..... M	—	—	610	4,836	—	47	374	138
\$	—	—	15,951	103,718	—	1,290	3,857	5,576
Common.. M	—	—	—	2,046	—	13	3,828	553
\$	—	—	—	33,177	—	243	26,937	6,259
Fancy or ornamental brick..... M	—	—	—	14	—	—	29	—
\$	—	—	—	835	—	—	1,790	—
Sewer brick. M	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	—
\$	—	—	—	5,992	—	—	—	—
Paving brick M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Firebrick... M	—	—	—	—	—	558	13	1,538
\$	—	—	—	—	—	28,537	882	71,800
Fireclay..... tons	24	15	—	—	—	441	50	513
\$	230	601	—	—	—	3,322	708	7,737
Kaolin..... tons	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
\$	—	—	504	—	—	—	—	—
Fireclay blocks and shapes.. \$	367	—	—	—	—	52,276	—	9,745
Structural Tile—Hollow blocks..... tons	1,068	151	13,668	13,576	158	4	1,436	1,075
\$	10,955	1,276	107,675	102,243	1,941	45	10,438	9,549
Roofing tile. No.	—	—	—	44,115	—	—	—	—
\$	—	—	—	1,852	—	—	—	—
Floor tile (quarries) sq.ft.	—	—	—	77,604	—	—	2,752	—
\$	—	—	—	16,886	—	—	605	—
Drain tile..... M	96	3	540	6,017	41	—	48	580
\$	3,179	142	14,191	137,699	2,412	—	2,144	20,786
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... \$	91,724	—	48,952	226,005	—	—	47,763	21,989
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.. \$	—	29,394	—	52,578	—	—	134,585	7,176
Bentonite..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,578
Other clay products.... \$	316	—	—	9,790	—	2,641	—	881
Totals, Clay Products... \$	157,158	59,897	632,322	1,261,006	37,916	90,997	246,677	194,437
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>								
Cement..... brl.	—	—	1,613,641	1,702,128	181,166	—	163,946	122,345
\$	—	—	2,294,847	2,403,590	411,247	—	326,253	232,009
Lime..... tons	8,920	15,752	108,690	191,041	16,568	—	7,455	19,687
\$	67,954	126,409	631,984	1,536,289	163,608	—	65,697	153,856
Sand and gravel..... tons	256,572	568,064	3,672,582	7,880,959	334,026	533,575	650,232	958,149
\$	114,597	322,238	980,454	1,821,689	95,426	169,033	196,898	335,142
Slate..... tons	—	—	306	120	—	—	—	312
\$	—	—	458	600	—	—	—	3,744
Stone..... tons	123,068	37,918	1,199,152	2,460,300	43,127	—	2,737	210,714
\$	171,317	161,182	1,575,617	1,965,507	53,545	—	8,104	217,057
Totals, Other Structural Materials... \$	353,868	699,829	5,483,360	7,727,675	723,826	169,033	596,952	941,808
Grand Totals (in Canadian Funds)..... \$	23,310,729	2,156,151	31,269,945	145,565,871	9,776,934	2,977,061	20,228,851	41,206,965

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals— Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in Principal Industries.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and, since 1921, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prior to that year the annual statistics of mines were confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity production of each of the minerals and their value at average market prices for the year. The scope of the statistics now includes a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid, and net value of sales, while this year there is added a special survey of expenditures for equipment, supplies, freight and insurance by the mining industry during 1934. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The values produced by the metallic industries given in Tables 6 and 7 are those reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments by mine operators and the additional value obtained when the smelting of these ores is completed in Canada. The totals indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this chapter, where, in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver, the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets. Furthermore, the production figures of Table 2 include all quantities shipped from the mines, while metals absorbed in new metallurgical operations or remaining in stock at smelters and refineries are not included in the industrial figures of Tables 6 and 7. On the other hand, some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works. The net value of the products of these plants includes, therefore, the net value of the metals recovered from these imported ores and to this extent the net sales shown in Tables 6 and 7 include products not of Canadian origin. Furthermore, up to and including 1930 the total value of Canadian mineral production as shown in Table 1 was computed with gold valued at the standard price of \$20·671834 per fine oz., and thereafter at the same price plus the estimated amount of exchange equalization paid the producer, whereas the totals given in Tables 6 and 7 include the actual receipts for gold produced as reported by the producers. For these reasons the industrial statistics are somewhat at variance with the figures representing the computed value of metallic mineral production.

The total net value of products of the fuel industries in Table 7 is less than the total production of fuels in Table 2, because the net value of products of the industries is confined to that for which the operators receive some economic return, while the production of the fuel commodities includes all of those commodities produced, whether the producer actually receives payment in any form for them or not. Thus in coal mining, the industrial values in Table 7 include only coal sold, supplied to employees for domestic consumption, or used in making coke and briquettes, whereas the figures of coal production as shown in Table 2 include, in addition to the above, coal consumed for power and other purposes in the coal-mining operations and also the difference between coal put on the bank and lifted from the bank. Petroleum

producers have a larger monetary return than the actual value of the petroleum produced because many oil wells also produce large quantities of natural gas. On the other hand, the natural gas industry receives a smaller return than the total value of all natural gas produced because some of the gas is produced by the petroleum industry, because of leakage or other loss in piping gas to the consumers, and because a small amount of natural gas is produced by private individuals or groups from their own wells for their own consumption, without any industrial organization intervening between producer and consumer.

For other non-metallic minerals (if the small production of peat normally included with fuels is deducted) and clay products and structural materials, returns to the producing industries are the same in each case as the total value of the mineral commodities produced.

Subsection 1.—Principal Factors in the Mineral Industries.

Capital.—In connection with the item of capital, operators are requested to report *only the capital actually invested in the enterprises*, including (1) present value of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It should be specially noted that no estimate of ore reserves is included in the capital. Indeed, capital expenditures in mining ventures are frequently very difficult to designate. For instance, purely exploratory workings might properly be charged to current expenses, but if these exploratory workings open up new ore resources and become the channel by which such ore is utilized, such workings become part of the productive plant and as such their cost is an item of capital. On the other hand, after an ore body is exhausted much of the mining plant has practically no resale value and for this reason many companies drastically write off the capital value of their plant during profitable years of operation. In these circumstances, the actual amount of capital employed in mining enterprises is uncertain and the figures of capital should be used with such reservations in mind.

Employees.—Tables 6 and 7 which follow give the numbers of persons directly employed in the operating mineral industries. These figures, however, do not include those engaged in prospecting and exploration for individuals or small syndicates from whom no returns can be obtained, amounting probably in the aggregate to a considerable number. Neither do the figures include consulting geologists and mining engineers nor contract diamond drillers and their respective organizations.

Commodities and Services Purchased.—In addition to the expenditures for remuneration of those directly employed in the mineral industries, statistics are collected annually of expenditures for fuel and electricity, but the figures given in Tables 6 and 7 are exclusive of the fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes, such as reduction furnaces, electrolytic cells, etc. The mining industry expends annually large additional sums for the purchase of equipment, machinery, explosives and a great variety of other supplies, and for freight and insurance. In an attempt to obtain an estimate of these expenditures, firms engaged in the industry were circularized regarding such expenditures in 1934. Returns received covered fairly completely the operating firms in the metal-mining and fuel industries, but in the other groups of mineral industries, where there are many small operators of gravel pits, small quarries, etc., the returns were much less complete. Furthermore, no attempt was made to reach prospectors and small development parties

whose expenditures in the aggregate, with so much exploratory activity as exists at present, would amount to a large sum. The figures resulting from this survey* must, therefore, be regarded as suggestive rather than by any means comprehensive. The principal items of these expenditures may be summarized as follows:—

PURCHASES BY THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRIES, BY COMMODITY ITEMS, 1934.

Belting and rubber goods (belting of all kinds, rubber boots, hose, valves, etc.).	\$ 690,884
Cars, locomotives and mechanical parts.....	942,325
Track materials (rails, fittings, switches, etc.).....	605,717
Explosives (powder, fuse, detonators).....	5,310,932
Mining machinery and parts (rock drills, hoists, pumps, etc.).....	3,084,362
Mill machinery, equipment and parts (crushing, grinding, screening, separating, etc.).....	4,083,185
Smelter machinery, equipment and parts.....	731,282
Miscellaneous machinery, tools, and parts (machine, blacksmith and carpenter shop, etc.).....	2,068,640
Electrical equipment, supplies, etc.....	2,342,920
Lumber, timber, etc.....	4,153,615
Building materials, other.....	1,437,743
Chemicals, flotation reagents, etc.....	2,300,504
Refractories and smelter fluxes.....	2,376,865
Pipe, fittings, plumbing supplies, well casings, etc.....	1,965,987
Iron and steel, castings, bars, plates, bolts, wire, etc.....	3,955,782
Copper, brass, non-ferrous metal goods.....	481,133
Motor cars, trucks and accessories.....	407,090
Fuel, fuel oils, lubricants.....	9,322,350
Electric power.....	9,139,510
Freight and express.....	12,048,905
Insurance (fire, workmen's compensation, etc.).....	3,544,869
TOTAL (including other items not specified).....	<u>\$ 76,082,765</u>

The distribution of these expenditures by provinces was: Nova Scotia \$5,488,030; New Brunswick \$239,997; Quebec \$9,713,823; Ontario \$35,072,148; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined \$4,842,640; Alberta \$3,195,534; and British Columbia \$17,530,593.

A summary of expenditures by leading industries follows:—

PURCHASES OF THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRIES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1934.

	Amount.	Percentage.
Gold mining.....	\$ 23,993,873	31.5
Copper-gold-silver mining and smelting.....	9,777,335	12.8
Nickel-copper mining and smelting.....	16,170,299	21.3
Silver-lead-zinc mining and smelting.....	10,424,827	13.7
Totals, Metal Mining and Smelting.....	<u>\$ 60,979,181</u>	<u>80.1</u>
Coal mining.....	\$ 8,560,411	11.3
Totals, Coal Mining, Oil and Gas.....	<u>\$ 9,626,960</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals.....	<u>\$ 2,907,597</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Totals, Clay Products and Structural Materials.....	<u>\$ 2,569,027</u>	<u>3.4</u>
GRAND TOTALS.....	<u>\$ 76,082,765</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* The results of this survey are given in the "Special Report on the Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Mining Industry, 1934", published by and obtainable from the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 2.—Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years.

Growth, 1922-26.—From 1922 to 1929, the output of the mineral industries (see Table 6) increased by 72 p.c., capital investment by 76 p.c., employment by 53 p.c., and the salaries and wages by 65 p.c. Progress was most rapid in the metallic mineral industries, where the expansion in net production amounted to 170 p.c. with proportionate increases in capital and employment. The period from 1922 to 1929 was marked by a rising cycle of activity in construction. This is reflected in the expansion of industries engaged in the production of clay products and other structural materials. The output of this group of industries increased by 47 p.c. during the period, while, within the group, progress was much greater in industries producing cement, gravel and stone than in the clay products industries. The group of non-metallic mineral industries remained relatively stationary in contrast to the other two main groups during this period of rapid expansion. This may be attributed to the fact that coal mining is the predominant industry in the non-metallic group and, under increasing competition from oil fuels and hydro-electric power, did not participate in the general industrial expansion of the period.

Developments since 1929.—Since 1929 the mining industry in Canada has been affected by the world-wide economic disturbances, accompanied by a very drastic decline in the prices of most of the principal metals, especially copper, lead, zinc and silver. In the case of gold, on the other hand, since 1931 the price has risen to a level about 69 p.c. above that formerly prevailing. Under the influence of the early decline in base-metal prices, the value of the net production of the metallic mineral industries declined by 27 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, with a decline of 29 p.c. in employees and 30 p.c. in salaries and wages paid. But, since the higher price for gold stimulated its production and the readjustment of costs stabilized the base-metal industries, metal production has expanded again, the net sales in 1934 being 14.6 p.c. above those of 1929, employees 9.7 p.c. above, and salaries and wages 1.0 p.c. above 1929. While industrial statistics for 1935 are not yet available, the production figures for this latest year indicate a continued rapid growth in metal production. Doubtless, in reaching this new record the influence of gold is important through increased production, higher value, and its association with other metals, especially copper. However, in 1934 and 1935, not only gold but nickel, copper, lead and zinc were all produced in Canada in larger quantities than ever before, from which it must be concluded that the producers of these metals are able to operate profitably at even the low prices prevailing for copper, lead and zinc.

Among the non-metallic industries the demand for coal declined owing to reduced requirements in industrial and transportation activities. Similarly, the demand for asbestos and gypsum was affected by the lower level of industrial and construction operations. Salt was an exception to the general rule, as its production was well maintained throughout, partly owing to its increased consumption in certain chemical industries. Indeed, the net sales of the salt-producing industry increased each year from 1929 to 1932 to a level about 23 p.c. above that of 1929. Taking the group of non-metallic industries as a whole, net sales declined by 32 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, employment by 21 p.c. and salaries and wages by 36 p.c. Net

sales in 1934 increased by 11.4 p.c. from the low point of 1932, while there was a change to an upward trend in employment also in the latest year.

The production of clay products and other structural materials is directly dependent upon construction activities within Canada. During the early years of the depression, these activities were partly maintained by governmental relief projects and by the carrying to completion of some large operations which had commenced before 1930. As a result, construction reached its lowest level in Canada during 1933, and the group of industries producing clay products and other structural materials was at a lower level of operations in that year than in any other year recorded since 1921. From 1929 to 1933 there was a decline of 71 p.c. in net sales, 69 p.c. in employees, 74 p.c. in salaries and wages and 76 p.c. in expenditures for fuel and electricity, a large item in the cost of production in these industries. However, construction was more active in Canada in 1934 than in 1933 (see p. 476) and this increased activity was accompanied by a welcome change to a rising trend in the production of clay products and other structural materials.

6.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1921-34, and by Provinces, 1934.

Group and Year.	Plants or Mines. ⁴	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power. ¹	Net Sales. ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC MINERALS.						
1921.....	411	200,007,449	12,133	16,232,998	3,914,615 ³	48,133,974
1922.....	436	165,975,343	13,138	18,361,667	1,649,856 ³	60,347,043
1923.....	1,683	240,889,284	16,472	25,794,032	7,904,820	68,612,936
1924.....	1,637	281,828,285	19,809	29,692,896	7,788,506	86,825,610
1925.....	1,659	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,732	8,721,063	105,700,838
1926.....	1,504	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	10,023,885	115,939,119
1927.....	517	335,708,206	26,343	40,284,887	10,411,397	121,062,811
1928.....	548	435,327,646	28,582	44,687,131	9,756,573	140,770,772
1929.....	528	427,498,173	31,125	50,279,511	11,221,987	163,050,366
1930.....	352	427,439,265	30,623	48,851,303	11,323,313	137,015,892 ⁴
1931.....	327	390,908,034	25,434	41,829,288	10,340,523	132,382,514
1932.....	330	269,180,464	21,931	34,983,704	8,551,463	119,790,072
1933.....	402	406,998,952	25,443	37,937,871	7,084,253	150,145,926
1934.....	636	465,583,818	34,143	50,818,448	9,144,600	186,785,532
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
1921.....	5,399	265,701,593	37,713	52,292,357	4,881,440 ³	87,842,682
1922.....	5,409	232,888,769	37,958	45,225,900	4,028,784 ³	82,976,794
1923.....	5,424	243,105,227	39,060	53,428,264	6,422,352	88,486,231 ⁴
1924.....	5,206	259,360,944	33,831	41,933,916	5,788,085	68,639,068 ⁴
1925.....	5,810	253,023,646	31,560	40,032,918	5,685,294	69,181,057 ⁴
1926.....	5,701	274,109,129	36,166	44,379,854	6,535,609	81,652,421 ⁴
1927.....	5,633	279,737,591	37,949	48,273,491	5,402,897	85,205,431
1928.....	5,416	295,725,531	39,086	54,089,011	5,824,098	89,312,961
1929.....	5,494	317,302,496	40,080	55,602,313	6,033,773	93,596,188
1930.....	5,191	328,776,596	38,355	47,852,675	5,785,483	80,063,355
1931.....	5,374	325,168,359	34,075	36,031,233	4,870,674	61,629,210
1932.....	5,246	302,294,837	31,654	29,918,319	4,497,602	54,389,856
1933.....	5,327	283,796,783 ⁴	30,532	27,309,607	4,695,254	54,912,205
1934.....	5,605	263,120,280	32,195	31,763,492	5,219,565	60,680,554

For footnotes see end of table, p. 356.

6.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1921-34, and by Provinces, 1934—concluded.

Group and Year.	Plants or Mines. ⁴	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power. ¹	Net Sales. ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
1921.....	675	93,805,112	10,958	10,636,285	5,489,127 ³	34,737,428
1922.....	809	94,830,711	11,153	11,438,934	5,417,924 ³	39,534,741
1923.....	1,043	94,842,501	11,420	12,112,581	6,930,164	37,751,381
1924.....	997	91,254,717	10,688	11,160,609	6,010,861	35,380,869
1925.....	1,084	88,516,534	12,866	12,337,418	6,159,443	37,649,234
1926.....	2,140	94,392,039	18,023	13,803,161	6,958,810	39,959,398
1927.....	3,027	98,627,203	20,382	15,662,514	7,145,990	44,809,419
1928.....	3,072	110,914,805	21,780	17,177,880	7,851,330	49,737,181
1929.....	3,126	122,220,364	23,897	18,608,687	9,495,825	58,534,834
1930.....	3,562	131,204,998	20,222	17,271,354	7,957,397	53,727,465
1931.....	3,877	125,983,627	13,300	14,108,778	6,298,151	52,398,283
1932.....	4,804	113,736,272	7,885	6,870,026	3,427,419	44,158,295
1933.....	5,144	109,496,612	7,359	4,784,327	2,245,397	22,398,283
1934.....	5,411	102,319,089	7,167	5,544,246	2,838,327	16,696,687
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
1921.....	6,485	559,514,154	69,804	79,161,640	14,285,182 ³	170,714,084
1922.....	6,654	493,694,823	62,249	75,026,501	11,096,564 ³	182,858,578
1923.....	8,159	578,837,012	66,952	91,334,877	21,257,336	194,850,548
1924.....	7,840	632,443,946	64,328	82,787,421	19,587,452	190,845,547
1925.....	8,553	632,075,145	65,090	85,103,118	20,565,800	212,531,129
1926.....	9,345	688,750,008	77,931	94,216,813	23,518,304	237,550,938
1927.....	9,177	714,073,000	84,674	104,220,892	22,960,284	251,077,661
1928.....	9,036	841,967,982	89,448	115,954,022	23,432,001	279,820,914
1929.....	9,148	867,021,033	95,102	124,490,511	26,751,585	315,181,388
1930.....	9,105	887,420,859	89,200	113,975,332	25,066,193	270,806,712
1931.....	9,578	842,063,026	72,809	91,969,299	21,509,348	258,170,019
1932.....	10,380	655,211,573	61,470	71,772,049	16,476,484	196,578,211
1933.....	10,873	809,292,347	63,334	70,031,805	14,024,304	221,754,818
1934—Canada.....	11,652	831,023,187	73,505	88,126,186	17,202,492	266,652,847
Nova Scotia.....	171	55,799,825	13,500	13,594,114	2,532,500	21,773,899
New Brunswick.....	418	5,090,927	1,722	1,276,770	98,213	2,137,835
Quebec.....	3,584	132,819,808	10,362	10,492,169	3,429,003	35,322,932
Ontario.....	5,527	323,309,378	22,033	32,619,846	6,039,605	140,857,001
Manitoba.....	128	36,329,062	1,948	2,796,454	456,172	8,696,985
Saskatchewan.....	179	11,107,998	1,461	1,257,282	285,161	3,055,611
Alberta.....	588	108,786,069	9,843	9,792,297	888,005	19,056,775
British Columbia.....	1,043	144,025,741	12,270	15,482,102	3,389,259	34,661,029
Yukon and N.W.T.....	14	13,754,379	366	815,152	84,574	1,090,780

¹ Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes.

² Gross value less freight and treatment charges and less value of ores charged in the case of smelters.

³ Electricity was not included in 1921 and 1922.

⁴ Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—The Principal Mineral Industries.

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1933 and 1934 is presented in Table 7. Coal mining has the largest labour force but is being rapidly overtaken by gold mining and, since employment in the latter industry is much less subject to seasonal fluctuations, its expenditures on salaries and wages are greater than those of the coal-mining industry. The smelting and refining industry was third in the number of its employees and in salaries and wages paid.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1933 and 1934.

Industry and Year.	Plants or Mines. ⁵	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power. ⁴	Net Sales. ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC MINERALS.						
Alluvial gold.....1933	74	10,402,705	454	704,151	35,165	1,218,250
1934	93	14,315,701	615	1,027,569	76,615	1,260,483
Auriferous quartz.....1933	216	158,599,931	12,823	20,536,012	3,330,137	69,151,535
1934	416	214,068,359	17,762	27,156,887	4,249,296	83,761,440
Copper-gold-silver.....1933	29	40,228,626	2,841	3,938,778	404,625	7,707,270
1934	23	39,892,387	3,169	4,869,801	542,670	8,265,071
Silver-cobalt.....1933	14	3,365,755	242	322,281	83,565	1,071,602
1934	16	5,102,491	286	361,726	85,685	1,380,318
Silver-lead-zinc.....1933	43	17,705,026	1,100	1,501,012	284,277	7,569,867
1934	60	12,923,827	1,292	1,935,284	389,276	8,885,081
Nickel-copper.....1933	7	30,048,125	1,599	2,518,181	152,984	6,108,325
1934	7	31,685,426	2,677	4,375,702	233,963	11,606,713
Miscellaneous metals....1933	5	563,500	27	4,175,275	1,178	343
1934	7	1,548,205	44	32,273	2,383	15,739
Smelting and refining...1933	14	146,085,284	6,360	8,403,181	2,792,322 ¹	57,318,734 ²
1934	14	146,047,422	8,298	11,059,206	3,564,712 ¹	71,610,687 ²
Totals, Metallic Minerals.....1933	402	496,998,952	25,443	37,937,871	7,084,253	159,145,926
1934	636	465,583,818	34,143	50,818,448	9,144,600	186,785,532
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
<i>Fuels.</i>						
Coal.....1933	547	125,740,790	25,375	22,378,736	3,214,632	33,805,148
1934	534	118,274,406	25,961	25,662,591	3,448,787	39,394,294
Natural gas.....1933	2,515	80,937,170	1,367	1,650,815	53,994	7,725,951
1934	2,682	70,767,123	1,553	1,789,811	67,341	7,569,935
Petroleum.....1933	2,128	36,972,528	718	773,734	136,278	3,562,170
1934	2,219	35,408,801	944	1,072,617	168,338	3,622,722
Totals, Fuels.....1933	5,190	243,650,488	27,460	24,803,285	3,404,904	45,093,269
1934	5,435	224,450,330	28,458	28,525,019	3,684,466	50,586,951
<i>Other Non-Metallic Minerals.</i>						
Abrasives (natural)....1933	10	58,556	19	7,796	1,034	60,927
1934	12	234,776	34	20,580	2,616	102,008
Asbestos.....1933	8	21,109,967 ³	1,629	1,279,093	771,327	5,211,177
1934	8	21,816,350	1,855	1,608,812	855,556	4,936,326
Feldspar and quartz....1933	28	1,143,792	146	117,037	26,327	402,937
1934	51	1,310,182	312	205,508	45,854	629,546
Gypsum.....1933	16	8,769,564	415	263,279	91,518	675,822
1934	14	7,352,562	428	324,731	118,560	863,776
Iron oxides.....1933	4	156,551	22	15,631	5,755	53,450
1934	4	172,730	32	24,980	9,670	66,166
Mica.....1933	15	312,396	41	25,007	80	49,284
1934	16	139,716	102	50,391	50	97,071
Salt.....1933	9	3,708,358	400	473,420	191,373	1,939,874
1934	9	3,711,598	469	551,998	236,257	1,954,953
Talc and soapstone....1933	7	684,375	103	83,060	26,424	190,836
1934	8	640,194	112	79,711	26,312	180,777
Miscellaneous ³1933	40	4,202,736	297	241,999	176,512	1,234,629
1934	48	3,291,842	393	371,762	240,224	1,162,980
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals....1933	137	40,146,295³	3,072	2,506,322	1,290,350	9,818,936
1934	170	38,669,950	3,737	3,238,473	1,535,099	9,993,603
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals....1933	5,327	283,796,783³	30,532	27,309,697	4,695,254	54,912,205
1934	5,605	263,120,280	32,195	31,763,492	5,219,565	60,580,554

For footnotes see end of table, p. 358.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Industry and Year.	Plants or Mines. ⁵	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power. ⁴	Net Sales. ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
<i>Clay Products.</i>						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe.....1933	152	23,760,177	1,195	1,011,747	366,685	2,062,388
.....1934	144	22,633,285	1,444	1,165,740	547,347	2,458,826
Stoneware and pottery..1933	5	451,703	117	90,146	10,636	200,447
.....1934	5	413,522	128	97,237	11,385	221,584
Totals, Clay Pro- ducts.....1933	157	24,211,880	1,312	1,101,893	377,321	2,262,835
.....1934	149	23,046,807	1,572	1,262,977	558,732	2,680,410
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement.....1933	12	54,403,379	740	781,746	982,087	4,536,935
.....1934	11	53,413,000	860	1,009,686	1,206,550	5,667,946
Lime.....1933	60	8,920,042	696	480,833	473,125	2,432,306
.....1934	58	8,497,895	737	535,492	606,335	2,745,797
Sand and gravel.....1933	4,598	6,203,113	2,726	1,169,079	129,410	4,464,285
.....1934	4,768	4,377,551	1,911	1,236,819	155,194	4,035,477
Stone.....1933	317	15,758,198	1,885	1,250,776	283,454	3,000,326
.....1934	425	12,983,836	2,087	1,499,272	311,516	4,157,131
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....1933	4,987	85,284,732	6,047	3,682,434	1,868,076	14,433,852
.....1934	5,262	79,272,282	5,595	4,281,269	2,279,595	16,606,351
Totals, Structural Ma- terials and Clay Pro- ducts.....1933	5,144	109,496,612	7,359	4,784,327	2,245,397	16,696,687
.....1934	5,411	102,319,089	7,167	5,544,246	2,838,327	19,286,761
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries.....1933	10,873	800,292,347³	63,334	70,031,805	14,024,904	221,754,818
.....1934	11,652	831,023,187	73,505	88,126,186	17,202,492	266,652,847

¹ Value of shipments by mine operators and of products sold by metallurgical works, less estimated cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, irrespective of their origin. The major part of the value of ores treated is included as products of mines and mills, but there is necessarily a lag between production of ores and sales of smelter products, while some imported ores are also treated in Canadian smelters.

² Value added by smelting and refining.

³ Includes a small production of peat, normally included

in fuels. ⁴ Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes.

⁵ Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 75 years. During the last half of the 19th century production was chiefly from placer operations in British Columbia and Yukon, while during the present century there has been a rapid growth of production from lode mining both of auriferous quartz and of gold in association with other metals. Gold production in Canada attained its earlier maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 8 and 9. The official estimate for 1935 is 3,283,121 fine oz.

In 1931 the value of gold produced in Canada exceeded that of coal for the first time. Producers of gold have benefited in recent years not only from the general decline in the prices of other commodities, with a consequent reduction in their operating costs, as well as an increase in the purchasing power of their product, but also from the rise in the price of gold in the world market. Under the stimulus of higher prices, prospecting for gold has been more active during the past four years than ever before. Favourable results from these activities, with new mines coming into production and expansion in numerous producing mines, give every prospect for a continued increase in gold production.

Ontario.—Although gold was first discovered in 1866 in Hastings Co. and was later found and worked at many points from there to the lake of the Woods in the west, a distance of roughly 900 miles, no permanent gold-mining industry was established until 1911, when the Porcupine Camp was opened up. Soon afterwards the discovery of gold in the Kirkland Lake area, on what is now the Wright-Hargreaves Mine, led to the development of this second camp. The Lake Shore mine in this camp has latterly had a larger production than that of any other Canadian gold mine. Active prospecting and development have been carried on during recent years in a number of Precambrian areas in Ontario. In addition to the older camps of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, producing mines are now established in the Michipicoten district, in the district east of lake Nipigon, at Matachewan and in the district of Patricia in the northwestern part of the province.

British Columbia.—The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late '50's, alluvial gold was discovered along the Thompson river and in 1858 the famous Fraser river rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860 and three years later the area had a production of alluvial gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was prospected in 1892. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. The copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale Boundary districts, of the Britannia mine on Howe sound, of mines in the Anyox section and the ores of the Premier mine on the Portland canal were largely responsible for the gold from lode mining. Production in British Columbia reached a peak of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913. As a result of the higher price of gold, production in the province has recovered from 160,069 fine oz. in 1931 to 296,196 fine oz. in 1934 and the estimate for 1935 is 389,690 fine oz. The mines of the Bridge River district, including the Pioneer, Bralorne and others, are contributing to this current expansion. Placer prospecting in British Columbia has experienced a distinct revival since 1932, especially in the Stikine, Liard, Cariboo and Atlin districts.

Yukon.—The discovery of gold in the Yukon River valley was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson city, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado. There is still a considerable production of gold from alluvial operations principally in the form of dredging.

Nova Scotia.—Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery gold valued at nearly \$142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; an annual, though until recently declining, output has been reported since that time. However, since 1933, gold-mining activities were again more widespread with the industry showing signs of a general revival.

Quebec.—Although Quebec produced gold as early as 1823, production consisted only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district and from the gravels of the Chaudière river. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, were more recently made at Rouyn, in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario. Smelting facilities became available for this region as the result of the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. The operation of this smelter, together with the development of gold properties in the northwestern part of the province, has established Quebec as the second largest gold-producing province. The main source is the copper-gold ores of the Noranda mine but there is also an expanding production from auriferous-quartz properties in the same general section of the province.

Manitoba.—The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known since before the War but continuous production is a post-war development. The major part of the gold of the province is produced as a by-product from the Flin Flon smelter which treats copper-zinc ores. However, an expanding production is coming from auriferous-quartz operations in the Rice Lake and Beresford Lake areas east of lake Winnipeg and the newer Gods Lake area in the northeastern part of the province.

8.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

Year.	Nova Scotia	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
1911....	7,781	613	2,062	—	—	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912....	4,385	642	86,523	—	—	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913....	2,174	701	219,801	—	—	—	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914....	2,904	1,292	268,264	—	—	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915....	6,636	1,099	406,577	—	—	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916....	4,562	1,034	492,481	—	—	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917....	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	—	—	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918....	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	—	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919....	850	1,470	505,739	724	—	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920....	690	955	564,995	781	—	—	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921....	439	635	708,213	207	—	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922....	1,042	—	1,000,340	156	—	—	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923....	655	667	971,704	31	—	—	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924....	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	—	—	245,719	34,825	1,525,382
1925....	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	—	—	219,227	47,817	1,735,735
1926....	1,678	3,680	1,497,215	188	—	—	225,866	25,601	1,754,228
1927....	3,151	8,331	1,627,050	182	—	42	183,094	30,935	1,852,785
1928....	1,290	60,006	1,578,434	19,813	—	68	196,617	34,364	1,890,502
1929....	2,687	90,798	1,622,267	22,455	—	5	154,204	35,892	1,928,308
1930....	1,272	141,747	1,736,012	23,189	—	—	164,331	35,517	2,102,068
1931....	460	300,075	2,085,814	102,969	—	195	160,069	44,310	2,693,892
1932....	964	401,105	2,280,105	122,507	11	83	199,004	40,608	3,044,387
1933....	1,382	382,886	2,155,519	125,310	5,400	324	238,995	39,493	2,949,309
1934....	3,525	390,097	2,105,339	132,321	5,405	393	296,196	38,798	2,972,074
1935 ¹	9,328	470,471	2,220,171	145,469	11,934	150	389,690	35,908	3,283,121

¹ Preliminary figures.

9.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

(From 1911 to 1931, inclusive, values calculated on basis 1 fine oz. = \$20.671834. Since then, at world prices in Canadian funds.)

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911....	160,854	12,672	42,625	—	—	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	—	—	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	—	—	—	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914....	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	—	—	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915....	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	—	—	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916....	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	—	—	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917....	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	—	—	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918....	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	39,814	—	558	3,724,300	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919....	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	—	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	—	—	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	—	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922....	21,540	—	20,678,862	3,225	—	—	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	—	—	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924....	21,643	18,253	25,668,795	24,393	—	—	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	—	—	4,531,824	988,465	35,880,826
1926....	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	—	—	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927....	65,137	172,217	33,634,108	3,762	—	868	3,784,889	639,483	38,300,464
1928....	26,667	1,240,434	32,629,126	409,571	—	1,406	4,064,434	710,367	39,082,005
1929....	55,545	1,876,961	33,535,234	464,186	—	103	3,187,680	741,954	39,861,663
1930....	26,295	2,930,170	35,886,552	479,359	—	—	3,397,023	734,202	43,453,601
1931....	9,920	6,471,075	44,980,280	2,220,512	—	4,205	3,451,865	955,539	58,093,396
1932....	22,634	9,417,572	53,534,743	2,876,350	258	1,949	4,672,429	953,438	71,479,373
1933....	39,525	10,950,539	61,647,843	3,583,866	154,440	9,267	6,835,257	1,129,500	84,350,237
1934....	121,613	13,458,347	72,634,195	4,565,075	186,472	13,558	10,218,762	1,338,531	102,536,553
1935 ¹	328,252	16,555,874	78,127,817	5,119,054	419,957	5,279	13,713,191	1,263,603	115,533,027

¹ Preliminary figures.

World Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry of the world since the discovery of America may refer to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The average annual production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while in the last decade it declined to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia and Russia.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and later as the leading producer, and the phenomenal increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891 and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when 23,010,000 fine oz. were produced. Thereafter, the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,576,000 fine oz. in 1922. However, the notable decline in general commodity price levels which occurred in 1921 and 1922 again reduced the costs of gold production and the industry responded with a distinctly upward trend thereafter throughout the 1920's. The increased price of gold since 1930 has accelerated the expansion in world production during recent years with all previous records being exceeded. The annual world production for this period is shown in Table 10.

10.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1934.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Year.	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Year.	Quantity.	Value. ¹
	oz. fine.	\$		oz. fine.	\$		oz. fine.	\$
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1921.....	16,006,695	330,887,771
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1922.....	15,576,270	321,990,089
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	1908.....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1923.....	17,977,807	371,634,253
1894.....	8,764,362	181,175,600	1909.....	21,965,111	454,059,100	1924.....	18,667,063	385,882,387
1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	1910.....	22,022,180	455,239,100	1925.....	18,734,102	387,268,260
1896.....	9,783,914	202,251,600	1911.....	22,397,136	462,989,761	1926.....	19,251,794	397,969,883
1897.....	11,420,068	236,073,700	1912.....	22,605,068	467,288,203	1927.....	19,180,231	396,490,561
1898.....	13,877,806	286,879,700	1913.....	22,928,579	473,975,794	1928.....	19,399,124	400,995,484
1899.....	14,837,775	306,724,100	1914.....	21,875,618	452,209,154	1929.....	19,585,536	404,968,955
1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	1915.....	23,010,348	475,666,106	1930.....	20,836,318	430,724,934
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1916.....	22,400,370	463,056,748	1931.....	22,329,525	461,592,277
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1917.....	20,457,475	422,893,501	1932.....	24,150,761	499,240,663
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	1918.....	18,701,294	386,590,027	1933.....	25,367,395	524,390,432
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	1919.....	17,376,201	359,197,954	1934.....	27,930,463	977,566,205
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,300	1920.....	16,130,273	333,442,345			

¹ At \$20-67+ per oz. fine prior to 1934; at \$35 per oz. fine in 1934.

In 1934 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 10,479,857 fine oz. or 37.5 p.c., U.S.S.R. (Russia) with 4,262,770 fine oz. or 15.3 p.c., Canada with 2,969,680* fine oz. or 10.6† p.c. and United States with 2,741,706 fine oz. or 9.8 p.c. As Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa and British India were also important producers, about 58.7 p.c. of the world production of 1934 was produced in the British Empire.

Detailed statistics of world gold production for 1933 and 1934 appear on p. 363.

Subsection 2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver were published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885 about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of \$4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. The development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia largely accounted for an increase to a production

* The revised figure for Canadian gold production in 1934 is 2,972,074 fine oz.

† This percentage, derived from world production as reported by the Director of the United States Mint, is slightly less than that derived from estimates of the Imperial Institute as given on p. 341.

11.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Countries, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

(Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Calendar Year 1933.				Calendar Year 1934. ¹			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity. oz. fine.	Value (\$20-67183 per oz.).	Quantity. oz. fine.	Value (\$0-34997 per oz.). ²	Quantity. oz. fine.	Value (\$35 per oz.).	Quantity. oz. fine.	Value (\$0-48283 per oz.). ²
NORTH AMERICA—								
United States.....	2,276,711	47,063,800	22,821,257	7,986,755	2,741,706	95,959,710	32,486,879	15,685,640
Canada.....	2,949,309	60,967,614	15,187,063	5,315,016	2,969,680	103,938,800	16,441,361	7,938,382
Mexico.....	637,727	13,182,894	68,101,062	23,833,329	661,405	23,149,175	74,145,012	35,799,436
Totals ⁵	5,879,436	121,538,718	107,317,662	37,557,962	6,384,791	223,467,685	124,223,252	59,979,863
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES³	87,075	1,800,000	4,800,000	1,679,856	130,000	4,550,000	3,500,000	1,689,905
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Bolivia.....	32,889	679,876	5,469,069	1,914,010	64,301	2,250,535	5,216,297	2,518,585
Brazil.....	126,000	2,604,650	10,000	3,500	113,621	3,976,735	10,000 ⁴	4,828
Chile.....	147,054	3,039,875	256,621	89,801	238,559	8,349,565	1,053,097	508,467
Colombia.....	298,246	6,165,208	107,992	37,794	344,140	12,044,900	127,461	61,542
Ecuador.....	60,667	1,254,098	113,200	39,617	66,427	2,324,945	110,815	53,504
Guiana—								
British....	31,056	641,986	6,000 ⁴	2,100 ⁴	25,000	875,000	6,000 ⁴	2,897
Dutch....	12,378	255,876			11,896	416,360		
French....	42,456	877,649			47,454	1,660,890		
Peru.....	84,072	1,737,922	6,760,534	2,365,984	98,864	3,460,240	10,381,314	5,012,410
Venezuela....	95,710	1,978,501	6,000	2,100	109,055	3,816,925	7,000 ⁴	3,380
Totals ⁵	931,510	19,255,952	12,779,570	4,472,458	1,120,517	39,218,095	16,971,984	8,194,583
EUROPE—								
Czecho-slovakia..	2,283	47,194	947,139	331,470	7,588	265,580	971,370	469,006
France.....	57,870	1,196,279	643,000	225,031	90,000	3,150,000	500,000	241,415
Germany....	5,498	113,654	6,320,690	2,212,052	5,755	201,425	5,944,029	2,869,955
Italy.....	2,565	53,021	377,592	132,146	17,201	602,035	1,290,820	623,247
Roumania....	120,000	2,480,620	173,031	60,556	120,019	4,200,665	388,027	187,351
Spain.....	7,716	159,504	2,929,508	1,025,240	7,588	265,580	1,788,289	863,440
Sweden.....	135,930	2,809,922	244,822	85,680	252,480	8,836,800	519,717	250,935
U.S.S.R.....	2,667,100	55,133,838	981,000	343,321	4,262,770	149,196,950	1,322,000	638,301
Yugoslavia....	70,344	1,454,139	1,624,000	568,355	71,342	2,496,970	1,748,000	843,987
Totals ⁵	3,072,713	63,518,600	14,769,328	5,168,903	4,836,627	169,281,945	15,106,662	7,293,949
ASIA—								
British India	336,106	6,947,926	6,080,241	2,127,902	322,193	11,276,755	5,817,524	2,808,875
China.....	150,000	3,100,774	60,000	20,998	150,000	5,250,000	80,000	38,626
Korea.....	369,991	7,648,391	702,976	246,020	369,991	12,949,685	702,976	339,418
Japan.....	433,800	8,967,440	5,958,842	2,085,416	471,394	16,498,790	6,882,156	3,322,911
Netherlands, E. Indies..	78,832	1,629,602	860,463	301,136	66,295	2,320,325	771,361	372,436
Philippine Is.	279,535	5,778,500	181,372	63,475	340,316	11,911,060	212,613	102,656
Taiwan.....	92,430	1,910,694	17,713	6,199	73,180	2,561,300	16,075	7,762
Totals ⁵	1,790,674	37,016,505	13,863,214	4,851,708	1,861,061	65,137,135	14,486,306	6,994,423
OCEANIA—								
Australia ⁶ ...	994,124	20,550,361	11,122,539	3,892,555	1,094,837	38,319,295	11,466,768	5,536,499
New Zealand	161,755	3,343,772	450,492	150,659	160,248	5,608,680	382,615	184,738
Totals ⁵	1,157,712	23,932,024	11,553,031	4,043,214	1,256,918	43,992,130	11,849,383	5,721,237
AFRICA—								
Congo.....	283,087	5,851,926	2,646,713	926,270	337,390	11,808,650	3,399,619	1,641,438
British W.A.	338,110	6,989,352	117,480	41,114	384,268	13,449,380	82,400	39,785
French W.A.	68,737	1,420,920			97,706	3,419,710		
S. Rhodesia.	642,499	13,281,630	112,434	39,348	691,152	24,190,320	128,381	61,986
Tanganyika.	32,516	672,165	3,891	1,362	42,606	1,491,210	4,876	2,354
Union S.A.	11,013,713	227,673,603	1,065,011	372,722	10,479,857	366,794,995	1,002,203	483,994
Totals ⁵	12,448,275	257,328,633	4,076,249	1,426,565	12,340,549	431,919,215	4,721,834	2,279,843
Totals for World.....	25,367,395	524,390,432	169,159,054	59,200,666	27,930,463	977,566,205	190,859,421	92,153,803

¹ Subject to revision.² Average price per fine ounce in New York.³ Estimate based

on United States imports of ore and bullion and interrogatory data.

⁴ Estimate based on other

year's production.

⁵ Totals include minor productions from other countries not shown.⁶ Including New Guinea and Papua.

worth over \$2,000,000 in 1896. From 1896 to 1905 annual production varied in value between \$2,000,000 and \$3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next five years to 32,869,264 fine oz. valued at \$17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of \$20,693,704 in 1918. The post-war depression and the decline in the value of silver caused a low value of production in 1921, but the industry recovered, and in 1930 production amounted to 26,443,823 fine oz. Partly owing to the further decline in the price of silver since that time production has decreased, amounting to only 16,415,282 fine oz. in 1934.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, the silver-cobalt ores of northern Ontario and the silver-lead ores exported from Yukon. An appreciable amount of silver also occurs in combination with the gold ores of northern Ontario, the nickel ores of the Sudbury district and the copper-gold ores of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Thus in Canada silver is produced chiefly in combination with other metals.

In 1926, for the first time since 1905, British Columbia surpassed Ontario in silver production. British Columbia production in 1930 was the greatest on record and amounted to 11,825,930 fine oz. Production thereafter declined to 6,737,057 fine oz. in 1933 but recovered again somewhat in 1934. Small amounts are recovered from alluvial gold and crude gold bullion, but the Sullivan and Premier mines have been responsible for the greater part of the output from this province. The Sullivan, primarily noted for its lead and zinc production, is the largest producer of silver in Canada. Silver is also recovered from the copper ores produced in British Columbia.

During 1931 much interest was created by the discovery at Echo bay, Great Bear lake, of mineral deposits in which high-grade native silver was associated with uranium- and radium-bearing ores. The first commercial production from this area occurred in 1932, when shipments were made to the Trail smelter in British Columbia. Production from this new camp has continued with shipments of silver-radium ores to the refinery at Port Hope, Ontario.

Statistics of the quantities and values of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1911 in Table 12, while statistics of the quantities and values produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 13.

12.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see p. 361, 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	\$		oz. fine.	\$		oz. fine.	\$
1911.....	32,559,044	17,355,272	1920.....	13,330,357	13,450,330	1929.....	23,143,261	12,264,308
1912.....	31,955,560	19,440,165	1921.....	13,543,198	8,485,355	1930.....	26,443,823	10,089,376
1913.....	31,845,803	19,040,924	1922.....	18,626,439	12,576,758	1931.....	20,562,247	6,141,943
1914.....	28,449,821	15,593,631	1923.....	18,601,744	12,067,509	1932.....	18,347,907	5,811,081
1915.....	26,625,960	13,228,842	1924.....	19,736,323	13,180,113	1933.....	15,187,950	5,746,027
1916.....	25,459,741	16,717,121	1925.....	20,228,988	13,971,150	1934.....	16,415,282	7,790,840
1917.....	22,221,274	18,091,895	1926.....	22,371,924	13,894,531	1935 ¹	16,624,426	10,770,950
1918.....	21,383,979	20,693,704	1927.....	22,736,698	12,816,677			
1919.....	16,020,657	17,802,474	1928.....	21,936,407	12,761,725			

¹ Preliminary figures.

13.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 271. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta have also shown a small production in recent years, production during 1934 being shown in Table 5 of this chapter, p. 348.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Yukon and Northwest Territories.	
	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$	oz. fine.	\$
1911..	18,435	9,827	30,540,754	16,279,443	—	—	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912..	9,465	5,758	29,214,025	17,772,352	—	—	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913..	34,573	20,672	28,411,261	16,987,377	—	—	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914..	57,737	31,646	25,139,214	13,779,055	—	—	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915..	63,450	31,524	22,748,609	11,302,419	—	—	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916..	98,610	64,748	21,608,158	14,188,133	—	—	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917..	136,194	110,885	19,301,835	15,714,975	7,201	5,863	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918..	178,675	172,907	17,198,737	16,643,562	13,316	12,886	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919..	140,926	156,600	12,117,878	13,465,628	20,700	23,069	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920..	61,003	61,552	9,907,626	9,996,795	15,510	15,649	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921..	38,084	23,861	9,761,607	6,116,037	33	20	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922..	—	—	10,811,903	7,300,305	20	14	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923..	33,006	21,412	10,540,943	6,838,226	5	3	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924..	83,814	55,972	11,272,567	7,527,933	140	93	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429
1925..	214,943	148,451	10,529,131	7,271,944	477	329	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,946
1926..	375,986	233,513	9,274,965	5,760,402	18	11	10,625,816	6,599,376	2,095,027	1,301,159
1927..	740,864	417,625	9,307,953	5,246,893	12	7	11,040,445	6,223,499	1,647,295	928,580
1928..	908,959	528,796	7,242,601	4,213,456	1,763	1,026	10,943,367	6,366,413	2,839,633	1,651,985
1929..	813,821	431,268	8,890,726	4,711,462	2,644	1,401	10,156,408	5,382,185	3,279,530	1,737,922
1930..	571,164	217,922	10,205,683	3,893,876	94,653	36,114	11,825,930	4,512,065	3,746,326	1,429,373
1931..	530,345	158,414	7,438,951	2,222,014	836,547	249,877	8,061,599	2,408,000	3,694,728	1,103,615
1932..	628,902	199,184	6,335,788	2,006,648	1,036,497	328,275	7,293,462	2,309,958	3,053,188	966,994
1933..	471,419	178,351	4,535,680	1,715,975	1,101,578	416,758	6,737,057	2,548,817	2,227,476	842,717
1934..	470,254	223,187	5,321,160	2,525,470	1,252,920	594,647	8,729,721	4,143,204	553,320	262,611
1935 ¹	668,821	433,328	5,159,307	3,342,710	1,252,901	811,754	9,167,751	5,939,778	201,258	130,395

¹ Preliminary figures.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated by the Director of the United States Mint, as shown in Table 11 of this chapter, at 190,859,421 fine oz. for 1934, an increase of 13 p.c. from 1933 but a decrease of 27 p.c. from 1929, when world production reached a record maximum of 260,-970,029 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1934 was 16,415,282 fine oz., or about 8.6* p.c. of the estimated world total for that year. This placed Canada third, next to Mexico and the United States.

* This percentage, based on the world estimate of the Director of the United States Mint, differs slightly from that on p. 341 based on the world estimate of the Imperial Institute.

14.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1860-1934.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz. ¹	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz. ¹	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz. ¹
	000 oz. fine.	\$000.	\$		000 oz. fine.	\$000.	\$		000 oz. fine.	\$000.	\$
1860.....	29,095	39,337	1-352	1885...	91,610	97,519	1-065	1910...	221,716	119,727	0-540
1861.....	35,402	46,191	1-305	1886...	93,297	92,794	0-995	1911...	226,193	122,144	0-540
1862.....	35,402	47,651	1-346	1887...	96,124	94,031	0-979	1912...	230,904	141,972	0-615
1863.....	35,402	47,616	1-345	1888...	108,828	102,186	0-939	1913...	210,013	126,848	0-604
1864.....	35,402	47,616	1-345	1889...	120,214	112,414	0-935	1914...	172,264	95,262	0-553
1865.....	35,402	47,368	1-338	1890...	126,095	131,937	1-046	1915...	173,001	89,912	0-519
1866.....	43,052	57,646	1-339	1891...	137,170	135,500	0-988	1916...	180,802	124,011	0-686
1867.....	43,052	57,173	1-328	1892...	153,152	133,404	0-871	1917...	186,125	166,241	0-893
1868.....	43,052	57,086	1-326	1893...	165,473	129,120	0-780	1918...	203,159	200,002	0-985
1869.....	43,052	57,043	1-325	1894...	164,610	104,493	0-635	1919...	179,850	201,588	1-121
1870.....	43,052	57,173	1-328	1895...	167,501	109,546	0-654	1920...	173,296	176,658	1-019
1871.....	63,317	83,958	1-326	1896...	157,061	105,859	0-673	1921...	171,286	108,110	0-631
1872.....	63,317	83,705	1-323	1897...	160,421	96,253	0-600	1922...	209,815	142,536	0-679
1873.....	63,267	82,121	1-298	1898...	169,055	99,743	0-590	1923...	246,010	172,276	0-700
1874.....	55,301	70,674	1-279	1899...	168,337	101,003	0-600	1924...	239,485	178,311	0-744
1875.....	62,262	77,578	1-246	1900...	173,591	107,626	0-620	1925...	245,214	172,498	0-703
1876.....	67,753	78,323	1-156	1901...	173,011	105,807	0-600	1926...	253,795	159,569	0-629
1877.....	62,680	75,279	1-201	1902...	162,763	86,265	0-530	1927...	253,981	144,947	0-570
1878.....	73,385	84,540	1-153	1903...	167,689	90,552	0-540	1928...	257,925	151,214	0-586
1879.....	74,383	83,533	1-124	1904...	164,195	95,233	0-580	1929...	260,970	139,961	0-536
1880.....	74,795	85,641	1-145	1905...	172,318	105,114	0-610	1930...	248,708	96,310	0-387
1881.....	79,021	89,926	1-138	1906...	165,054	111,721	0-677	1931...	195,920	56,842	0-290
1882.....	86,472	98,232	1-136	1907...	184,207	121,577	0-660	1932...	164,893	46,506	0-282
1883.....	89,175	98,984	1-111	1908...	203,131	108,655	0-535	1933...	169,159	59,201	0-350
1884.....	81,568	90,785	1-113	1909...	212,149	110,364	0-520	1934...	190,859	92,154	0-483

¹ At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and 1931-34, for which the mean of the New York bid and asked prices was used.

In the preceding historical Table 14 the world production, value and average price of silver are given for each year from 1860 up to the present. During the period from 1860 to 1872, silver was still a monetary base—that is, a standard money—in parts of the western world and the price remained fairly stable at about \$1.32 to \$1.35 per fine oz. (about 15½ oz. silver=1 oz. gold), although production is estimated to have more than doubled during these 12 years. After the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, production continued to increase and, by 1889, had nearly doubled again, although the price had declined to 94 cts. In spite of a further increase in production in 1890, the price in that year rose to \$1.05 per fine oz. During the next six years from 1891 to 1897, while annual world production increased only 17 p.c., the price declined nearly 40 p.c. During this same period, world gold production nearly doubled (see Table 10). From 1898 to 1904 annual production remained fairly stationary, while the price fluctuated around 60 cts. From 1905 to 1912 there was a further rise in annual production of about 35 p.c., but the price, while fluctuating between 68 and 52 cts. per fine oz., was practically the same in 1912 as in 1905. During the economic disturbances of the war period, world production was on a lower level, while the price rose to a peak of \$1.12 in 1919 but dropped to 63 cts. in 1921. From then until 1929, world production increased again by 50 p.c. and the price, after a rise to 74 cts. in 1924, declined steadily to 54 cts. On account of the world depression after 1929, production declined, while the price dropped to little more than half the lowest price

recorded in any other period shown in the table. The fact that silver is to a great extent a by-product was responsible to some extent for its low price.

Subsection 3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. By 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in an average production from 1916 to 1918 of 115,048,931 lb. In the post-war depression production dropped to less than 43,000,000 lb. in 1922, but recovered rapidly and by 1930 had risen to a new peak of 303,478,356 lb. In the two following years, as a result of the world-wide depression with very low prices prevailing for copper, production declined to 247,679,070 lb. in 1932. In 1933 the output again increased to 299,982,448 lb., while for 1934 it was estimated at 364,761,062 lb. This encouraging recovery in copper production not only reflects the stability of the copper-mining industry but emphasises the firmly entrenched position established by the Canadian metal in the copper-consuming countries of the world. Some Canadian copper producers, located principally in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, are fortunate in possessing ores containing sufficiently high values in precious metals to permit of operation in spite of the abnormally low copper prices prevailing almost continuously since 1930. However, the unfavourable copper market existing during recent years has not encouraged production and has curtailed the search for and development of new copper properties. In June of 1932 the United States instituted a duty of 4 cents per pound on foreign copper, which adversely affected Canadian copper production, more especially that of British Columbia. On the other hand, Canadian copper enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom and a large part of Canadian production now goes there.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Eustis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. There is still an annual production from this field. Recent developments in the Rouyn camp of northwestern Quebec have resulted in a greatly increased production of copper since 1927. These deposits are associated with an easterly extension of Precambrian formations such as those of the Kirkland Lake area in Ontario. The first discoveries were located as gold prospects; the existence of large bodies of copper and zinc ores was subsequently proved and there is now a large production of copper as well as of gold. Since 1931 the Canadian Copper Refineries, Ltd., have treated blister copper in their electrolytic refinery located at Montreal East. This material comes from the Noranda smelter in Quebec and the Flin Flon smelter in Manitoba. Gold, silver, selenium and tellurium are also products of the Montreal refinery.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856 but did not attract attention until 1883-84, during the construction of the C.P.R., when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first years the deposits were developed for their copper content alone; not until 1887 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores known. These nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. Under the International Nickel Co. of Canada, an amalgamation of the former International Nickel Co. and the Mond Nickel Co., an extensive program of expansion in the mining and metallurgical facilities of the district has been carried out. A subsidiary company, the Ontario Refining Co., Ltd., operates a copper refinery at Copper Cliff where electrolytically refined copper,

precious metals, selenium and tellurium are produced from the blister copper smelted by the International Nickel Co., chiefly from ores from their own mines in the district. The company also operates the Acton precious metals refinery situated near London, England, where it recovers, in a refined state, the gold, silver and platinum metals contained in the concentrates produced at both the Swansea and Port Colborne nickel refineries. The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, operating a mine in Falconbridge township, make a copper-nickel matte which is shipped to Norway for refining. Adverse industrial conditions led to reductions in the copper production of Ontario in 1931 and 1932. There was, however, a remarkable recovery in production during 1933 and a continued expansion in 1934 and 1935.

Manitoba.—During the four years 1917-20, when high prices prevailed for copper, ores containing 9,866,328 lb. of copper were shipped by the Mandy mine. Much development has been carried on in the Flinflon district of Manitoba since the War, and large bodies of ore have been proven on the Flinflon property of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and the Sherritt-Gordon property. About 135 miles of branch line from the Hudson Bay Railway provide these properties with transportation facilities. A copper smelter and electrolytic zinc plant are operated by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. at Flinflon, while a large hydraulic development on the Churchill river provides the necessary power. Production from the plants of this company has been continuous since 1930.

British Columbia.—Until 1930, British Columbia had been the leading copper producer among the provinces for many years, but it then gave first place to Ontario and since 1930 production has steadily declined, owing to the closing of the Copper Mountain mine, the curtailed operations at Britannia, and the cessation in August, 1935, of mining and smelting operations at Anyox, as a result of the low price of copper.

15.—Quantities of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

Year.	Quebec	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Totals.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
1911.....	2,436,190	17,932,263	—	—	35,279,558	—	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912.....	3,282,210	22,250,601	—	—	50,526,656	1,772,660	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913.....	3,455,887	25,885,929	—	—	45,791,579	1,843,530	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914.....	4,201,497	28,948,211	—	—	41,219,202	1,367,050	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915.....	4,197,482	39,361,464	—	—	56,692,988	533,216	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916.....	5,703,347	44,997,035	—	—	63,642,550	2,807,096	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917.....	5,015,560	42,867,774	1,116,000	—	57,730,959	2,460,097	109,227,332 ²	29,687,989
1918.....	5,869,649	47,074,475	2,339,751	—	62,865,681	619,878	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919.....	2,691,695	24,346,623	3,348,000	—	44,502,079	165,184	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920.....	880,638	32,059,993	3,062,577	—	45,319,771	277,712	81,600,691	14,244,217
1921.....	352,308	12,821,385	—	—	34,447,127	—	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922.....	—	10,943,636	—	—	31,936,182	—	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923.....	—	31,656,800	—	—	55,224,737	—	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924.....	1,893,008	37,113,193	—	—	65,451,246	—	104,457,447	13,604,538
1925.....	2,510,141	39,718,777	—	—	69,221,600	—	111,450,518	15,649,882
1926.....	2,674,058	41,312,867	—	—	89,108,017	—	133,094,942	17,490,300
1927.....	3,119,848	45,341,295	—	—	91,686,297	—	140,147,440	17,195,487
1928.....	33,697,949	66,607,510	—	—	102,283,210	107,877	202,696,046	28,598,249
1929.....	55,337,169	88,879,853	—	—	103,903,738	—	248,120,760	43,415,251
1930.....	80,310,363	127,718,871	2,087,609	—	93,318,885	42,628	303,478,356	37,983,359
1931.....	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432	—	65,223,348	—	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932.....	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	—	50,580,104	—	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933.....	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941	43,146,724	—	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934.....	73,968,545	205,059,539	30,867,141	6,618,913	48,246,924	—	364,761,062	26,671,438
1935 ¹	79,050,906	252,027,928	37,477,000	12,161,500	39,157,586	—	419,874,920	32,380,343

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Includes a small production from New Brunswick and Alberta.

World Production of Copper.—World production of copper was estimated at 1,434,000 short tons in 1934, as compared with 2,150,400 tons in 1929, the record year. Canada had an output of 182,381 tons in 1934, producing about 12.7 p.c. of the estimated world total and standing third among the nations.

16.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World,¹ 1913-34.

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Year.	Canada. ¹	North- ern Rho- desia.	Belgian Congo.	Chile.	Japan.	Mexico.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	United States.	World Produc- tion.
1913....	38,488	—	—	46,574	73,283	58,185	30,600	39,683	614,255	1,072,674
1914....	37,868	—	—	49,221	77,650	40,043	29,853	29,652	579,133	1,021,233
1915....	50,393	—	—	57,680	83,108	34,128	38,269	40,895	712,126	1,188,172
1916....	58,575	—	—	78,559	110,900	60,751	47,472	39,021	971,123	1,533,294
1917....	54,614	—	—	112,985	119,058	52,348	49,784	45,084	961,016	1,579,675
1918....	59,385	—	—	117,851	99,583	83,233	48,944	50,596	968,687	1,569,523
1919....	37,527	—	—	87,721	86,468	66,661	43,243	38,581	604,642	1,069,437
1920....	40,800	—	—	109,075	74,727	49,866	36,356	25,353	635,248	1,082,652
1921....	23,810	—	—	65,299	59,626	13,576	36,689	36,596	238,420	600,960
1922....	21,440	—	—	142,830	59,663	29,842	40,133	40,234	511,970	995,045
1923....	43,441	—	—	201,042	70,315	60,535	48,684	57,115	754,000	1,411,980
1924....	52,229	—	—	209,855	69,378	49,150	38,495	60,713	819,000	1,522,394
1925....	55,725	83	99,323	209,654	72,413	59,123	41,180	63,933	854,000	1,589,717
1926....	66,547	793	88,889	223,015	72,277	62,303	46,703	63,933	878,000	1,637,489
1927....	70,074	3,685	98,278	264,242	73,381	63,760	52,438	60,351	847,419	1,682,361
1928....	101,348	6,642	123,962	316,141	75,214	72,280	62,233	61,600	904,898	1,892,800
1929....	124,060	6,122	151,007	353,434	83,190	95,409	61,855	75,040	997,555	2,150,400
1930....	151,739	7,021	153,164	242,865	87,119	80,922	52,416	73,920	705,073	1,769,600
1931....	146,152	25,536	132,160	247,520	83,608	59,757	48,832	62,720	528,875	1,523,200
1932....	123,840	97,708	59,360	113,792	79,230	38,862	25,232	38,080	238,111	996,800
1933....	149,992	144,954	73,409	179,200	75,095	43,900	26,868	34,720	190,643	1,120,000
1934....	182,381	176,511	121,348	291,200	74,712	48,797	30,510	35,840	239,320	1,434,000

¹ From the Imperial Institute except in the case of the production for Canada, where the official figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are used.

Subsection 4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891 the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output in the latter year fell to 21,900,000 lb., but rose to 63,200,000 lb. in 1900. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. Bounties were paid on lead produced in Canada from 1899 to 1918 (see the 1920 Year Book, p. 454) but the highest production of this period was 56,900,000 lb. in 1905. However, as a result of developments in British Columbia mentioned below, production has increased greatly since the War, as shown in Table 17.

British Columbia.—In the East and West Kootenay districts there are many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages about 11 p.c. lead, 7 p.c. zinc and 5 ounces of silver to the ton. The successful solving by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of the metallurgical problems connected with the separation and reduction of these lead-zinc ores accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during recent years. As a result of the low prices prevailing since 1930 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan have remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspé peninsula and in the Rouyn district of Quebec, but the only production of importance has come from the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district, Portneuf Co., where the Tetrault

mine is again producing lead and zinc concentrates after suspending operations for some time owing to the low prices of these metals. Lead mining in Ontario has been intimately associated with the operation of the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931. An important production of lead came in recent years from the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3-480	1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7-179
1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4-467	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8-104
1913.....	37,662,703 ¹	1,754,705	4-659	1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9-120
1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4-479	1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6-751 ²
1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5-600	1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5-256
1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8-513	1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4-576
1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11-137	1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5-063
1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9-250	1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3-933
1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6-966	1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2-710
1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8-940	1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2-114
1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5-742	1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2-392
1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6-219	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2-436
				1935 ³	339,089,296	10,624,278	3-132

¹ Previous to 1913 the figures reported show the metal content of the shipments and are somewhat in excess of the actual amounts recovered. Since 1912 the data given represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with the estimated lead recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported.

² From 1911 to 1925, average prices at Montreal; from 1926 to 1935, average yearly prices at London, England.

³ Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The world production of lead in 1934 was about 1,467,000* short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 19.6 p.c., Australia 17.6 p.c., Mexico 12.5 p.c., Canada 11.8 p.c., Spain 5.5 p.c. and Germany 4.4 p.c.

Subsection 5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the small amounts of nickel recovered from the ores of the Cobalt district, the Canadian production of nickel has been derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. A brief description of the history and development of the nickel-copper mining industry will be found under "copper" in Subsection 3 of this section. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production of nickel increased continually to a war-time peak of 92,507,293 lb. in 1918. After a slump to 17,597,123 lb. in 1922, production expanded rapidly again and in 1928 exceeded that of the war year 1918, while 1929 established a still higher record. Production later declined to 30,327,968 lb. in 1932, but has again made a remarkable recovery, establishing new records in 1934 and 1935, as shown in Table 18.

In recent years the producing companies have instituted extensive researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounted very largely for the marked increase in production during the nineteen-twenties. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, new submarine cables and various nickel alloys all helped to absorb this increased production.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Ontario.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ore of the district is mined principally for its nickel and copper content but gold, silver, selenium, tellurium and metals of the platinum group, though present in relatively small quantities, are profitably recovered in the metallurgical processes. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

World Production.—The world production of nickel was about 79,300 short tons in 1934, of which output about 81 p.c.* was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

18.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1911.....	34,098,744	10,229,623	1920....	61,335,706	24,534,282	1928...	96,755,578	22,318,907
1912.....	44,841,542	13,452,463	1921....	19,293,060	6,752,571	1929....	110,275,912	27,115,461
1913.....	49,676,772	14,903,032	1922....	17,597,123	6,158,993	1930....	103,768,857	24,455,133
1914.....	45,517,937	13,655,381	1923....	62,453,843	18,332,077	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453
1915.....	68,308,657	20,492,597	1924....	69,536,350	12,126,739 ¹	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862
1916....	82,958,564	29,035,498	1925....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1933...	83,264,658	20,130,480
1917.....	82,330,280	33,732,112	1926....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1934...	128,687,340	32,139,425
1918.....	92,507,293	37,002,917	1927...	66,798,717	15,262,171	1935 ² .	138,516,240	35,345,103
1919.....	44,544,883	17,817,953						

¹ A change in the method of computing the value of nickel production accounts for the drop in value after 1923. ² Preliminary figures.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world supply of cobalt was for almost two decades prior to 1925 derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario having practically controlled world production. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in Africa in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and French Morocco, and the introduction into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has increased world production, while Canadian production has declined since 1925.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. Production of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides from Canadian smelters, together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines and including cobalt in residues exported, amounted in 1934 to 594,671 lb. valued at \$592,497, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at \$2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1935 is estimated at 679,943 lb. valued at \$512,224.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Subsection 7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of improved metallurgical methods in the treatment of the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia and the production of electrolytic zinc from the Flinflon copper-zinc ores of Manitoba. The growth of production since 1911 is shown in Table 19.

The principal zinc-mining regions of British Columbia are situated in the Kootenay district, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other mines are located in the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of the West Kootenay district. The Britannia mine on Howe sound, while primarily a copper-gold property, also produces large quantities of zinc concentrates.

In northwestern Manitoba, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines have ores in which zinc is closely associated with copper and gold, and refined zinc has been made at the Flin Flon smelter since the autumn of 1930. Zinc is associated with lead in the deposits at Galetta, Ontario, which were producing prior to 1930, and at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, where the Tetrault mine has re-opened and is again producing lead and zinc concentrates.

19.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity. ¹	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5.758	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6.607
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6.943	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6.344
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5.648	1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7.622
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5.213	1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7.410
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13.230	1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6.194
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12.804	1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5.493
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8.901	1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5.387
1918.....	35,089,175	2,862,436	8.159	1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3.600
1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7.338	1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2.554
1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7.671	1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2.406
1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4.655	1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3.211
1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5.716	1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3.044
				1935 ²	320,558,659	9,934,081	3.099

¹ Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada.

² Preliminary figures.

Subsection 8.—Iron.*

Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. In Quebec there is a small annual production of titaniferous iron ore from a deposit near Baie St. Paul, but this material, which is principally exported, is used for its titanium content and not as a source of iron. Bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. Millions of tons of red hæmatite were taken from the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, while the Magpie mine in the same district produced siderite which was roasted before being shipped to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie.

* The known resources of iron ore were briefly described at p. 411 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and a sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

However, there has been no great incentive to the development of the iron-mining industry in Canada, since there are easily accessible and abundant supplies in the high-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range in Minnesota. The Wabana section of Newfoundland contains one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world, the probable reserves in that area being estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and consisting of an exceptionally high-grade hæmatite. In Ontario, where the iron and steel industry has reached its largest development in Canada, cheap and high-grade supplies of iron ore are readily available from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, while coal supplies are drawn from the nearby coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

From Table 20 it will be observed that the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 quantities of steel ingots and castings made were exceeded only in the war years 1917 and 1918. Production declined greatly after 1929 as a result of the reaction which set in during the latter part of that year but has been recovering since 1932. Production in the ferro-alloy industry (ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc.) provides the chief source of exports of primary iron products from Canada.

20.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1886-1935.

NOTE.—The statistics shown in each column begin with the earliest available, but there was probably earlier unrecorded production.

Calendar Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines.	Production of Pig Iron.				Production of Ferro-Alloys.	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.		
	short tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1886.....	64,361	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887.....	76,330	17,250	4,917	—	22,167	—	—
1888.....	78,587	15,675	3,788	—	19,463	—	—
1889.....	84,181	19,008	4,136	—	23,144	—	—
1890.....	76,511	16,412	3,027	—	19,439	—	—
1891.....	68,979	18,607	2,724	—	21,331	—	—
1892.....	103,248	30,708	7,187	—	37,895	—	—
1893.....	125,602	41,493	8,460	—	49,953	—	—
1894.....	109,991	36,914	7,699	—	44,613	—	25,685
1895.....	102,797	31,421	6,484	—	37,905	—	17,000
1896.....	91,906	28,885	5,906	25,270	60,061	—	16,000
1897.....	50,705	20,089	8,386	23,317	51,792	—	18,400
1898.....	58,343	19,310	6,370	43,083	68,763	—	21,540
1899.....	74,617	27,768	6,334	57,811	91,913	—	22,000
1900.....	122,000	25,119	5,406	55,703	86,228	—	23,577
1901.....	313,646	134,938	6,138	103,903	244,979	—	26,084
1902.....	404,003	211,825	7,116	100,614	319,555	—	182,036
1903.....	264,294	179,684	8,603	77,682	265,969	—	181,514
1904.....	219,046	146,864	9,930	114,147	270,941	—	148,554
1905.....	291,097	233,048	6,775	229,200	469,023	—	403,449
1906.....	248,831	281,257	7,004	246,034	534,295	—	570,899
1907.....	312,856	327,193	8,971	245,946	582,110	—	631,234
1908.....	238,082	314,859	5,990	242,396	563,245	—	525,681
1909.....	268,043	308,375	4,259	363,403	676,037	—	673,856
1910.....	259,418	312,756	2,890	399,351	714,997	—	734,182
1911.....	210,344	348,430	588	470,210	819,228	6,703	787,854
1912.....	215,883	379,459	—	526,422	905,881	6,995	855,072
1913.....	307,634	428,632	—	579,374	1,008,006	7,210	1,043,744
1914.....	244,854	202,725	—	496,529	699,254	6,718	739,858
1915.....	398,112	375,246	—	440,625	815,871	9,638	911,414

20.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys and Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1886-1935—concluded.

Calendar Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines.	Production of Pig Iron.				Production of Ferro-Alloys.	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.		
	short tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1916.....	275,176	419,692	—	624,287	1,043,979	25,556	1,275,222
1917.....	215,302	421,560	12,224	611,287	1,045,071	38,808	1,558,691
1918.....	211,608	371,313	28,598	667,545	1,067,456	39,914	1,672,954
1919.....	197,170	254,542	6,876	558,029	819,447	43,394	919,948
1920.....	129,072	296,869	7,887	668,812	973,568	27,781	1,100,622
1921.....	59,509	151,343	610	441,876	593,829	22,608	667,484
1922.....	17,971	120,769	—	262,198	382,967	21,602	480,127
1923.....	30,752	277,654	—	602,168	879,822	41,887	881,523
1924.....	—	177,078	—	415,971	593,049	35,034	659,767
1925.....	—	201,795	—	368,971	570,766	25,709	752,503
1926.....	—	250,238	—	507,079	757,317	57,050	776,262
1927.....	—	249,549	—	460,148	709,697	56,230	907,945
1928.....	—	302,756	—	734,971	1,037,727	44,482	1,234,719
1929.....	—	310,801	—	769,359	1,080,160	89,116	1,378,024
1930.....	—	212,636	—	534,542	747,178	65,223	1,009,578
1931.....	—	101,393	—	318,645	420,038	46,764	672,109
1932.....	—	30,697	—	113,433	144,130	16,161	339,346
1933.....	—	118,514	—	108,803	227,317	30,133	409,979
1934.....	—	133,360	—	271,635	404,995	29,940	757,782
1935 ¹	—	208,002	—	391,792	599,794	56,901	935,682

¹ Preliminary figures.

Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Fuels.

Coal.

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal-fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.* The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 30,000,000 tons annually (see Table 24), as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkable long period at the present rate of consumption.

The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted in 1922 to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion. This Board is now responsible for the administration of the assisted rates provided by the Dominion Government for the movement of coal mined in Eastern and Western Canada into the central provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The amount of coal moved under these assisted rates has increased from 113,905 short tons in 1928 to 1,932,711 tons in 1933 and 2,368,803 tons in 1934. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1934, 1,814,460 tons were from Nova Scotia and 323,265 tons from Alberta and the Crowsnest district of British Columbia.

* See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year book.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; and a summary table showing coal resources, classified by provinces, was reproduced therefrom at p. 413 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Coal production in Canada during 1934 made a further recovery from the low level of 1932, the increase in the two years amounting to 17.6 p.c. Production was, however, still 21.4 p.c. below that of 1928, the record year. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928 and had dropped to \$3.16 in 1932 and \$3.02 in 1933, recovered slightly to \$3.04 in 1934. Nova Scotia was again the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only. The division of the 1934 production among these classes is given in Table 25. The quantity of coal mined annually in six provinces, and the Yukon Territory, and totals for Canada from 1911 to 1935 is shown in Table 21.

21.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For annual production from 1874 to 1910, by provinces, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.	
								Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	\$
1911....	7,004,420	55,781	—	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912....	7,783,888	44,780	—	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913....	7,980,073	70,311	—	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914....	7,370,924	98,049	—	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915....	7,463,370	127,391	—	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916....	6,912,140	143,540	—	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917....	6,327,091	189,095	—	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918....	5,818,562	268,212	—	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919....	5,790,196	166,377	—	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	—	13,919,096	55,622,670
1920....	6,437,156	171,610	—	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	—	16,946,764	82,496,538
1921....	5,734,928	187,192	—	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922....	5,569,072	287,513	—	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923....	6,597,838	276,617	—	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924....	5,557,441	217,121	—	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988
1925....	3,842,978	208,012	—	471,965	5,869,031	2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,951
1926....	6,747,477	173,111	—	439,803	6,503,705	2,613,719	316	16,478,131	59,875,094
1927....	7,071,876	203,950	—	470,216	6,934,162	2,746,243	414	17,426,861	61,867,463
1928....	6,743,504	207,738	—	471,713	7,336,330	2,804,594	414	17,564,293	63,757,833
1929....	7,056,133	218,706	—	580,189	7,150,693	2,490,378	458	17,496,557	63,065,170
1930....	6,252,552	209,349	—	579,424	5,755,528	2,083,818	653	14,881,324	52,849,748
1931....	4,955,563	182,181	1,306	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,243,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,084,581	212,695	1,552	887,139	4,870,648	1,681,490	808	11,738,913	37,117,695
1933....	4,557,590	312,303	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272	862	11,903,344	35,923,962
1934....	6,341,625	314,750	4,113	909,288	4,753,810	1,485,969	638	13,810,193	42,045,942
1935 ¹	5,808,420	342,333	3,106	919,477	5,461,027	1,329,379	835	13,864,577	41,888,523

¹ Preliminary figures.

The imports of anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal for the calendar years from 1911 to 1934 are given in Table 22, and the exports of all coal from 1911 to 1934 in Table 23.

22.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—Anthracite dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 420.

Year.	Anthracite.		Bituminous Coal.		Lignite Coal.		Totals.	
	short tons.	\$	short tons.	\$	short tons.	\$	short tons.	\$
1911.....	4,020,577	18,794,192	10,538,315	20,498,399	—	—	14,558,892	39,292,591
1912.....	4,184,017	20,080,388	10,411,793	19,397,649	—	—	14,595,810	39,478,037
1913.....	4,642,057	22,034,839	13,559,896	25,914,280	—	—	18,201,953	47,949,119
1914.....	4,435,010	21,241,924	10,286,047	18,559,574	—	—	14,721,057	39,801,498
1915.....	4,072,192	18,753,980	8,393,710	9,591,625	—	—	12,465,902	28,345,605
1916.....	4,570,815	22,216,363	13,009,788	16,073,303	—	—	17,580,603	38,289,666
1917.....	5,320,198	28,109,586	15,537,262	42,452,771	—	—	20,857,460	70,562,357
1918.....	4,785,160	26,007,888	16,893,427	45,642,696	—	—	21,678,587	71,650,584
1919.....	4,937,095	31,595,694	12,356,162	29,565,105	—	—	17,293,257	61,160,799
1920.....	4,982,313	36,773,351	13,861,229	61,260,247	—	—	18,843,542	98,033,598
1921.....	4,553,820	40,293,639	13,748,242	48,631,095	—	—	18,302,062	88,924,734
1922.....	2,705,752	23,795,143	10,317,773	37,387,285	—	—	13,023,525	61,182,428
1923.....	5,165,382	46,457,962	15,822,240	49,899,099	2,331	12,846	20,989,953	96,369,907
1924.....	4,152,558	37,280,910	12,546,214	29,628,643	26,007	117,955	16,724,779	67,027,508
1925.....	3,782,557	32,096,509	12,548,460	26,974,340	18,653	87,832	16,349,670	59,158,681
1926.....	4,192,419	34,202,166	12,376,606	25,511,932	10,423	45,567	16,579,448	59,759,665
1927.....	4,107,854	31,282,371	14,568,671	30,457,884	10,829	44,254	18,687,354	61,784,509
1928.....	3,748,816	27,680,018	13,445,945	26,608,427	10,780	44,247	17,205,541	54,332,692
1929.....	4,019,917	28,809,792	14,170,138	27,140,968	14,108	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930.....	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931.....	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932.....	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933.....	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191
1934.....	3,500,563	18,414,060	9,471,605	16,641,659	2,791	9,661	12,974,959	35,065,380

23.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 421.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	\$		short tons.	\$
1911.....	1,500,639	—	1923.....	1,654,406	10,661,399
1912.....	2,127,133	—	1924.....	773,246	4,836,848
1913.....	1,562,020	3,951,351	1925.....	785,910	4,329,173
1914.....	1,423,126	3,780,175	1926.....	1,028,200	5,739,436
1915.....	1,766,543	5,406,058	1927.....	1,113,330	5,890,259
1916.....	2,135,359	7,099,387	1928.....	863,941	4,469,999
1917.....	1,733,156	7,387,192	1929.....	842,972	4,375,328
1918.....	1,817,195	9,405,423	1930.....	624,512	3,345,998
1919.....	2,070,050	12,438,885	1931.....	359,853	1,909,922
1920.....	2,558,174	18,014,899	1932.....	285,487	1,433,036
1921.....	1,987,251	13,896,370	1933.....	259,233	1,188,225
1922.....	1,818,582	11,159,060	1934.....	306,335	1,400,978

Coal Consumption.—The sources of the coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1911-34 are shown in Table 24, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* during 1934 are given in Table 25; the difference between the totals of the two tables in the same year is accounted for by the fact that coal received may be held in bond at Canadian ports and not "cleared for consumption" until required, while coal received in previous years may be taken out of bond (cleared for consumption) in a later year. Normally, the coal made available for consumption is greater than the apparent domestic consumption, since coal is landed at Canadian ports and re-exported or ex-warehoused for ships' stores without being taken out of bond, but while remaining in bond at the port it is available for domestic consumption if required.

24.—Annual Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar Year.	Canadian Coal. ¹		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption".				Grand Total.	Per Capita.
			From U.S.A.	From the United Kingdom.	Total. ²			
	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.
1911.....	9,822,749	40.5	14,510,129	48,963	14,424,949	59.5	24,247,698	3.364
1912.....	12,385,696	46.0	14,557,124	38,668	14,549,104	54.0	26,934,800	3.645
1913.....	13,450,158	42.6	18,145,769	37,825	18,132,387	57.4	31,582,545	4.138
1914.....	12,214,403	45.5	14,687,853	33,101	14,637,920	54.5	26,852,323	3.408
1915.....	11,500,480	48.1	12,450,796	15,098	12,406,212	51.9	23,906,692	2.995
1916.....	12,348,036	41.3	17,576,202	4,401	17,517,820	58.7	29,865,856	3.733
1917.....	12,313,603	37.2	20,848,009	9,451	20,810,132	62.8	33,123,735	4.110
1918.....	13,160,731	37.8	21,674,826	3,761	21,611,101	62.2	34,771,832	4.268
1919.....	11,611,168	40.3	17,292,913	344	17,236,269	59.7	28,847,437	3.471
1920.....	14,025,566	42.9	18,752,981	—	18,668,741	57.1	32,694,307	3.821
1921.....	12,715,734	41.1	18,300,081	1,591	18,258,387	58.9	30,974,121	3.525
1922.....	13,044,352	50.2	12,255,555	765,980	12,962,189	49.8	26,006,541	2.916
1923.....	15,070,962	41.8	20,417,239	572,570	20,967,971	58.2	36,038,933	4.000
1924.....	12,529,358	42.8	16,405,344	317,112	16,714,143	57.2	29,243,501	3.198
1925.....	12,125,290	42.6	15,744,957	604,117	16,331,971	57.4	28,457,261	3.062
1926.....	15,086,296	47.7	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	52.3	31,651,851	3.349
1927.....	15,944,983	46.7	17,266,434	907,220	18,177,303	53.3	34,122,286	3.541
1928.....	16,487,807	50.0	15,830,688	682,755	16,515,582	50.0	33,003,389	3.356
1929.....	16,387,461	48.0	16,780,452	843,502	17,724,132	52.0	34,111,593	3.401
1930.....	14,052,671	43.3	16,971,933	1,144,861	18,412,039	56.7	32,464,710	3.180
1931.....	11,682,779	47.7	11,793,798	987,442	12,828,327	52.3	24,511,106	3.362
1932.....	11,212,701	49.0	9,889,866	1,727,716	11,654,492	51.0	22,867,193	2.177
1933.....	11,456,273	51.5	8,865,935	1,942,875	10,808,962	48.5	22,265,235	2.085
1934.....	13,236,406	51.1	10,580,710	1,981,116	12,651,168	48.9	25,887,574	2.392

¹ The sum of Canadian coal mines' sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported.

² Includes small tonnages from countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States. Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada and bituminous coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.

25.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries and Coal Made Available for Consumption in Canada during 1934.

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Bureau's annual report "Coal Statistics for Canada".

Grade of Coal.	Canadian Coal.		Receipts from U.S.A.	Receipts from the United Kingdom.	Receipts from Other Countries. ¹	Coal Made Available for Consumption.
	Output.	Exported.				
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.
Anthracite.....	—	—	1,804,127	1,643,516	89,666	3,537,309
Bituminous.....	10,058,782	294,886	9,941,371	331,517	669	20,037,453
Sub-bituminous.....	537,508	—	—	—	—	537,508
Lignite.....	3,213,903	11,449	2,791	—	—	3,205,245
Totals.....	13,810,193	306,335	11,748,289	1,975,033	90,335	27,317,515

¹Includes 72,153 tons from Germany, 17,557 tons from Belgium, 30 tons from Newfoundland and 595 tons from other countries.

World Production.—The total estimated coal production of the world in 1934 amounted to about 1,250,000,000 long tons, an increase of 9.4 p.c. over the estimate for the previous year. Canada contributed 12,330,000 long tons or about 1.0 p.c. Table 26 shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years 1913 and 1921-34.

26.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-34. (000 long tons.)

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1914 to 1920, see 1932 Year Book, p. 281. Figures in this table were taken from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Calendar Year.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913.....	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1921.....	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922.....	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,585	9,126
1923.....	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924.....	267,118	21,174	12,180	13,885	2,083	11,633
1925.....	243,176	20,904	11,723	14,503	2,115	12,127
1926.....	126,279	20,093	14,694	14,208	2,240	12,745
1927.....	251,232	22,082	15,560	14,978	2,367	12,382
1928.....	237,763	22,543	15,683	13,432	2,437	12,408
1929.....	257,907	23,419	15,622	12,106	2,536	12,813
1930.....	243,882	23,803	13,287	11,363	2,542	12,030
1931.....	219,459	21,716	10,931	10,595	2,158	10,709
1932.....	208,733	20,153	10,481	11,157	1,842	9,764
1933.....	207,112	20,284	10,628	11,672	1,821	10,545
1934.....	220,728	22,057	12,331	11,971	2,060	12,002

26.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-34—concluded.
(000 long tons.)
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Calendar Year.	Saar.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho-slovakia.	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
1913....	1	274,264	22,474	40,188	—	—	1,843	20,973	508,893
1921....	2	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922....	2	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923....	2	178,191	22,554	46,981	27,380	35,686	5,249	28,633	587,407
1924....	2	239,494	22,986	58,065	35,066	31,793	5,975	29,801	510,369
1925....	12,785	267,970	22,726	47,249	30,663	28,677	6,943	31,121	519,527
1926....	13,465	280,656	24,913	51,607	32,491	35,139	8,677	31,089	591,720
1927....	13,381	299,511	27,130	52,021	33,106	37,560	9,374	33,177	535,625
1928....	12,900	312,092	27,108	51,601	34,459	40,047	10,941	33,445	514,369
1929....	13,365	332,560	26,514	54,109	38,465	45,686	11,552	34,479	541,232
1930....	13,027	284,148	26,982	54,163	33,098	36,968	12,160	31,007	479,385
1931....	11,187	247,971	26,615	51,280	30,544	37,699	12,818	27,661	394,406
1932....	10,273	223,796	21,075	46,511	26,394	28,412	12,677	27,717	321,040
1933....	10,394	232,752	24,900	47,184	25,191	26,957	12,471	32,999	342,118
1934....	11,139	258,034	25,949	48,884	25,603	28,797	12,237	32,665	371,233

¹Included with Germany.

²Included with France.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas increased in value from \$1,346,-471 in 1910 to \$10,289,985 in 1930, but has since declined to a value of \$8,712,234 in 1933 and \$8,759,652 in 1934. The producing wells in the east are in southwestern Ontario, and near Moncton, N.B. The principal producing fields in Alberta are the Turner Valley (about 35 miles southwest of Calgary), Medicine Hat, Viking (about 80 miles southeast of Edmonton), Redcliff, Foremost (about 6 miles south and east of the town of Foremost), Bow Island and Wetaskiwin. Wainwright is supplied with gas from the Maple Leaf well in the Fabyan field. Near Lloydminster, in Saskatchewan, a well was brought into production during 1934 and is now supplying that town with gas. In 1934 Ontario was credited with about 54 p.c. of the total value but only 33 p.c. of the total quantity, while Alberta produced 42 p.c. by value and 64 p.c. of the total quantity. The production by provinces since 1920 is given in Table 27.

27.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1920-35.

(For the years 1892 to 1919 see "Mineral Production of Canada", 1923, p. 188.)

Year.	New Brunswick.		Ontario.		Alberta.		Canada. ¹	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$
1920.....	682,502	130,506	10,529,374	2,920,731	5,633,442	1,181,345	16,845,518	4,232,642
1921.....	708,743	139,375	8,422,774	3,080,130	4,945,884	1,374,599	14,077,601	4,594,164
1922.....	753,898	148,040	8,060,114	4,076,296	5,868,439	1,622,105	14,682,651	5,846,501
1923.....	640,300	126,068	8,128,413	4,066,244	7,191,670	1,692,246	15,960,583	5,884,618
1924.....	599,972	113,577	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,131,080	1,796,618	14,881,336	5,708,636
1925.....	639,235	122,394	7,143,962	3,958,006	9,119,500	2,752,545	16,902,897	6,833,005
1926.....	648,316	128,300	7,764,996	4,409,593	10,794,697	3,019,221	19,208,209	7,557,174
1927.....	630,755	124,637	7,311,215	4,331,780	13,434,621	3,586,533	21,376,791	8,405,010
1928.....	660,981	324,344	7,632,800	4,535,312	14,288,605	3,754,466	22,582,586	8,614,182
1929.....	678,456	333,002	6,886,475	4,959,695	19,112,931	4,684,247	28,378,462	9,977,124
1930.....	661,975	325,751	7,965,761	5,034,828	20,748,583	4,929,226	29,376,919	10,289,985
1931.....	655,891	323,184	7,419,534	4,635,497	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,968	3,853,794	23,420,174	8,899,462
1933.....	618,033	302,706	7,166,659	4,523,085	15,352,811	3,886,263	23,138,103	8,712,234
1934.....	623,601	306,005	7,632,851	4,741,368	14,841,491	3,707,276	23,162,324	8,759,652
1935 ²	615,454	303,884	7,800,000	4,680,000	15,700,000	4,105,000	24,191,612	9,096,619

¹Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

²Preliminary figures.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1931 was the greatest on record and amounted to 1,542,573 barrels. Output, however, declined to 1,044,412 barrels in 1932, rising again to 1,410,895 barrels in 1934. Production during 1935 was estimated as 1,429,386 barrels. The Turner Valley field in Alberta is the principal source of production in Canada. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated. The Red Coulée field in southern Alberta, near the International Boundary, began to yield some petroleum in 1929, while a small production has been obtained for a number of years in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. Production from wells near Fort Norman on the lower Mackenzie river increased from 910 barrels in 1932 to 4,438 barrels in 1934. This oil is treated locally in a small refining plant and is used to a large extent in connection with mining operations in the Great Bear Lake area.

The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The maximum production of these fields was reached in the '90's and has since declined. New Brunswick's small production comes from the Stony Creek field, near Moncton. For the production by provinces in 1934, see Table 5 of this chapter.

28.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, see p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl. ¹	\$		brl. ¹	\$		brl. ¹	\$
1911.....	291,092	357,073	1919....	240,466	736,324	1927....	476,591	1,516,043
1912.....	243,336	345,050	1920....	196,251	822,235	1928....	624,184	2,035,300
1913.....	228,080	406,439	1921....	187,541	641,533	1929....	1,117,368	3,731,764
1914.....	214,805	343,124	1922....	179,068	611,176	1930....	1,522,220	5,033,820
1915.....	215,464	300,572	1923....	170,169	522,018	1931....	1,542,573	4,211,674
1916.....	198,123	392,284	1924....	160,773	467,400	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592
1917.....	213,832	542,239	1925....	332,001	1,250,705	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791
1918.....	304,741	885,143	1926....	364,444	1,311,665	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162
						1935 ² ...	1,429,386	3,476,730

¹The barrel=35 Imp. gal. ²Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Asbestos.—Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$14,792,201 in 1920 and \$13,172,581 in 1929. Owing to trade depression, production was much curtailed from 1929 to 1932, as will be seen in Table 29. However, since 1932 production has shown a distinct improvement. The Imperial Institute has not given an estimate for the world total of asbestos production since 1931 owing to the lack of statistics for Russia, the world's second largest producer. In 1931 Russian production was estimated at 63,653 long tons and it has probably increased slightly since then. In 1934 Canada produced about 139,200 long tons, or more than half the world total, while other leading countries with their production in long tons were: Southern Rhodesia, 28,762; Union of South Africa, 15,709; Cyprus, 7,081; and United States, 4,542.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are: at Black Lake, in Coleraine township; at Thetford and Robertsonville, in Thetford township; at East Broughton, in Broughton township; and at Danville, in Shipton township. The veins of chrysotile asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning.

Both open-cut and underground methods of mining are employed throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. In addition, 10 plants in Canada manufacture asbestos products, including the following commodities: asbestos paper and mill board; asbestos roofing of all kinds; asbestos rigid shingles; asbestos building materials; asbestos cellular and sponge-felted pipe insulation; insulating sheets and blocks; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil and hydraulic operations.

29.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910 are given in the 1911 Year Book, p. 424.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$		tons.	\$		tons.	\$
1911.....	127,414	2,943,108	1919....	159,236	10,975,369	1927....	274,778	10,621,013
1912.....	136,301	3,137,279	1920....	199,573	14,792,201	1928....	273,033	11,238,360
1913.....	161,086	3,849,925	1921....	92,761	4,906,230	1929....	306,055	13,172,581
1914.....	117,573	2,909,806	1922....	163,706	5,552,723	1930....	242,114	8,390,163
1915.....	136,842	3,574,985	1923....	231,482	7,522,506	1931....	164,296	4,812,886
1916.....	154,149	5,228,869	1924....	225,744	6,710,830	1932....	122,977	3,039,721
1917.....	153,781	7,230,383	1925 ¹ ...	273,524	8,977,546	1933....	158,367	5,211,177
1918.....	158,259	8,970,797	1926....	279,403	10,099,423	1934....	155,980	4,936,326
						1935 ² ...	210,467	7,054,614

¹The quantities and values of sand, gravel and rock separated as a by-product in milling asbestos are included in the totals for 1924 and previous years, but are excluded in later years. ²Preliminary figures.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, New Brunswick; Paris, Ontario; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Manitoba; and Falkland and Mayook, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and account for about 75 p.c. of the total Canadian production. Production of gypsum in Canada reached its highest point in 1928 with 1,246,368 tons valued at \$3,743,648. Production during 1934 was 461,237 tons valued at \$863,776 and preliminary figures for 1935 are 541,864 tons valued at \$932,203. The production by provinces during 1934 is shown in Table 5, p. 349.

Salt.—The greater part of the Canadian salt production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia show an increasing production in recent years and some shipments have been made from

deposits near McMurray in Alberta. The first production of commercial importance in Manitoba was recorded in 1932 and for Saskatchewan in 1933. An important part of Canadian salt production (39 p.c. in 1934) is used in the form of brine in chemical industries for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and other chemicals.

The Canadian production during the present century has shown fairly steady growth from 59,428 tons in 1901 to 91,582 in 1911, 164,658 in 1921, 262,547 in 1926 and a high record of 330,264 tons in 1929. Production declined to 259,047 tons in 1931 but has since recovered to 321,753 tons valued at \$1,954,953 in 1934 (see Tables 2 and 5 of this chapter). The estimate for 1935 was 360,343 tons.

Section 6.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.

Production of these materials is naturally dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada. Building and construction work fluctuates widely with business cycles and during the recent depression dropped to a very low ebb. Under these circumstances the production of clay products, cement, gravel and stone was severely curtailed. Some uncompleted large engineering construction operations and governmental relief projects eased the decline in the early years of the depression but the downward trend was still evident in 1933. It is encouraging to observe, however, that with a moderate recovery of construction activities in 1934 and 1935 (see Chapter XV) there was an increase in the production of the chief structural materials, the total estimated value of production being \$21,246,725 in 1935 as compared with \$16,696,687 in 1933.

Brick and Tile.—Although the brick and tile industry is established in every province of the Dominion, production is naturally greatest near the chief centres of population, that is, in Ontario and Quebec. Here the widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age occurring over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence Lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries. Production fluctuates with building activity and reached its highest point in the year 1912. Since that time the gradual substitution of steel and reinforced concrete for brick has reduced the production of brick so that, while the value of construction undertaken in 1928 or 1929 is estimated to have exceeded that of 1912, the quantity of brick produced in the later years was only about half that of 1912. On the other hand, as will be seen from Table 30, the production and consumption of cement in 1929 greatly exceeded that of 1912 or 1913. The production of building brick of various types in 1933 and 1934 is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1934 is given in Table 5. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1935 was \$2,946,907.

Cement.—The cement industry in Canada began with the manufacture of hydraulic or natural rock cement. The first production was probably at Hull, Quebec, between 1830 and 1840. The manufacture of Portland cement began about 1889. Owing to its superiority in uniformity and strength, it soon superseded the older product. Portland cement consists of an accurately proportioned mixture of lime, silica and alumina. The lime is usually furnished by limestone or marl, and the silica and alumina by clay or shale. The cement industry has naturally become established where these materials are situated and where fuel supplies and transportation are readily available. The largest production is in Quebec and Ontario, although there are also active plants in Manitoba, Alberta and British

Columbia. As may be seen from Table 30, production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but has recovered somewhat since then. Production by provinces in 1934 is given in Table 5 of this chapter. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement she is now on balance an exporter of this commodity.

30.—Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-35.

Year.	Production. ²		Imports.		Exports. ³		Apparent Consumption.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl. ¹	\$	brl. ¹	\$	brl. ¹	\$	brl. ¹	\$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	349,415	468,395	—	12,914	5,103,285	6,867,696
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	669,532	840,986	—	4,067	6,354,831	8,481,456
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	1,434,413	1,969,529	—	2,436	8,567,145	11,073,649
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	254,093	409,303	—	1,736	8,912,898	11,426,985
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	98,022	147,158	—	2,223	7,270,502	9,332,859
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	28,190	40,426	—	5,161	5,709,222	7,012,289
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	20,596	31,621	—	2,424	5,390,156	6,576,925
1917.....	4,768,488	7,724,246	8,580	19,646	—	16,857	4,777,068	7,727,035
1918.....	3,591,481	7,076,503	5,913	19,851	—	13,752	3,597,394	7,082,602
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	14,066	51,314	177,506	465,954	4,831,817	9,387,793
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	32,963	112,466	835,667	2,193,626	5,849,276	12,716,910
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	12,057	75,670	242,345	650,658	5,522,597	13,620,155
1922.....	6,943,972	15,438,481	30,914	83,037	425,137	699,738	6,549,749	14,821,780
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	17,697	75,294	493,751	824,811	7,067,535	14,315,144
1924.....	7,498,624	13,398,411	27,672	69,320	153,520	213,845	7,372,776	13,253,886
1925.....	8,116,597	14,046,704	21,849	63,067	997,915	1,498,495	7,140,531	12,611,276
1926.....	8,707,021	13,013,283	21,114	77,866	285,932	358,231	8,442,203	12,732,918
1927.....	10,065,865	14,391,937	19,354	87,541	249,694	308,144	9,835,525	14,171,334
1928.....	11,023,928	16,739,163	34,047	146,164	267,325	340,624	10,790,650	16,544,703
1929.....	12,284,081	19,337,235	55,980	189,169	234,111	252,955	12,105,950	19,273,449
1930.....	11,032,538	17,713,067	143,436	569,848	198,736	212,071	10,977,238	18,070,844
1931.....	10,161,658	15,826,243	38,392	143,491	114,064	124,267	10,085,986	15,845,467
1932.....	4,498,721	6,930,721	21,351	58,092	53,333	38,921	4,466,739	6,949,892
1933.....	3,007,432	4,536,935	19,119	37,768	52,531	47,369	2,974,020	4,527,334
1934.....	3,783,226	5,667,946	14,341	45,548	70,046	55,181	3,727,521	5,658,313
1935 ⁴	3,648,086	5,580,043	17,738	60,079	55,607	44,365	3,610,217	5,684,487

¹The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt. ²"Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales. ³Quantities of exports were insignificant prior to 1919. ⁴Preliminary figures.

Stone, Sand and Gravel.—While the Mineral Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics presents details of the production and industrial organization of the stone industry separately from that of sand and gravel, for the sake of brevity they are here discussed together. Production of these materials increased greatly up to the recent world depression. The expansion in the stone industry was chiefly in crushed stone. Thus a production of crushed stone in 1922 of 3,044,399 tons had increased in 1930 to 8,062,330 tons, while in the same period the production of sand and gravel increased from 11,666,374 tons to 28,547,511 tons. During the depression the output contracted sharply as shown by the figures in Table 31. Figures for 1934 show some recovery and estimates for 1935 indicate that this improving trend has been maintained. Among the developments in Canada which resulted in the increased production of these materials prior to the depression may be mentioned: (1) the tendency for brick to be replaced by reinforced concrete, cement blocks, etc., as indicated on p. 382 by a decline in brick production and an increase in that of cement; (2) the vast improvement during the past decade in the mileage and character of roads and highways in Canada; and (3) the improvement of railway roadbeds.

The provincial distribution of the 1934 production of stone, sand and gravel is shown in Table 5, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table 31.

31.—Production of Sand, Gravel and Stone in Canada, Showing the Principal Purposes, calendar years 1932-34.

Material and Purpose.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	\$	tons.	\$	tons.	\$
Sand—						
Moulding sand.....	8,493	5,355	7,717	9,635	13,229	13,415
For building, concrete, roads, etc.....	2,368,304	745,091	775,412	218,559	686,631	209,002
Other.....	44,488	14,599	33,718	6,411	49,519	12,391
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast.....	2,097,224	324,648	561,538	110,449	1,454,618	266,292
For concrete, roads, etc.....	9,604,113	3,181,105	9,957,832	3,907,911	12,418,408	3,411,751
Crushed gravel.....	347,320	209,798	402,606	211,320	231,754	122,626
Totals, Sand and Gravel.....	14,469,942	4,480,596	11,738,823	4,464,285	14,854,159	4,035,477
Stone—						
Building.....	62,951	1,035,571	40,299	340,852	52,665	490,095
Monumental and ornamental.....	8,085	274,645	7,520	281,516	9,359	316,366
Limestone for flux.....	92,356	71,896	95,174	72,858	237,362	177,015
Limestone for agriculture.....	67,924	92,454	78,639	110,080	81,564	142,126
Stone for pulp and paper, sugar and chemical factories.....	134,610	116,924	219,292	223,262	249,747	259,464
Rubble and riprap.....	412,845	316,353	174,716	136,519	175,405	108,192
Crushed.....	3,866,962	2,879,888	2,288,065	1,704,076	3,229,388	2,486,463
Totals, Stone¹.....	4,690,922	4,938,461	2,939,574	2,996,576	4,077,016	4,152,329

¹Totals include minor items not specified.

The quantities and values of stone produced, given in the table above, represent only the production of those establishments which actually quarry their own stone and are exclusive of the products of the stone-dressing industry comprising those establishments which buy rough stone and dress, polish or finish it; although, dressing operations are frequently carried on right at the quarry and to that extent cannot be separated from the primary production. Of the total stone produced in 1934 about 92 p.c. was limestone, 5 p.c. granite, 3 p.c. sandstone and less than 0.4 p.c. marble. The average value per ton was \$0.84 for limestone, \$3.90 for granite, \$1.24 for sandstone and \$5.04 for marble. The marble was used chiefly for stucco dash, in pulp and paper mills and other industrial processes and for poultry grit and building stone. Of the other three kinds of stone by far the largest part was used as crushed stone.

CHAPTER XIII.—WATER POWERS.

The fresh-water area of Canada is officially estimated at 228,070 square miles—an area nearly twice as large as the whole land area of the British Isles, and certainly larger than the fresh-water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at a considerable height above sea-level, there are great sources of potential energy in the rapids and waterfalls of the rivers conveying the water from these areas to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

This Water Power chapter of the Year Book is divided into three sections: the first describes our water powers, their development and use in industry; the second deals with the Canadian central electric station industry, which is based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and also describes the policies of the Hydro-Electric or Power Commissions in other provinces.

Section 1.—The Water Powers of Canada.*

The progress of civilization in its material aspects may be measured by the extent to which the resources of nature are adapted to the uses of mankind. These resources yield, in the first instance, raw materials such as coal and iron, cotton and lumber, hides and wool, which enter into so many things that they are spoken of as basic commodities. Energy, until comparatively recently, was largely secured by the combustion of coal and was therefore looked upon as a secondary product, whereas, when produced from falling water, it is just as much a primary product as coal itself. Energy now enters so largely into the scheme of modern existence that it is recognized as a basic commodity. Statistics concern themselves with kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced just as with the production of pig iron, coal or cotton, and take note of undeveloped water power as being a source of raw material just as important as uncut forests or untapped oil fields. The relationship of power to production is of such vital consequence that every nation, besides considering its own power-producing resources, is deeply interested in the similar resources of other countries and the method of their development. To facilitate a study of world power conditions two Plenary World Power Conferences composed of representatives from 47 member states have already been held to consider the technical, economic and statistical aspects of power development; a third will meet in Washington, U.S.A., in September, 1936.

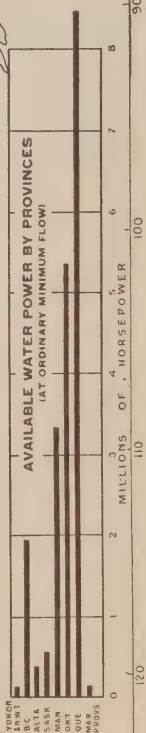
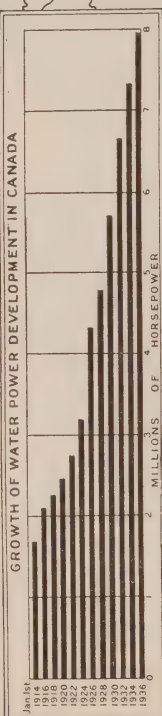
Canada is richly endowed with water-power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within practical transmission distance substantial reserves for the future. More than 95 p.c. of the total main-plant equipment of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro-power, and this equipment generates more than 98 p.c. of the total electrical output. Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 1 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada at Jan. 1, 1936.

* By J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEY
DOMINION WATER POWER COMMISSION

CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS) WATER POWERS

SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500



LEGEND

- Water Powers ...
 Developed Sites
 Undeveloped Sites
 Capacity of Sites ...
 1,000 h.p. or under
 1,000 h.p. to 10,000 h.p.
 10,000 h.p. to 100,000 h.p.
 Above 100,000 h.p.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1936.

Province and Territory.	Available 24-hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency.		Turbine Installation.
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow.	At Ordinary Six Months Flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,300	2,439
Nova Scotia.....	20,800	128,300	116,367
New Brunswick.....	68,600	169,100	133,681
Quebec.....	8,459,000	13,064,000	3,853,320
Ontario.....	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,560,155
Manitoba.....	3,309,000	5,344,500	392,825
Saskatchewan.....	542,000	1,082,000	42,035
Alberta.....	390,000	1,049,500	71,597
British Columbia.....	1,931,000	5,103,500	718,497
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	294,000	731,000	18,199
Canada.....	20,347,400	33,617,200	7,909,115

The figures of available power in the above table are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop, or the head of possible concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or smaller power capacity, not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The turbine installation in the above table represents the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water-power resources developed to date. The actual water-wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated at ordinary six months flow. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water-power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of about 43,700,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only slightly more than 18 p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water-power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, detailed analyses of the water-power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial horse power.

Growth of Water-Power Development.—The commencement of the long distance transmission of electricity at the beginning of the present century resulted in the extensive development of hydro-electricity for distribution over wide areas. The growth of installation during the period from 1900 to 1935 is shown, by provinces, in Table 2.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1900-35.

NOTE.—Turbine horse power in Yukon was 5 from 1900 to 1906, 2,085 in 1907, 2,095 in 1908, 3,195 in 1909 and 1910, 13,195 from 1911 to 1913, 13,199 from 1914 to 1934 and 18,199 in 1935. These figures are included in the totals for Canada.

Year.	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1900....	1,521	19,810	4,601	82,864	53,876	1,000	—	280	9,366	173,323
1901....	1,581	20,132	4,601	139,149	62,788	1,000	—	280	9,366	238,902
1902....	1,641	21,944	4,636	152,783	77,022	1,000	—	280	13,266	272,577
1903....	1,641	23,518	7,427	164,258	79,909	1,000	—	355	20,346	298,459
1904....	1,641	26,228	8,459	179,468	111,697	1,000	—	355	26,396	355,249
1905....	1,663	26,563	8,594	183,799	202,896	1,000	—	355	29,334	454,209
1906....	1,701	26,952	10,134	205,211	279,028	38,800	—	355	45,816	608,002
1907....	1,701	27,977	10,172	242,582	345,404	38,800	—	355	58,570	727,646
1908....	1,701	28,419	10,407	269,814	410,079	38,800	—	655	58,610	820,580
1909....	1,734	29,381	10,507	305,556	437,613	38,800	—	655	63,048	890,489
1910....	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,763	490,821	38,800	30	655	64,474	977,171
1911....	1,760	32,226	13,635	468,977	634,263	64,800	30	14,855	119,393	1,363,134
1912....	1,785	32,773	15,185	513,635	659,190	64,800	30	15,035	165,838	1,481,466
1913....	1,825	32,964	15,185	551,871	751,545	64,800	30	32,835	224,680	1,688,930
1914....	1,843	33,469	15,380	664,139	858,534	78,850	30	33,110	252,690	1,951,244
1915....	1,942	33,596	15,405	803,786	871,309	78,850	30	33,110	254,265	2,105,492
1916....	1,962	33,656	15,480	836,394	921,158	78,850	30	33,110	288,330	2,222,169
1917....	1,989	34,051	16,251	856,769	955,955	78,850	30	33,122	297,169	2,287,385
1918....	2,198	34,318	16,311	905,303	981,313	85,325	35	33,122	307,533	2,378,657
1919....	2,233	35,193	19,126	936,903	1,036,550	85,325	35	33,122	308,364	2,470,050
1920....	2,233	37,623	21,976	955,090	1,057,422	85,325	35	33,122	309,534	2,515,559
1921....	2,252	48,908	30,976	1,050,338	1,165,940	99,125	35	33,122	310,262	2,754,157
1922....	2,274	49,142	42,051	1,099,404	1,305,536	134,025	35	33,122	329,557	3,008,345
1923....	2,274	50,331	43,101	1,135,481	1,396,166	162,025	35	33,122	356,118	3,191,852
1924....	2,274	65,572	44,521	1,312,550	1,595,396	162,025	35	34,532	360,492	3,590,596
1925....	2,274	65,637	42,271	1,749,975	1,802,562	183,925	35	34,532	443,852	4,338,262
1926....	2,274	66,147	47,131	1,886,042	1,808,246	227,925	35	34,532	463,852	4,549,383
1927....	2,274	68,416	47,131	2,069,518	1,832,655	255,925	35	34,532	475,232	4,798,917
1928....	2,439	74,356	67,131	2,387,118	1,903,705	311,925	35	34,532	554,792	5,349,232
1929....	2,439	109,124	112,631	2,595,430	1,952,055	311,925	35	70,532	559,792	5,727,162
1930....	2,439	114,224	133,681	2,718,130	2,088,055	311,925	42,035	70,532	630,792	6,125,012
1931....	2,439	111,999	133,681	3,100,330	2,145,205	390,925	42,035	70,532	655,992	6,666,337
1932....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,357,320	2,208,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	713,792	7,045,260
1933....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,493,320	2,355,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,602	7,332,070
1934....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,703,320	2,355,755	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,717	7,547,035
1935....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,853,320	2,560,155	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,497	7,909,115

Distribution of Developed Water Power.—An analysis is made in Table 3 of the distribution of developed water power among central electric stations, pulp and paper-mills and other industries. The extent to which pulp and paper manufacturing is dependent on water power is clearly shown by the figures there given, which indicate that 7.7 p.c. of the developed power is installed by pulp and paper companies, in comparison with 4.5 p.c. developed by all other industries (excluding central electric stations). The pulp and paper industry also purchases a large amount of power from the central electric stations, and about 90 p.c. of its machinery is driven by water power. The bulk of the water power used in other industries is developed by central electric stations, converted into electricity and delivered to the various industrial plants.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1936.

Province.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				Population, June 1, 1935. ⁴	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In Other Industries. ³	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	376	—	2,063	2,439	89,000	27
Nova Scotia.....	84,202	16,578	15,587	116,367	527,000	221
New Brunswick.....	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	429,000	311
Quebec.....	3,494,875	222,160	136,285	3,853,320	3,062,000	1,258
Ontario.....	2,209,873	240,880	109,402	2,560,155	3,596,000	712
Manitoba.....	392,825	—	—	392,825	739,000	532
Saskatchewan.....	42,000	—	35	42,035	978,000	43
Alberta.....	70,320	—	1,277	71,597	780,000	92
British Columbia.....	546,810	105,950	65,737	718,497	735,000	978
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	—	—	18,199	18,199	14,000	1,300
Canada.....	6,946,241	605,346	357,528	7,909,115	10,949,000	722
Per cent of Total Installation	87.8	7.7	4.5	100.0		

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations aggregating more than 1,029,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,634,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations. ⁴ Estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horsepower, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 18 years ended 1934, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1934 amounted to 21,197,124,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1935 is estimated at 23,200,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the 1930 output by 28 p.c. and the 1934 output by 9 p.c.

Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and continued well above 1931 and 1932 exports throughout 1934, amounting to 1,248,798,000 kilowatt hours for the year, against 989,364,000 kilowatt hours for 1933 and the increase continued in 1935, exports being 10 p.c. above those of 1934 up to Nov. 30. See Chart on pp. 392-393.

The use of electric energy in electric boilers in various industries, and particularly in pulp and paper-mills, has increased steadily. During 1933, 3,741,210,000 kilowatt hours were so used, in 1934 these deliveries increased to 5,337,133,000 kilowatt hours, and for the first eleven months of 1935 to 5,611,159,000 kilowatt hours. This power is partly off-peak power available at various times each day and partly surplus power available continuously until a better market develops. The domestic service consumption or the electricity used in residences has also increased steadily despite the curtailed expenditures most households have found necessary. In 1934 the domestic service consumption amounted to 1,717,090,000 kilowatt hours as against 1,650,395,000 kilowatt hours in 1933 and 1,639,498,000 kilowatt hours in 1932.

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX.

There are some interesting factors affecting the relative per capita consumptions of electricity from central electric stations in Canada and the United States. An abundant supply of low-priced coal in the industrial area of the United States, and no coal but an excellent supply of water power in the central provinces of Canada, tend to favour the generation of power in central stations in Canada more than in the United States. Again, the pulp and paper industry is proportionately a smaller industry in the United States than in Canada. While the average consumption for domestic use is twice as high in Canada as in the United States, the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 8 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 15 p.c. for the United States.

4.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-34.

Year.	Number of Stations. ¹	Capital Invested.	Revenue from Sale of Power. ²	Total Horse Power. ³	Kilowatt Hours Generated.	Cus-tomers.	Persons Em-ployed.	Salaries and Wages.
		\$	\$	h.p.	(000)	No.	No.	\$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	—	1,844,571	—	—	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	43,908,085	1,841,114	—	—	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	47,933,490	1,907,135	5,497,204	—	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	506	448,273,642	53,436,082	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	510	484,669,451	58,271,622	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	522	568,068,752	62,173,179	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923.....	532	581,780,611	67,496,893	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,112,547	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	532	628,565,093	74,616,863	2,849,450	9,515,277	1,200,950	12,956	17,946,584
1925.....	563	726,721,087	79,341,584	3,569,527	10,110,459	1,279,731	13,263	18,755,907
1926.....	595	756,220,066	88,933,733	3,769,323	12,093,445	1,337,562	13,406	19,943,000
1927.....	629	866,825,285	104,033,297	4,173,349	14,549,099	1,381,966	14,708	22,946,315
1928.....	601	956,919,603	112,326,819	4,627,667	16,336,518	1,464,005	15,855	24,253,820
1929.....	587	1,055,731,532	122,883,446	4,925,555	17,962,515	1,555,883	16,164	24,831,821
1930.....	587	1,138,200,016	126,038,145	5,401,108	18,093,802	1,607,766	17,857	27,287,443
1931.....	559	1,229,988,951	122,310,730	5,706,757	16,330,867	1,632,792	17,014	26,306,956
1932.....	572	1,335,886,987	121,212,679	6,343,654	16,052,057	1,657,454	15,395	23,261,166
1933.....	575	1,386,532,055	117,532,081	6,616,006	17,338,990	1,666,882	14,717	21,431,877
1934.....	573	1,430,852,166	124,463,613	6,854,161	21,197,124	1,660,079	14,974	21,829,491

¹ Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years.

² Revised to exclude duplications.

³ Not including auxiliary plant equipment which is included in installation shown in central electric stations in Table 7 of the Manufactures Chapter, pp. 424 and 425.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The main-plant primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 6,854,161 h.p. in 1934. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines, and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing 96 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 4 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines with a capacity of 207,431 h.p., or 2.9 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 59 main-plant steam reciprocating engines in central electric stations in 1934, only 8 in number were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged approximately 4,400 h.p. with 16 units averaging 10,000 h.p., but there were only 58 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 22 stations, whereas the 805 water wheels and turbines averaged 8,150 h.p., including 3 at 65,000 h.p. and 2 at 66,000 h.p. each.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces bituminous and lignite coals are used for the steam engines, and gasoline, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 335 main-plant internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1934, 183, or 55 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 68, or 20 p.c., in Alberta and 36, or 11 p.c., in Manitoba.

During 1934, the thermal engines produced 379,815,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of \$2,001,620, an average of 0.53 cts. per kilowatt hour. This production was, however, only 1.8 p.c. of the total output.

5.—Main Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1934.

NOTE.—K.V.A. means Kilo-volt-amperes.

Type of Equipment and Province.	No. of Plants.	Water Wheels and Turbines.			Steam Engines, Steam Turbines and Internal Combustion Engines.			Dynamos.		
		No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.
			h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		K.V.A.	K.V.A.
MAIN PLANT EQUIPMENT.										
P.E. Island.....	11	9	464	52	8	5,063	633	16	4,929	308
Nova Scotia.....	45	54	81,566	1,510	25	60,434	2,417	79	118,554	1,501
New Brunswick....	15	16	105,485	6,593	16	25,360	1,585	32	110,776	3,462
Quebec.....	94	256	3,303,705	12,905	3	200	67	263	2,837,987	10,791
Ontario.....	133	337	2,003,478	5,945	15	1,218	81	345	1,616,828	4,686
Manitoba.....	29	40	436,925	10,923	45	3,512	78	81	354,836	438
Saskatchewan.....	119	—	—	—	211	135,446	642	208	115,031	553
Alberta.....	64	18	69,520	3,862	100	59,845	598	111	105,128	947
British Columbia }	63	75	559,531	7,460	29	2,409	83	106	435,886	4,112
Yukon.....										
Totals.....	573	805	6,560,674	8,150	452	293,487	65	1,241	5,699,955	4,593
AUXILIARY PLANT EQUIPMENT.										
	—	—	—	—	149	207,431	1,392	138	177,244	1,284
Totals.....	573	805	6,560,674	8,150	601	500,918	833	1,379	5,877,199	4,262

Provincial Distribution of Electrical Energy.—The distribution by provinces of the electrical energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 6 for the calendar years 1929-34. In the latest year over 80 p.c. of the total generated electrical energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 7 it is seen that the total electric energy generated for export in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, was 1,317,224,965 kilowatt hours; in the calendar year 1934 it had amounted to 1,296,749,475 kilowatt hours, or 6.1 p.c. of the total amount generated in central electric stations.

6.—Electrical Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, calendar years 1929-34.

Province or Territory.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,726	3,591	4,413	4,662	4,765	4,902
Nova Scotia.....	107,467	223,421	257,573	279,854	330,436	389,049
New Brunswick.....	125,267	332,598	404,350	427,604	378,687	394,100
Quebec.....	8,664,334	8,822,901	8,066,026	8,491,128	9,611,084	11,335,987
Ontario.....	6,453,510	6,160,987	4,948,819	4,258,042	4,381,094	6,113,595
Manitoba.....	1,108,192	991,237	1,084,763	1,087,010	1,077,210	1,183,381
Saskatchewan.....	119,455	137,217	134,014	135,898	131,164	134,033
Alberta.....	205,351	204,076	205,082	195,467	182,963	193,002
British Columbia.....	1,176,213	1,217,774	1,225,827	1,172,392	1,241,587	1,449,075
Yukon.....						
Canada.....	17,962,515	18,093,802	16,330,867	16,052,057	17,338,990	21,197,124

MILLIONS OF KILOWATT
HOURS

CENTRAL E

2,100

1,900

1,800

1,700

1,600

1,500

1,400

1,300

1,200

1,100

1,000

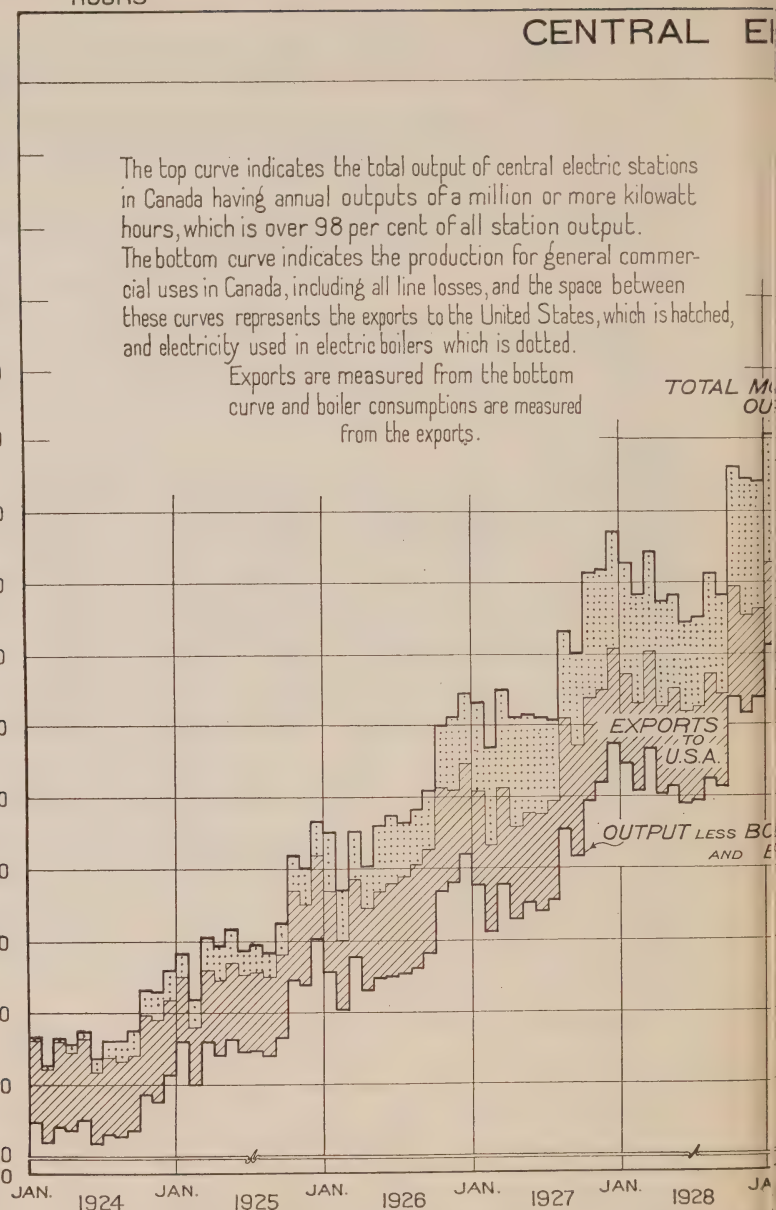
900

800

700

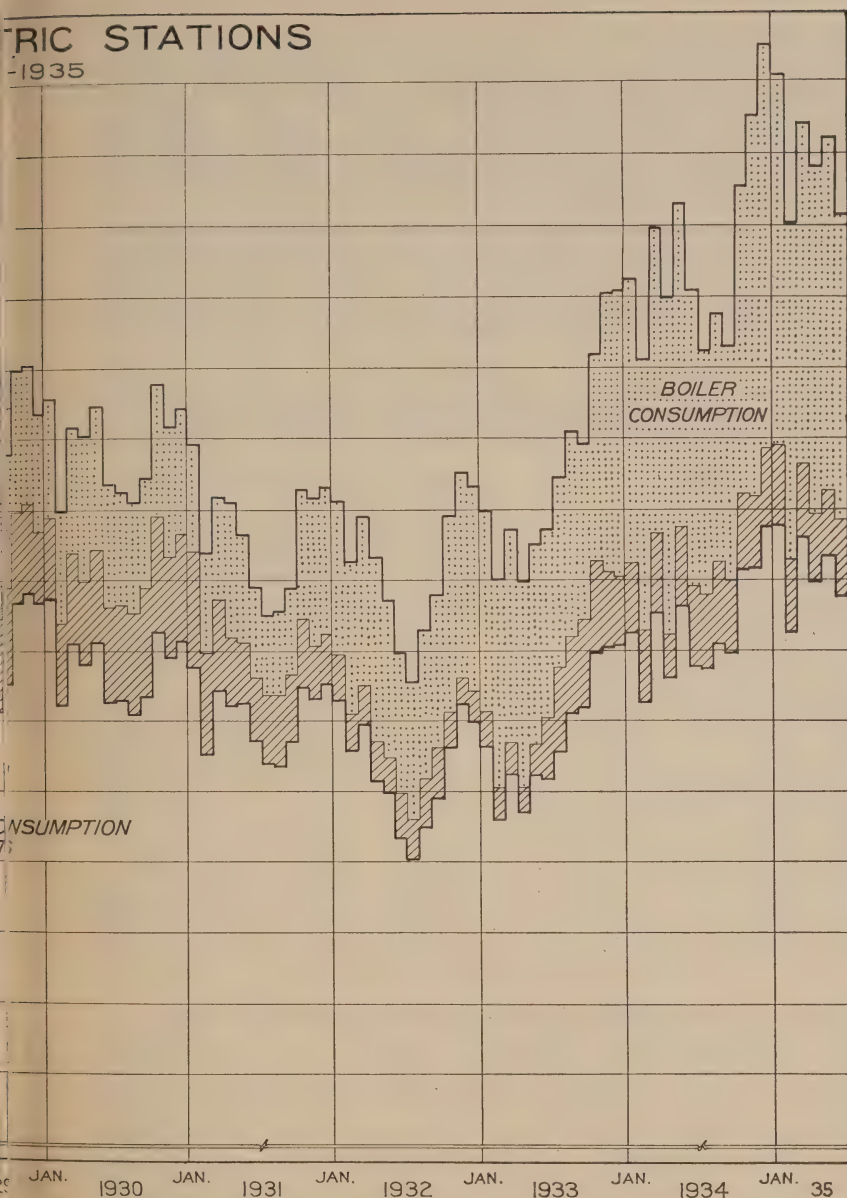
600

500



The above chart is interesting as showing the generally high level of showing is due not only to the increased consumption by electric boilers (the industrial firm power load. Industries consumed about 80 p.c. of the industries: pulp and paper; primary iron and steel; non-ferrous smelting made during the last half of 1935 and the total output for the year reach

TRIC STATIONS -1935



maintained by Central Electric Stations during the years of depression. The splendid surplus power for which there was no other market at the time), but to expansion in power generated and of the total output about half is consumed by the following six: alkalis and salts; abrasive products; and flour and feed mills. New high records were set of 23,404,412,000 kilowatt hours which was 6 p.c. above the 1934 output.

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

Electrical energy produced for export increased from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1911, to 1,749,539,778 kilowatt hours in 1931 and to 1,317,224,965 kilowatt hours in 1935. Such power produced in 1935 showed an increase of nearly 10 p.c. compared with 1934 and was only 24·7 p.c. below the 1931 figure. Figures by companies for the latest four fiscal years are given in Table 7.

7.—Electrical Energy Generated or Produced for Export under Authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35.

Company.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	395,413,700	350,001,000	507,601,200	570,966,900
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.....	253,816,000	79,166,700	265,715,600	374,564,600
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances, Ont..	10,014,700	14,692,650	15,243,950	13,636,800
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co., Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.....	12,552,505	11,823,907	12,073,106	13,420,086
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C..	146,606	165,355	172,123	181,862
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.....	5,951	—	2,800	13,468
Southern Canada Power Co., Sherbrooke, Que.....	436,180	420,643	377,769	368,448
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.....	326,106,398	187,339,002	390,421,891	337,003,128
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.....	318,850	263,640	678,420	841,440
Fraser Companies, Ltd.....	8,218,900	7,527,400	6,238,500	5,694,700
Northport Power and Light Co., Northport, Wash., U.S.A. ¹	271,490	253,008	234,618	248,583
Northern British Columbia Power Co., Prince Rupert, B.C.....	59,760	46,600	42,370	39,750
International Railway Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.....	553,418	98,121	—	—
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.....	484,500	354,800	225,100	245,200
Totals.....	1,008,398,958	652,152,826	1,199,027,447	1,317,224,965

¹ Purchases from West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.

Section 3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a 'key industry' in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This 'public ownership' movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the operating statistics of which are given in Subsection 1. More recently, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

Subsection 1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

The publicly-owned hydro-electrical undertaking of Ontario—known in the province as the “Hydro”—is an organization of a large number of partner municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies. It had its beginning in 1903, when, as a result of public agitation to ensure the provision of adequate supplies of electrical power for distribution throughout the province at low cost, seven municipalities united under statutory authority in appointing an investigating commission to deal with power problems. This commission, known as the Ontario Power Commission, completed its work in 1906, and in the same year the Ontario Government, by special Act, created the present Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The operations of the undertaking have grown rapidly and in 1934 electrical service was supplied by the Commission to about 760 municipalities, comprising nearly all of the cities and towns of the province, as well as many small communities and rural areas.

The providing of the power, either by generation or purchase, its transformation, transmission and delivery to the individual municipalities and to large industrial consumers, and the operation of rural power districts are carried on by the municipalities acting *collectively* through their agent and trustee, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The local operations involved in the retail distribution of the electrical energy to the consumers within the limits of the various urban municipalities are performed by the municipalities *individually* through municipal utility commissions acting under the general supervision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Capital required for plant to generate and transmit power is lent by the province, and the municipalities are under contract to repay, over a period of 40 years, the moneys thus lent, with interest in full. The local distribution systems are financed individually by the issue of municipal debentures. Provision is made, in the rates charged to the ultimate consumers, for revenue with which to retire these bonds in from 20 to 30 years. The rates at which power is supplied by the Commission to the various municipalities vary with the amounts of power used, the distances from the sources of supply, and other factors. The basic principle underlying the operations of the undertaking is the provision of service ‘at cost’. The rates charged by the municipal utilities for retail service are under the control of the Commission and are designed to ensure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received as far as is practicable.

Power Supplies.—To meet the constantly expanding power demands of the undertaking, the Commission has constructed its own generating plants, and has acquired several privately-owned generating plants. Of the 40 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1934, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara river which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 500,000 h.p. Provision for the needs of the near future had been made at the end of 1932—including existing plants, plants under construction and power under contract for present and future delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,000,000 h.p.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, Oct. 11, 1910, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls. The small initial load of

* Revised by R. T. Jeffery, Chief Municipal Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.

less than 1,000 h.p. increased rapidly and by 1915 had reached 100,000 h.p. In 1920 the total power distributed exceeded 350,000 h.p. and in 1930 it was over 1,260,000 h.p. Table 8 shows the growth of the co-operative municipal electrical undertaking of Ontario. It will be noted that the total capital of the undertaking, which includes investments of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in power-producing and transmitting equipment, etc., and investments of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets, aggregated over \$398,000,000 in 1934.

8.—Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1910-34.

Year.	Municipalities Served.	Customers Served.	Total Power Distributed by Commission.	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities.
	No.	No.	h.p.	\$
1910.....	10	—	2,500	2,521,000
1911.....	26	—	15,200	4,020,000
1912.....	36	—	31,000	4,576,000
1913.....	58	58,961	45,000	17,698,000
1914.....	95	96,744	77,000	25,023,000
1915.....	131	116,892	104,000	29,791,000
1916.....	191	155,052	167,000	34,917,000
1917.....	215	181,711	333,000	74,701,000
1918.....	236	194,382	316,000	87,812,000
1919.....	252	230,472	328,000	103,591,000
1920.....	266	261,582	355,000	128,334,000
1921.....	301	285,923	529,000	193,918,000
1922.....	348	364,988	605,000	220,594,000
1923.....	393	387,983	685,486	236,023,000
1924.....	418	415,922	691,198	254,189,000
1925.....	444	439,702	816,295	265,998,000
1926.....	501	448,241	928,032	274,972,000
1927.....	530	469,572	949,700	286,165,000
1928.....	560	522,770	1,032,500	297,204,000
1929.....	607	552,321	1,136,689	314,237,000
1930.....	663	586,267	1,263,512	359,648,000
1931.....	721	600,297	1,050,903	373,010,000
1932.....	747	611,955	1,106,884	382,558,000
1933.....	757	621,418	1,366,735	394,661,000
1934.....	760	624,801	1,451,699	398,225,000

Table 9 shows the growth in load in the various systems during the past five years.

9.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1930-34.

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks.)

System and District.	October, 1930.	October, 1931.	October, 1932.	October, 1933.	October, 1934.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara system.....	1,000,670	805,630	867,446	1,055,697	1,071,046
Dominion Power and Transmission.....	58,579	48,659	43,968	45,710	50,670
Georgian Bay system.....	23,355	26,356	25,666	23,887	24,488
Eastern Ontario system.....	88,678	85,857	80,544	86,890	121,823
Thunder Bay system.....	73,968	51,600	65,700	90,450	99,866
Manitoulin district.....	—	—	—	80	88
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing district.....	3,745	3,689	3,751	3,539	3,840
Sudbury district.....	12,935	27,200	17,761	12,466	12,466
Abitibi district.....	—	—		45,389	64,075
Patricia district.....	1,582	1,912		2,627	2,828
Espanola district.....	—	—	—	—	509
Totals.....	1,263,512	1,050,903	1,106,884	1,366,735	1,451,699

The initial capital expenditure to serve some twelve municipalities amounted to about \$3,600,000. Table 10 shows for the latest five years the capital investment in the respective systems of the undertaking and in the associated municipal undertakings.

10.—Capital Investments in Ontario's Hydro Undertakings, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1930-31.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments by Commission on behalf of co-operating Municipalities, in Generating Plants and Transmission Systems, etc.—					
Niagara system.....	176,172,588	182,176,762	202,098,895	201,975,671	202,429,411
Dominion Power and Transmission	21,489,435	21,489,435	1	1	1
Chats Falls development.....	2,137,230	4,835,703	5,878,494	6,167,756	6,197,129
Georgian Bay system.....	7,940,667	8,203,446	8,329,026	8,394,645	8,427,279
Eastern Ontario system.....	20,917,183	21,570,767	21,060,824	19,372,834	19,851,622
Thunder Bay system.....	17,645,796	18,406,363	18,480,739	18,630,772	18,679,611
Manitoulin district.....	—	—	—	32,626	35,473
Northern Ontario properties ¹	3,297,543	5,259,256	10,786,686	23,790,137	25,143,854
Hydro-electric railways.....	7,340,565	1,897,838	1,985,113	2,076,925	2,173,664
Office and service buildings, construction plant, inventories, etc.....	3,652,772	3,735,970	4,629,053	4,562,603	4,449,914
Miscellaneous, engineering, storage, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Investments by Commission	260,593,779	267,575,540	273,248,830	285,003,969	287,387,957
Investments by municipalities in distributing systems and other assets (exclusive of sinking fund equity in H.E.P.C. systems, included above), all systems.	99,054,262	105,434,582	109,309,934	109,657,574	110,836,805
Grand Totals.....	359,648,041	373,010,122	382,558,764	394,661,543	398,224,762

¹ Included in the Niagara system.

² The Northern Ontario properties include the Nipissing district, the Sudbury district, the Patricia district, the Abitibi district and the Espanola district. These properties are owned by the Government of Ontario, and operated on behalf of the province by the H.E.P.C.

The total reserves of the Commission and of the municipal electric utilities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes are shown in Table 11.

11.—Accumulated Reserves of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and of the Local Electric Utilities of the Co-operating Municipalities, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1930-31.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Niagara system.....	43,069,032	48,503,212	50,900,344	52,380,601	55,092,548
Georgian Bay system.....	1,889,782	2,197,526	2,482,837	2,822,302	3,153,899
Eastern Ontario system.....	4,123,718	4,865,154	5,228,591	5,338,116	5,984,350
Thunder Bay system.....	2,165,992	2,597,317	2,739,224	3,104,669	3,521,436
Northern Ontario properties.....	10,583	86,942	164,784	625,282	868,609
Nipissing rural power districts and Manitoulin rural power district.....	1	1	2	7,560	12,714
Bonnechère storage.....	19,234	—	1,734	3,537	5,417
Service buildings and equipment.....	570,210	616,737	664,714	706,849	750,936
Hydro-electric railways.....	102,952	98,729	109,240	121,482	134,722
Insurance—Workmen's Compensation and staff pension insurance.....	2,993,347	3,438,795	3,854,019	4,322,862	4,690,163
Totals, reserves of the Commission.....	54,944,850	62,404,412	66,145,487	69,433,260	74,214,794
Totals, reserves—including surplus—of municipal electric utilities.....	48,912,833	53,235,314	56,624,617	59,736,820	64,177,407
Totals, Commission and Municipal Reserves.....	103,857,683	115,639,726	122,770,104	129,170,080	138,392,201

¹ Included in Eastern Ontario system.

² Included in Northern Ontario properties.

Statistics of Urban Municipal Electric Utilities of Ontario Supplied by the Commission.—The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner municipalities, and has introduced a uniform accounting system which enables the Commission to present in its Annual Reports consolidated balance sheets and operating reports regarding these utilities. These statistics relate to about 90 p.c. of the retail customers supplied by the undertaking. Summary statistics regarding service to rural consumers are given in Table 14.

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of urban municipalities served by the Hydro-Électric Power Commission are given in Table 12. These show, for 1934, total assets of \$140,111,146 as compared with liabilities of \$46,608,590. Of the difference, \$48,757,971 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$44,744,585. The item "equities in hydro systems", listed under both assets and reserves, relates to the sinking fund equities acquired by the individual municipalities in their collective generation and transmission undertaking administered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. All other items relate to the local distributing systems operated individually by the urban municipalities which are partners in the Hydro undertaking. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. It will be noted that between 1930 and 1934 total assets have increased by \$23,710,511, while total liabilities have decreased by \$3,532,839.

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Numbers of municipalities included.....	267	275	280	282	282
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PLANT.					
Lands and buildings.....	7,936,974	8,407,664	9,503,744	10,186,471	10,262,693
Substation equipment.....	19,485,056	21,013,957	22,288,782	22,306,801	22,327,619
Distribution systems—overhead.....	19,220,327	19,918,356	20,866,767	21,152,681	21,353,726
Distribution systems—underground.....	4,932,189	5,361,627	5,820,057	5,945,226	6,031,768
Line transformers.....	7,953,090	8,649,875	9,392,662	9,478,605	9,635,279
Meters.....	7,840,948	8,106,203	8,403,252	8,514,165	8,624,505
Street lighting equipment—regular.....	1,780,786	2,205,613	2,257,618	2,381,599	2,395,296
Street lighting equipment—ornamental.....	1,520,891	1,456,743	1,545,355	1,458,444	1,464,307
Miscellaneous construction expenses.....	3,996,748	3,827,132	4,120,926	4,040,860	3,907,360
Steam or hydraulic plants.....	139,587	458,374	498,232	502,979	494,933
Old plants.....	5,322,690	7,146,438	4,989,655	5,016,756	4,978,079
Plants not distributed.....	—	—	200,000	200,000	200,000
Totals, Plant.....	80,129,286	86,551,982	89,887,050	91,184,587	91,675,565
OTHER.					
Bank and cash balances.....	2,722,250	2,738,320	3,185,442	1,696,489	2,215,914
Securities and investments.....	1,909,439	1,999,846	2,059,325	2,163,785	2,382,447
Accounts receivable.....	4,481,007	3,957,973	3,683,059	3,746,911	4,001,596
Inventories.....	1,242,995	1,276,551	1,232,209	1,226,043	1,110,705
Sinking funds on local debentures.....	8,396,256	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177	9,161,420
Equities in H.E.P.C. systems.....	17,346,372	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679	29,274,341
Other assets.....	173,030	174,879	163,638	253,582	289,158
Totals, Assets.....	116,400,635	125,537,858	132,376,064	135,703,253	140,111,146
Liabilities—					
Debenture balances.....	45,091,808	44,594,400	45,133,306	42,606,145	39,646,990
Accounts payable.....	3,001,186	5,382,306	3,512,725	3,320,486	3,149,035
Bank overdrafts.....	405,663	312,576	298,910	206,398	143,557
Other liabilities.....	1,642,772	1,909,986	3,740,376	3,787,725	3,669,008
Totals, Liabilities.....	50,141,429	52,199,268	52,685,317	49,920,754	46,608,590

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reserves—					
For equity in H.E.P.C. systems.....	17,346,372	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679	29,274,341
For depreciation.....	12,885,388	13,748,049	14,902,177	16,075,959	17,426,809
Other reserves.....	1,574,656	1,693,130	1,902,308	2,048,082	2,056,821
Totals, Reserves.....	31,806,416	35,544,455	39,870,615	44,169,720	48,757,971
Surpluses—					
Debentures paid.....	10,728,279	13,150,040	15,244,778	17,651,368	20,608,130
Local sinking funds.....	8,396,255	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177	9,161,420
Operating surpluses.....	15,328,256	15,909,044	15,476,143	14,575,234	14,975,035
Totals, Surpluses.....	34,452,790	37,794,135	39,820,132	41,612,779	44,744,585
Totals, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses.....	116,400,635	125,537,858	132,376,064	135,703,253	140,111,146
Percentages of net debt to total assets....	46.0	44.1	43.4	40.4	35.9

13.—Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Numbers of municipalities included.....	267	275	280	282	282
Earnings—					
Domestic service.....	10,542,904	10,972,952	11,447,308	11,429,101	11,844,033
Commercial light service.....	5,961,383	6,230,476	6,243,794	6,013,026	6,206,086
Commercial power service.....	9,340,653	9,456,225	9,356,694	9,080,522	9,692,784
Municipal power.....	2,111,482	1,967,119	1,859,585	1,826,872	1,875,970
Street lighting.....	1,674,528	1,746,855	1,783,973	1,779,583	1,777,597
Rural service—merchandise ¹	28,955 ¹	29,446 ¹	11,069 ¹	12,813 ¹	18,748 ¹
Miscellaneous.....	581,915	511,140	513,787	485,925	555,172
Totals, Earnings.....	30,241,820	30,914,213	31,216,210	30,627,842	31,970,390
Expenses—					
Power purchased.....	17,323,078	18,085,167	19,109,036	19,330,862	19,591,888
Substation operation.....	479,503	487,484	503,352	484,765	468,944
Substation maintenance.....	320,717	303,536	300,186	288,583	296,551
Distribution systems, operation and maintenance.....	991,973	1,015,256	969,750	895,351	844,814
Line transformer maintenance.....	96,746	93,463	95,485	82,321	75,172
Meter maintenance.....	278,379	284,634	300,105	283,116	291,403
Consumers' premises expense.....	317,902	363,078	368,209	361,499	352,499
Street lighting, operation and maintenance.....	372,211	368,120	360,710	353,082	338,785
Promotion of business.....	249,070	255,956	266,761	259,937	228,741
Billing and collecting.....	745,159	792,984	818,721	817,660	827,860
General office, salaries and expenses.....	907,227	923,677	960,559	908,518	908,040
Undistributed expense.....	523,863	520,893	436,693	349,101	362,322
Truck operation and maintenance.....	112,030	107,919	112,060	105,453	98,082
Interest.....	2,220,214	2,328,094	2,532,941	2,426,286	2,204,994
Sinking fund and principal payments on debentures.....	1,828,062	2,061,719	2,244,368	2,319,319	2,358,169
Totals, Expenses.....	26,766,134	27,991,980	29,378,936	29,265,853	29,248,264
Surpluses.....	3,475,686	2,922,233	1,837,274	1,361,989	2,722,126
Depreciation charges.....	1,574,991	1,775,331	1,920,896	1,989,000	2,036,637
Surpluses less depreciation charges.....	1,900,695	1,146,902	—83,622	—627,011	685,489

¹Profits from the sale of merchandise.

Rural Electrical Service in Ontario.—During the past few years substantial progress has been made in Ontario in the field of rural electrification and the Commission's rural operations are now an important feature of its work. Towards this rural work the Ontario Government, pursuant to its policy of promoting the basic industry of agriculture, contributes, in the form of "grants-in-aid", 50 p.c. of the initial capital cost of distribution lines and equipment. In 1930 the Ontario Legislature passed two additional Acts relating to rural service. The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930, provides for advances up to \$1,000 to actual farm owners of lands and premises in rural power districts, for the installation of electrical wiring and the purchase of equipment. The Rural Power District Service Charge Act, 1930, provides for the fixing of low maximum service charges for all classes of rural service. In Table 14 will be found statistics relating to rural electrical distribution systems operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. A rapid rate of increase is obvious from these statistics.

14.—Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, years ended Oct. 31, 1930-34.

NOTE.—Re Rural Power District Legislation, consult the following Ontario Government publications: *The Power Commission Act* (R.S.O., 1927, c. 57); *The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act* (R.S.O., 1927, c. 59); *The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 14), and *The Rural District Service Charge Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 15).

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Numbers of rural power districts.....	160	167	172	171	171
Numbers of townships served.....	297	338	358	365	367
Numbers of consumers.....	46,715	55,600	59,534	61,845	63,840
Miles of primary distribution lines.....	6,726	8,197	8,918	9,174	9,461
Horse-power supplied.....	26,782	31,790	32,853	32,372	33,949
Revenues from customers..... \$	1,998,252	2,456,989	2,752,353	2,796,023	2,832,672
Total expenses..... \$	1,864,823	2,354,792	2,776,192	2,904,612	2,908,967
Net surpluses..... \$	133,428	102,197	—23,838	—108,589	—76,295
Capital invested, totals..... \$	12,665,249	15,507,583	16,964,227	17,693,875	18,307,511
Provincial grants-in-aid, totals ¹ \$	6,297,954	7,677,842	8,393,308	8,752,993	9,054,080

¹ Included in previous item, "capital invested".

Subsection 2.—Hydro-Electric and Power Commissions in Other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46), and by 20 Geo. V, c. 34, is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the province, to make recommendations regarding their control, and to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has assisted companies engaged in such work by a systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers and on the meteorological conditions, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mostly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams, thereby increasing very materially the amount of power available. This regulation is obtained by constructing storage dams holding water in large reservoirs during flood periods and using it to increase the flow at low-water periods.

The Commission has built storage reservoirs on the St. Maurice river, where the low-water flow has been increased from 6,000 second-feet to 18,000 second-feet, on lake Kenogami, the St. Francis, the Métis, the Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the North rivers. The entire cost to the Commission of these storage works has been about \$9,000,000 and the annual revenue exceeds \$634,000.

Other reservoirs on the Gatineau, Lièvre and Mattawin rivers which are the property of the Commission and are operated by that body have been built and paid for by the benefiting companies instead of being financed by the Commission.

The Quebec Electricity Commission, created by 25-26 Geo. V, c. 24—The Quebec Electricity Act—took up its duties on Dec. 2, 1935. This Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the production, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in the province of Quebec and wide powers respecting service, equipment, apparatus, means of protection, extensions of plant and systems, as well as control of rates and capitalization. The approval of the Commission is required for the construction or operation of new plants, transmission lines, networks or systems or any part thereof and all sales or mergers are subject to the consent of the Commission.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1919 with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. It is authorized to "generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply and utilize electric energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor". Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating the following systems: *St. Margaret's Bay*—sells power by wholesale in Halifax and vicinity; *Mushamush*—sells power by wholesale and retail in Lunenburg Co.; *Sheet Harbour*—sells power by wholesale in Pictou Co., supplies demands of a groundwood pulp-mill at Sheet Harbour, retails in Sheet Harbour and in Musquodoboit and Stewiacke valleys and serves the town of Truro through the Pictou County Power Board; *Mersey System*—supplies demands of pulp and paper-mill at Brooklyn, Queens Co.; *Markland System*—supplies town of Liverpool, Caledonia valley and places in vicinity, including woodworking factory and that of a gold mine; *Tusket System*—sells power by wholesale in Yarmouth, also supplies demands of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., at Yarmouth; *Roseway System*—sells power wholesale in Shelburne and wholesale and retail in the town of Lockeport and vicinity; *Antigonish System*—supplies Antigonish town, and other communities in Antigonish Co.

The total installed capacity at Sept. 30, 1935, was 62,955 h.p., and there were about 308 miles of main transmission lines and 188 miles of secondary transmission and distribution lines. The total capital expenditure to Sept. 30, 1935, was \$14,070,085 and the reserves were \$1,727,341.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, incorporated under provincial legislation, carries on the generation and distribution of electrical power in southern New Brunswick. It operates an 11,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Musquash, twelve miles west of Saint John, and a 7,500 h.p. steam plant at Grand Lake, in the Minto coal area; 66,000-volt lines connect the two plants with each other and with the cities of Saint John and Moncton. A 33,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to Fredericton and Marysville. A 66,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to the towns of Newcastle and Chatham.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton and to the town of Sussex, supplying 17,400 customers in these communities. Power is also distributed directly by the Commission to villages and rural districts, serving directly 5,250 customers. The high-voltage line mileage is 307 and 695 miles of distributing lines are in operation.

The Commission has under construction an addition to the Grand Lake plant which will increase the generating capacity by 8,000 h.p. There are also under construction rural distribution lines totalling 100 miles in length which will add 400 customers.

The Commission has a plant investment of \$6,800,000, and an annual revenue of \$825,000.

Manitoba.—The formation of the Manitoba Power Commission was authorized by the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 30, also c. 61, Consolidated Amendments, 1924) which authorizes the Commission to make provision for generating electrical energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities, corporations and individuals. In 1929 legislation was passed whereby the Government undertook to pay interest charges and sinking fund charges on an amount not exceeding 50 p.c. of the capital cost of the construction and erection of equipment required for the generation and transmission of electrical power or energy to municipalities, farms and other customers.

The Commission has built and is now operating an extensive transmission system under authority of the above Act, supplying electrical power to many thousands of customers throughout Manitoba. This power is purchased under the Seven Sisters power contract from the Northwestern Power Co. and transmitted over high-tension steel-tower lines to Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Morden. From this main system power is transmitted to the territory south of the Winnipeg-Brandon main line as far as the International Boundary.

A branch system serving the territory along the western boundary of the province, including the towns and villages of Reston, Pipestone, Melita, Napinka, Elkhorn, Miniota, Crandall and Arrow River, has been constructed and is operated by the Commission. This system which, until August, 1931, was supplied with power generated by the Commission's plant at Virden, is now tied into the main system and supplied with power generated at Seven Sisters.

Under the authority granted by the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919, the Commission has made purchases of municipally-owned plants—notably at Birtle and Brandon—or entered into contracts for the supply of power by municipally-owned plants—as at Dauphin—or by the Winnipeg Electric Co., whereby power is supplied to outlying districts. This phase of the Commission's activities has shown steady growth.

The Commission owns and operates the central steam-heating system at Brandon, supplying heat to the business, and part of the residential, section of the city. The Commission also owns and operates the gas plant supplying gas to commercial and residential customers. It is the intention of the Commission to supply

all outlying power areas from the main system just as soon as their loads are sufficient to justify the cost of building extensions.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission was established in 1929 under the Power Commission Act (R.S.S., 1930, c. 30), authorizing the Commission to manufacture, sell and supply electrical energy, to acquire and develop water-power sites, to acquire or construct steam and oil plants, to construct transmission lines, to purchase power and to enter into contracts with municipalities for the supply of energy. The Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers re the operation of electric public utilities, and is charged with the responsibility for the administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act, 1935, (1934-35, c. 64).

The initial operations of the Commission were concerned with acquiring by purchase municipally-owned plants which were improved, enlarged or supplemented by installations made by the Commission and were operated as individual systems of supply. Examples of such acquisitions made in 1929 were the Saskatoon, Humboldt and Rosthern plants, while the plant at Shellbrook, the Wynyard-Elfros-Wadena and the Leader-Prelate-Sceptre systems, served from plants at Wynyard and Leader, were established by the Commission in the same year. In 1930 the municipal plants at North Battleford, Swift Current, Unity, Maple Creek and Lanigan were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willowbunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Ltd., and has been connected with the Bulyea system of the Montreal Engineering Co., Ltd.

Transmission lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the main system, easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson, and southwesterly to Rosetown. Additional lines link Rosetown with Moose Jaw, and Tisdale, where the Commission has a generating plant, with Nipawin. The systems built in 1929 have been extended. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses. There are now 1,357 miles of transmission lines owned and operated.

The Commission purchases several blocks of power or contracts for the interchange of power from private interests in addition to supplying energy generated at its own plants. The number of consumers served directly in 123 towns and villages is approximately 8,034 and those indirectly served (where the cities operate the distribution systems) number 16,247. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1934, was approximately \$7,622,830.

British Columbia.—British Columbia as a province has not, up to the present time, established any commissions for the development and use of water power for the distribution of electrical energy. Such power developments as have been undertaken to date have been by private interests or by municipalities. The Water Board, a quasi-judicial body, regulates the rates which are charged by public utility companies.

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.*

Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will, in the beginning, be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors, shoemakers, masons, carpenters, gunsmiths and edgetool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the Mother Country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep raising and the manufacture of homespun woollens. From these humble beginnings arose the important textile industries of to-day, which are able to produce the finest fabrics of cotton, wool or silk.

In the days when ships were built of wood Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a total tonnage of 59,333 were registered. Thereafter, iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

* Revised by A. Cohen, B.Com., Acting Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes individual reports on the vegetable products, textile and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, also reports on the manufacturing industries generally for Canada and the provinces. For a complete list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Production".

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733 and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, while the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast furnaces.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later '90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries was not particularly rapid though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present, as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from Argentina, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Fiji and the British West Indies, and wool from England, Australia and New Zealand to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the War upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production and, in a great number of cases, the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the absorption of the energies of Europe in the War, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

Gross values in 1929, however, reached a higher point than in the post-war boom of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period. Owing to the world-wide recession in business which set in toward the end of 1929, Canadian manufacturing production in 1933 was valued at only \$2,086,847,847, a decrease of 48.2 p.c. as compared with the peak year 1929. The number of employees declined by 28.9 p.c., with an even greater decline of 42.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, while the value added by manufacture was 44 p.c. lower.

The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is shown in Table 1 following, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-75 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of "fully or chiefly manufactured" products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, amounted in value to \$243,729,861, and exports of "partly manufactured" products to \$124,143,362.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1934.

NOTE.—Certain duplications in the gross revenue of central electric stations were eliminated in a net figure and the difference shown as a "cost of material" for the years 1926-29, but net revenues only are now included for both gross and net values for those years. Therefore, the figures here given differ slightly from those published prior to the 1933 Year Book. Also prior to 1929, totals for the chemical industries included the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the producing works. To this extent, totals are not comparable to those of 1929 and subsequent years. Further, statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Calendar Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1870.....	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
1880.....	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
1890.....	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
(Establishments with five hands and over.)							
1890.....	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	368,696,723
1900.....	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910.....	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915.....	15,593	1,958,705,230	-	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1917.....	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
1918.....	22,910	2,926,816,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
1919.....	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,555
1920.....	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
1921.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,655	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
1922.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
1923.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
1924.....	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,552
1925.....	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
1926.....	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
1927.....	22,936	4,337,631,558	618,933	693,932,228	1,758,789,334	1,635,923,936	3,394,713,270
1928.....	23,379	4,780,296,049	658,023	755,199,372	1,919,438,703	1,819,046,025	3,738,484,728
1929.....	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
1930.....	24,020	5,203,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,986,726	3,428,970,628
1931.....	24,501	4,961,312,408	597,426	624,545,561	1,223,880,011	1,474,581,851	2,698,461,865
1932.....	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
1933.....	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
1934.....	25,663	4,703,917,730	545,162	533,594,635	1,230,977,053	¹ 1,117,659,273	2,533,758,934

¹ In accordance with a resolution passed at the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, held in 1935, the net value of production is to be computed by subtracting the cost of materials, *plus fuel and electricity* from the gross value of products. For the years prior to 1934, cost of materials only was deducted. The 1934 calculations for fuel and electricity are not sufficiently advanced to admit of obtaining net values in all cases. It is expected that it will be possible to take the calculations back over earlier years, and thus make the series comparable, in the 1937 Year Book.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-34.

NOTE.—See headnote, Table 1, p. 406. Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 407-409 of the 1931 Year Book. Figures for 1931 will be found at p. 445 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province and Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1917.							
Canada.....	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
P.E. Island.....	418	2,225,482	1,588	683,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia.....	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick....	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec.....	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario.....	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba.....	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,947,383
Saskatchewan.....	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta.....	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia..	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon.....	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
1920.							
Canada.....	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,055,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P.E. Island.....	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia.....	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,998,969
New Brunswick....	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec.....	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario.....	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba.....	773	112,896,616	24,381	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan.....	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta.....	722	61,063,132	11,887	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
P.E. Island.....	352	2,946,329	1,127	628,540	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,409,012
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	106,647,616	14,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,963
New Brunswick....	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
Quebec.....	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,368,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario.....	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,297	275,559,066	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,499,503
Manitoba.....	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,630,668	41,326,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.....	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta.....	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850
1926.							
Canada.....	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,482,645,039	3,221,269,231
P.E. Island.....	299	2,850,010	2,261	690,043	2,637,960	1,431,091	4,069,051
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,137,265	33,819,503	72,956,768
New Brunswick....	910	95,661,154	17,674	14,609,734	44,074,961	29,586,833	73,661,794
Quebec.....	7,164	1,216,975,958	180,669	189,326,145	442,927,613	456,716,511	899,644,124
Ontario.....	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,353	335,164,239	908,044,673	753,334,653	1,661,379,326
Manitoba.....	797	127,445,924	21,201	26,973,850	75,000,529	57,129,459	132,129,988
Saskatchewan.....	674	33,943,060	4,904	6,397,545	29,128,035	17,965,397	47,093,432
Alberta.....	749	72,468,286	10,233	12,808,554	49,826,532	33,232,962	83,059,494
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	54,865,756	137,846,624	109,428,630	247,275,254
1929.							
Canada.....	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
P.E. Island.....	276	3,489,934	2,133	781,448	2,864,383	1,773,894	4,638,277
Nova Scotia.....	1,195	135,662,325	20,966	17,925,190	50,781,055	42,786,293	93,567,348
New Brunswick....	860	117,965,970	18,517	15,712,322	39,845,223	30,980,431	70,825,654
Quebec.....	7,156	1,673,011,042	213,467	233,803,672	537,828,611	617,372,403	1,155,201,014
Ontario.....	9,910	2,418,340,450	339,859	421,789,723	1,057,407,249	1,022,984,190	2,080,391,439
Manitoba.....	923	173,152,948	26,318	34,158,583	88,055,264	75,750,746	163,806,010
Saskatchewan.....	761	58,877,124	8,047	10,438,759	51,143,205	29,292,332	80,435,537
Alberta.....	817	107,648,028	13,748	16,460,038	62,700,608	44,123,868	106,824,476
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,699	394,866,933	51,379	61,980,107	141,395,377	132,286,208	273,681,585
1930.							
Canada.....	24,020	5,293,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,986,726	3,428,970,628
P.E. Island.....	267	3,441,958	2,055	788,106	2,546,827	1,708,139	4,254,966
Nova Scotia.....	1,302	133,671,163	21,069	17,537,690	44,506,178	41,296,743	85,802,921
New Brunswick....	924	140,611,530	18,422	14,988,441	33,897,264	29,570,998	63,468,262
Quebec.....	7,410	1,727,064,388	204,802	216,835,675	462,244,278	560,036,409	1,022,280,687
Ontario.....	9,888	2,431,369,848	307,477	370,781,452	836,666,780	876,358,542	1,713,025,322
Manitoba.....	937	188,413,164	26,488	33,941,235	74,761,265	67,663,725	142,424,990
Saskatchewan.....	750	65,486,140	7,248	9,229,539	35,608,157	26,668,609	62,276,766
Alberta.....	845	109,930,271	14,099	17,092,033	53,621,884	40,692,898	94,314,782
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,697	403,328,298	42,779	54,898,541	123,131,269	117,990,663	241,121,932

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-34—concluded.

Province and Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932.							
Canada	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
P. E. Island.....	274	3,867,195	1,147	725,237	1,949,038	1,617,930	3,566,968
Nova Scotia.....	1,404	125,639,707	13,142	11,199,861	22,920,430	27,430,624	50,351,054
New Brunswick....	841	117,454,168	11,987	10,623,685	20,776,650	26,695,743	47,472,393
Quebec.....	7,851	1,632,955,979	161,439	151,481,138	292,203,152	376,213,941	668,417,093
Ontario.....	9,844	2,144,008,857	239,231	256,207,232	459,910,999	568,486,655	1,028,397,654
Manitoba.....	970	190,545,652	22,255	24,157,589	45,591,099	50,464,930	96,056,029
Saskatchewan.....	774	63,294,823	5,535	6,392,062	18,214,555	17,886,961	36,101,516
Alberta.....	943	100,609,788	11,174	11,886,114	28,442,192	26,851,640	55,293,832
British Columbia.. and Yukon.....	1,643	362,879,441	29,488	33,210,405	65,960,568	74,577,448	140,538,016
1933.							
Canada	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
P.E. Island.....	263	3,386,095	1,065	597,980	1,592,301	1,485,516	3,077,817
Nova Scotia.....	1,378	123,645,961	13,260	10,701,189	25,402,432	27,499,505	52,901,937
New Brunswick....	800	122,130,573	11,994	9,877,690	20,471,624	24,354,723	44,826,347
Quebec.....	8,070	1,648,872,387	163,571	141,358,231	292,950,595	360,115,939	653,066,534
Ontario.....	10,158	2,087,072,413	235,810	234,391,900	465,106,584	540,126,918	1,005,263,502
Manitoba.....	1,073	179,720,120	20,749	20,699,449	44,697,266	46,711,175	91,408,441
Saskatchewan.....	818	64,950,579	5,614	5,871,180	19,164,919	17,034,689	36,199,608
Alberta.....	975	98,345,221	10,944	10,896,132	29,505,155	25,137,551	54,642,706
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,697	361,250,355	30,896	31,168,339	70,297,698	75,193,257	145,490,955
1934.							
Canada	25,663	4,703,917,730	545,162	533,594,635	1,230,977,053	1	2,533,758,954
P. E. Island.....	273	3,517,088	1,093	600,216	1,921,421	1	3,302,586
Nova Scotia.....	1,386	119,064,747	15,041	12,401,325	28,497,123	1	60,844,581
New Brunswick....	847	123,476,314	13,522	11,367,625	24,637,918	1	54,057,847
Quebec.....	8,168	1,678,486,302	181,546	161,197,908	357,751,720	1	766,498,000
Ontario.....	10,322	2,063,721,375	259,621	270,834,102	610,485,807	1	1,255,325,701
Manitoba.....	1,077	183,937,703	21,723	22,020,990	54,719,469	1	105,586,000
Saskatchewan.....	845	65,975,159	5,986	6,093,983	24,289,080	1	42,261,723
Alberta.....	968	98,418,699	11,565	11,775,745	40,381,587	1	69,389,118
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,777	367,320,343	35,065	37,302,741	88,292,928	1	176,721,398

¹ See footnote to Table 1, p. 406.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-31.

NOTE.—See headnote, Table 1, p. 406. Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 410 to 413 of the 1931 Year Book. Figures for 1931 will be found at p. 447 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Industrial Group and Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1917.							
Totals	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products..	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	44,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products....	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products....	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper....	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products...	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	606	93,477,696	29,102	27,644,825	30,967,785	49,901,216	80,869,001
Central electric stations.....	666	356,004,168	8,847	7,777,715	Nil	44,536,848	44,536,848

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-34—continued.

Industrial Group and Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,657
Vegetable products.....	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products.....	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
Textile products.....	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper.....	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its products.....	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.....	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products ¹ ..	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous industries.....	665	134,954,504	31,985	41,552,885	52,853,767	75,715,577	128,569,344
Central electric stations.....	819	448,273,642	10,693	14,626,709	Nil	65,705,060	65,705,060
1922.	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,233,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products.....	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products.....	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,381	371,552,013
Textile products.....	1,709	288,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper.....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,962	489,814,782
Iron and its products.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.....	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products ¹ ..	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous industries.....	542	88,753,756	15,064	17,236,255	19,796,279	32,948,084	52,744,363
Central electric stations.....	905	568,068,752	10,684	14,495,250	Nil	82,328,866	82,328,866
1926.	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
Vegetable products.....	4,529	449,259,094	73,908	75,349,586	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,320,716
Animal products.....	4,896	223,938,559	67,843	60,203,986	329,114,267	122,920,658	452,034,925
Textile products.....	1,698	317,275,429	100,572	88,596,752	202,832,383	163,502,261	366,334,644
Wood and paper.....	6,751	929,589,278	134,187	160,916,729	261,001,976	339,062,685	600,064,661
Iron and its products.....	1,142	597,982,098	103,510	137,640,065	258,020,373	247,168,476	505,188,849
Non-ferrous metals.....	403	202,503,426	30,095	39,201,147	90,613,004	92,888,719	183,501,723
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,240	261,724,184	26,045	31,986,949	82,293,319	91,863,604	174,156,923
Chemicals and allied products ¹ ..	556	133,407,891	14,345	18,309,377	60,124,582	62,464,944	122,589,526
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	109,669,565	17,628	21,703,342	30,307,874	39,835,657	70,143,531
Central electric stations.....	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	Nil	88,933,733	88,933,733
1929.	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
Vegetable products.....	5,005	569,064,835	88,858	93,299,665	427,019,724	344,437,941	771,457,665
Animal products.....	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	132,409,973	477,761,855
Textile products.....	1,891	383,153,797	115,620	105,896,237	220,304,250	205,943,237	426,247,587
Wood and paper.....	7,405	1,152,075,234	164,800	192,235,448	314,203,289	411,616,451	725,819,740
Iron and its products.....	1,169	754,989,105	132,281	186,928,700	384,925,660	353,087,320	738,012,980
Non-ferrous metals.....	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	158,645,034	283,545,666
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,188	329,448,844	31,431	41,511,846	117,149,130	124,874,388	242,023,518
Chemicals and allied products.....	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	83,360,884	138,545,221
Miscellaneous industries.....	463	130,118,324	21,049	29,123,447	42,982,071	60,091,591	103,073,662
Central electric stations.....	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	Nil	122,883,446	122,883,446

¹ These figures do not correspond with those published in the Annual Report on Chemicals and Allied Products, which have been revised and are directly comparable with those given here for 1929-34. See headnote to Table 1, p. 406.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-34—concluded.

Industrial Group and Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.							
Totals	24,020	5,293,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,986,726	3,428,970,628
Vegetable products.....	5,041	569,403,769	84,182	85,259,243	357,510,340	314,513,326	672,023,666
Animal products.....	4,341	233,334,972	57,657	55,564,398	285,328,411	132,212,467	417,540,878
Textile products.....	1,886	368,567,643	109,576	97,903,096	184,563,865	177,250,868	361,814,733
Wood and paper.....	7,816	1,221,357,252	156,724	174,406,889	268,249,293	368,350,618	636,599,911
Iron and its products.....	1,196	757,797,256	119,987	165,429,608	281,713,862	288,032,111	569,745,973
Non-ferrous metals.....	429	325,605,649	38,756	52,319,027	111,738,411	138,720,310	250,458,721
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,234	336,018,922	29,868	39,241,165	107,206,674	109,606,153	216,812,827
Chemicals and allied products...	591	168,119,152	15,503	21,041,789	48,165,038	71,804,599	119,969,637
Miscellaneous industries.....	452	84,912,229	14,328	17,640,108	22,508,008	35,458,129	57,966,137
Central electric stations.....	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	Nil	126,038,145	126,038,145
1932.							
Totals	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	595,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
Vegetable products.....	5,244	516,356,149	72,390	70,047,452	225,135,488	211,600,763	436,736,251
Animal products.....	4,413	193,015,462	49,953	45,979,793	167,170,394	95,623,235	262,793,629
Textile products.....	2,002	321,593,062	102,116	82,817,944	129,468,738	144,942,998	274,411,736
Wood and paper.....	7,844	954,639,232	107,834	112,372,202	142,349,790	227,251,810	369,601,600
Iron and its products.....	1,233	608,619,518	74,214	82,339,437	102,289,749	123,542,436	225,832,185
Non-ferrous metals.....	452	272,045,441	26,704	32,755,103	67,934,940	84,176,377	152,111,317
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,182	312,569,679	20,342	24,479,677	74,358,159	73,407,459	147,765,618
Chemicals and allied products...	662	160,929,954	15,295	20,008,108	35,276,531	60,002,845	95,279,376
Miscellaneous industries.....	479	65,600,126	11,155	11,822,441	11,984,894	21,257,716	33,242,610
Central electric stations.....	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	Nil	128,420,233	128,420,233
1933.							
Totals	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
Vegetable products.....	5,542	509,533,005	73,095	66,137,487	224,243,088	197,606,784	421,849,872
Animal products.....	4,496	201,993,462	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	91,638,262	271,068,210
Textile products.....	2,151	322,312,247	106,235	80,695,813	144,584,507	150,130,741	294,715,248
Wood and paper.....	7,917	893,309,680	105,471	102,500,377	134,979,700	207,175,377	342,155,077
Iron and its products.....	1,291	580,760,379	70,947	69,482,730	97,705,853	114,256,055	211,961,908
Non-ferrous metals.....	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	92,774,996	164,765,604
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,144	307,996,274	19,296	21,680,263	71,713,986	70,077,465	141,791,451
Chemicals and allied products...	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	58,548,907	92,820,761
Miscellaneous industries.....	476	66,769,049	10,361	10,342,700	10,269,030	17,918,605	28,187,635
Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	Nil	117,532,081	117,532,081
1934.							
Totals	25,663	4,703,917,730	545,162	533,594,635	1,230,977,053	1,117,659,273	2,533,758,954
Vegetable products.....	5,656	506,714,365	77,464	71,389,376	260,491,348	1	480,314,618
Animal products.....	4,504	210,260,801	57,199	50,191,368	226,262,465	1	325,703,683
Textile products.....	2,234	328,362,816	115,695	90,796,601	174,532,597	1	342,054,536
Wood and paper.....	8,075	884,503,673	116,691	117,360,669	155,389,258	1	404,435,948
Iron and its products.....	1,255	547,892,157	81,782	88,924,168	154,055,806	1	308,303,352
Non-ferrous metals.....	488	263,488,479	30,177	35,097,986	119,713,328	1	237,233,670
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,164	307,338,479	21,959	24,905,554	84,508,166	1	166,782,852
Chemicals and allied products...	736	156,788,418	17,130	20,919,740	41,998,776	1	108,052,039
Miscellaneous industries.....	508	67,716,376	12,091	12,179,382	14,025,309	1	36,414,643
Central electric stations.....	1,043	1,430,852,166	14,974	21,829,491	Nil	1	124,463,613

¹ See footnote to Table 1, p. 406.

Subsection 2.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 4 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufacture for the period 1917 to 1934, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that, due to the inflation of values during the war and immediate post-war periods and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930, the figures for these years become largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis here given the aim is to show the position of power as a factor in general manufacturing production. Therefore, the power installation of central electric stations has been excluded. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 4,157,420 in 1932, or an increase of 150 p.c. in 15 years. In the same period the number of horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 177 and the number of horse-power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 10.62, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of power in manufacturing production. The figures for 1934 show a small decrease from 1932. The increase from \$118,056 to \$185,850 in average capital per establishment between 1917 and 1933, and the decrease from 27.2 to 19.6 in the average number of employees are very significant figures. Another important comparison is the persistent decrease in the value added by manufacture per employee and the average salaries and wages paid since 1929. Between 1917 and 1929 the value added by manufacture per employee increased from \$2,143 to \$2,877 and then declined in 1933 to \$2,263, while average salaries and wages increased from \$819 in 1917 to \$1,171 in 1929 with a decline to \$943 in 1933. Compared with 1917, the figures for average salaries and wages in 1933, represent an increase of 15 p.c., while the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee was only 5.6 p.c. and wholesale prices of commodities declined 41.3 p.c. in the same period.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1933 was reported as \$2,086,847,847; the cost of materials was \$969,188,574, leaving \$1,117,659,273 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include: (1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output; and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This total value would be very much greater than the \$1,117,659,273 shown as having been added by manufacture, but not so great as the \$2,086,847,847 shown as the gross value of production.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—*An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. Since real income is ultimately measured in goods and services, the growth of the volume of manufactures, therefore, becomes a matter of great

* For a much more detailed and comprehensive treatment of this subject, see the study "The Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada 1923-29" by A. Cohen, B. Com., Acting Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures for Representative Years, 1917-34.

Item.	1917.	1920.	1922.	1926. ¹	1929. ¹	1930. ¹	1932.	1933.	1934.
Establishments.....No.	22,838	23,351	22,541	22,708	23,597	24,020	24,544	25,232	
Capital.....\$	2,696,154,080	3,371,940,653	3,244,302,410	3,981,569,590	5,083,014,754	5,203,316,760	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704	25,663
Averages, per establishment....\$	118,056	144,402	143,929	175,338	215,469	216,624	193,174	185,850	4,703,917,730
Averages, per employee.....\$	4,337	5,531	6,838	6,486	7,320	8,074	8,628	9,571	183,296
Averages, per wage-earner.....\$	4,876	6,404	8,143	7,907	8,503	9,435	11,843	11,741	10,560
Totals, employees.....No.	621,604	609,586	474,430	581,539	694,434	644,439	495,398	493,903	545,162
Averages, per establishment....No.	27.2	26.1	21.1	25.6	29.4	26.8	20.2	19.6	21.2
Totals, salaries and wages.....\$	509,382,027	732,120,585	510,431,312	653,850,933	813,049,842	736,092,766	505,883,323	465,582,090	533,594,635
Averages, per establishment....\$	32,353	22,645	28,794	34,456	30,611	20,611	18,451	20,792	53,594,635
Averages, per employee.....\$	819	1,201	1,076	1,124	1,171	1,142	1,021	943	979
Employees on salaries.....No.	68,726	83,015	76,040	81,794	96,607	92,943	95,070	94,494	99,730
Averages, per establishment....No.	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
Salaries.....\$	89,287,158	148,287,380	136,219,171	152,705,944	188,747,672	184,239,117	164,695,605	151,860,323	160,986,876
Averages, salaries.....\$	1,299	1,786	1,791	1,867	1,954	1,982	1,732	1,607	1,614
Employees on wages.....No.	552,968	526,571	398,390	499,745	597,827	551,486	400,328	399,409	445,432
Averages, per establishment....No.	24.2	22.6	17.7	22.0	25.3	23.0	16.3	15.8	17.4
Wages.....\$	420,094,869	583,853,225	374,212,141	501,144,989	624,302,170	551,853,649	341,187,718	313,701,767	372,607,759
Averages, wages.....\$	760	1,109	939	1,003	1,045	1,001	852	755	887
Cost of materials.....\$	1,541,087,416	2,085,271,649	1,285,774,723	1,728,624,192	2,032,020,975	1,666,983,902	955,968,683	909,188,574	1,230,377,053
Averages, per establishment....\$	67,479	89,301	56,953	76,124	86,114	69,400	38,949	38,411	47,967
Averages, per employee.....\$	2,479	3,421	2,709	2,972	2,926	2,587	1,830	1,962	2,258
Values, added in manufacture....\$	1,332,180,767	1,686,978,408	1,198,434,407	1,492,645,039	1,997,350,365	1,701,986,726	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273	1,117,659,273
Averages, per establishment....\$	58,332	72,245	53,167	65,732	84,645	73,355	47,679	44,295	3
Averages, per employee.....\$	2,143	2,707	2,623	2,567	2,877	2,734	2,362	2,263	3
Gross values of products.....\$	2,873,268,183	3,772,250,037	2,482,209,130	3,221,269,231	4,029,371,340	3,428,970,628	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	2,533,758,954
Averages, per establishment....\$	125,811	161,546	110,120	141,856	170,758	142,755	80,628	82,706	98,732
Averages, per employee.....\$	4,622	6,188	5,232	5,539	5,802	5,321	4,292	4,225	4,648
Power employed ¹H. P.	1,664,378	2,068,745	2,016,563	3,134,248	3,867,979	4,051,744	4,157,420	4,149,831	4,250,311
Averages, per establishment ²H. P.	75	92	95	135	171	176	177	172	173
Averages per wage-earner ²H. P.	3.04	3.97	5.14	6.37	6.58	7.49	10.62	10.61	9.73

¹ A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 inclusive increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. There was, therefore, a proportionate reduction in the averages for 1925-30 per employee and wage-earner, as compared with what these averages would have been under the other method. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted. The figures for 1931 and later years are, therefore, comparable with those for 1924 and earlier years.

² The figures for power in this table represent the installation in manufactures exclusive of central electric stations, which are also excluded from the number of establishments and of wage-earners in working out the averages.

³ See footnote to Table 1, p. 406.

importance. The important thing to know is whether consumers are getting more goods and services, not whether they are expending more dollars and cents.

The ever-increasing use of factory products is one of the most significant features of modern life. The process has continued until at the present time fresh fruits and vegetables are about the only articles which reach the consumer without, in some way, being first processed at a factory. Fresh milk is pasteurized and bottled in a dairy plant, fresh fish and meats are dressed principally in packing plants and the home preserving of fruits and vegetables is being superseded by more efficient processes in the canning factory. Thus even the foods we eat, as well as the clothing we wear, our household conveniences and our instruments of production and transportation, are increasingly products of factories. The growing volume of factory production, therefore, measures approximately the total flow of the economic goods upon which the rising standards of modern life so vitally depend.

The statistics of manufactures afford a variety of measures of the growth of factory production. The number of wage-earners, capital invested, value of production and value added by manufacture all show to some extent the direction and volume of growth. The value of production and that added by manufacture, being reported in dollars, are influenced by price changes as well as the quantity of goods produced, and, as already explained, become misleading under the violent price changes of the past fifteen years. The capital invested is also affected by changing money values, while the relation between capital invested and value of goods produced varies greatly as between one industry and another. Neither is the number of wage-earners employed likely to be a representative measure of changes in the volume of production. The progressively increasing use of machinery and the rise in the power installed per wage-earner (see Table 4) tend to increase the employee's output. Thus, while the reported wage-earners in 1933 had decreased 10.6 p.c. from the number in 1923, the volume of production is estimated to have been fully maintained in the same period.

The central electric stations were excluded from general manufactures in making the index, since this industry is in a class by itself in the peculiar function of its product, and is also unique in the magnitude of its capital investment and the smallness of its labour force in proportion to its net production. The index is based on the quantities of manufactured products reported and includes 71.1 p.c. of the total value of the production in 1926, exclusive of central electric stations. It is weighted according to the values added by manufacture in 1926. A complete description of the manner in which the index is constructed will be found in the publication referred to in the footnote on p. 411.

The physical volume of manufacturing production, exclusive of central electric stations, increased 50.2 p.c. from 1923 to 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada is estimated to have increased only 11.3 p.c. during the same period, the growth of manufacturing production is indeed remarkable. Of this advance, the part resulting from an increase in the domestic demand due to growth of population would be about 11.3 p.c. Exports of partly and fully manufactured goods increased from \$591,830,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, to \$690,904,000 in the fiscal year 1930, the increase in exports representing about 3.6 p.c. of the 1923 production. The remainder of the increase in production by 1929, or a margin equal to roughly 35 p.c. of the volume of manufactures of 1923, was, therefore, apparently absorbed by increases in the capital equipment and by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada. Imports of manufactured goods increased from \$639,000,000 in 1923 to \$939,000,000 in 1929 (see Table 6).

As may be seen from Table 5, all groups in the component material classification have reported declines in the volume of production since 1929. The iron and steel group in 1933 led with a decrease of 61.1 p.c. This was followed by the miscellaneous industries group, with a decrease of 46.5 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 46.3 p.c., wood and paper products 30.0 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 29.2 p.c., vegetable products 25.2 p.c., chemicals and allied products 17.6 p.c., textiles and textile products 15.6 p.c. and animal products 9.5 p.c. Compared with the previous year, the animal products, wood and paper products and chemical groups in 1933 reported advances in the physical volume of production.

In analysing the changes in the volume of production, on a purpose classification basis, some interesting facts are revealed. As compared with 1929, the food group reported a decrease of 10.6 p.c., while that of clothing decreased 14.7 p.c. The output of vehicles and vessels, which is largely made up of the automobile and rubber-tire industries, recorded a decrease of 59.5 p.c.; this is the greatest decrease of any group. Producers' materials and industrial equipment declined 37.5 p.c. and 45.8 p.c. respectively, due to the general decline in industrial activity. House furnishings dropped 36.6 p.c., personal utilities 30.4 p.c., drink and tobacco 31.5 p.c., and books and stationery 7.2 p.c. The decrease in the personal utilities group needs some explanation. The production of musical instruments, which is included in this group, has been decreasing steadily during the past few years, the output of pianos, phonographs and phonograph records becoming smaller and smaller. The main product of the musical instruments industry, namely the radio, is now produced in the electrical apparatus industry. This industry, however, is credited to the industrial equipment group, as by far the largest part of its output consists of industrial equipment.

5.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, 1924-33.

(1923=100.)

Group.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
COMPONENT MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION—									
Vegetable products.....	109.2	120.8	127.7	151.1	155.3	146.6	133.0	118.1	116.1
Animal products.....	107.1	113.0	122.9	123.8	117.2	113.6	103.2	102.2	106.1
Textiles and textile products.....	96.6	103.4	117.8	135.3	133.8	124.4	121.6	116.0	112.9
Wood and paper products	98.1	106.0	119.9	142.0	152.9	141.5	117.9	104.6	107.1
Iron and its products....	80.5	95.1	121.7	138.1	157.8	126.9	96.2	65.0	61.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	108.5	122.8	137.2	176.1	190.3	179.7	171.1	137.7	134.8
Non-metallic minerals...	95.8	98.3	112.5	138.9	163.1	149.5	130.4	94.9	87.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.3	109.5	119.0	139.6	143.3	126.5	116.9	111.5	118.1
Miscellaneous industries.	108.0	106.0	124.8	136.5	137.3	116.6	101.0	82.5	73.5
Totals, All Industries¹..	98.2	107.5	122.2	141.9	150.2	136.2	118.3	100.1	100.2
PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION—									
Food.....	107.3	114.0	118.1	122.4	121.4	123.5	113.2	109.4	108.5
Clothing.....	100.1	107.5	120.6	138.7	138.5	127.9	122.9	112.4	118.1
Drink and tobacco.....	114.6	121.8	131.6	171.6	184.9	172.2	155.7	134.0	126.6
Personal utilities.....	95.4	102.2	117.1	125.2	119.3	98.8	91.9	82.7	83.0
House furnishings.....	111.8	109.1	126.7	158.4	174.5	159.2	138.4	114.0	110.6
Books and stationery....	83.4	97.6	107.4	132.0	141.2	140.3	133.7	137.1	131.0
Vehicles and vessels....	87.1	107.7	140.1	158.5	184.3	149.4	106.9	73.4	74.6
Producers' materials....	94.9	103.8	117.8	138.0	146.9	130.0	110.2	88.3	91.8
Industrial equipment....	99.7	108.3	131.1	157.9	169.7	150.7	127.4	99.1	92.0
Miscellaneous.....	104.8	108.4	117.6	133.4	147.1	123.4	125.4	116.9	133.3

¹ Exclusive of central electric stations.

The index of the volume of production dropped from 150·2 in 1929 to 100·2 in 1933, a decrease of 33·3 p.c. This decrease is significant when compared with the decrease of 44·1 p.c. in the net value of production and of 33·2 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed.

Owing to declines in the values of finished products (due, in a large degree, to the drastic declines in the values of raw materials) and to the decrease in the volume of production, the net value of production dropped from \$1,997,350,365 in 1929 to \$1,117,659,273 in 1933, a decrease of 44·0 p.c., while the number of wage-earners dropped from 597,827 to 399,409, a decrease of 33·2 p.c. It will be noted that the percentage decrease in the volume of production between 1929 and 1933, *viz.*, 33·3, was only 0·1 greater than the percentage decrease in the number of wage-earners in the same period. According to the observations made in the special study on the volume of production, the number of wage-earners may be regarded as more likely to understate than to overstate the changes in the volume of production. As stated previously, the tendency is toward increasing production per wage-earner through greater efficiency and increased use of machinery and labour-saving devices. Also, in times of depression, many establishments follow the practice of keeping the wage-earners on the payroll on a part-time basis rather than laying some of them off and employing the rest on full time, while in periods of increased industrial activity the additional output required is secured through overtime work rather than an increase in the number of wage-earners. The net result is to confine fluctuations in the number of wage-earners within narrower limits than that of the physical volume of production. All things considered, however, the average number of wage-earners is materially influenced by the fluctuations in industrial activity. The decrease in the volume of production as compared with the decrease in the number of wage-earners since 1929 is really much greater than the 0·1 p.c. mentioned above. This fact, however, is obscured by the following changes in procedure:—

First, the large decrease in the number of wage-earners in 1931 is not entirely due to the decline in manufacturing production. The decrease is in part due to the change in method of computing the average annual employment. Between 1925 and 1930 the average for each individual plant was obtained by dividing the sum of the monthly employment figures by the number of months in operation, instead of by 12, the number of months in the year. For example, if a plant operated only during three months of the year with an employment of 100 persons the first month, 125 the second month and 75 the third month, its average annual employment was taken as 100 ($300 \div 3$); the same as that of another plant which operated the whole year with an average employment of 100 persons per month. In 1931, however, a change was made to the old method whereby the aggregate of the monthly figures is divided by 12. As a result of this change, the average annual employment in such seasonal industries as fruit and vegetable canning and sawmilling was, therefore, considerably lower than formerly without the number of wage-earners being correspondingly smaller.

Secondly, prior to 1931, owners who were working as ordinary wage-earners such as small bakers, operators of sawmills and grist-mills, etc., reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. By making allowances for the above changes it would be found that during the depression the number of wage-earners declined less than the volume of production.

The construction of this new index of the volume of manufacturing production has superseded for 1923 and later years the index published in 1931 and previous years. The former index, which made no pretence to the reliability of the new one, was made by dividing the gross value of manufactures by the index number of the prices of manufactured goods. The central electric stations were included in the former index, while they are excluded from the new one. However, the former index covered the period 1917 to 1923 not covered in the new one and, since this earlier period was one of wide fluctuations in money values, the following index numbers are given for the whole period since 1917, using the earlier method, but excluding central electric stations, for the years 1917 to 1922, and the new index, transposed to the 1917 base, from 1923 to 1933.

INDEXES OF THE VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, 1917-33.

(1917=100.)

1917.....	100.0	1922.....	96.0	1927.....	136.5	1932.....	105.0
1918.....	102.0	1923.....	104.8	1928.....	148.8	1933.....	105.1
1919.....	98.1	1924.....	102.9	1929.....	157.5		
1920.....	95.0	1925.....	112.7	1930.....	142.8		
1921.....	86.1	1926.....	128.1	1931.....	124.1		

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 6, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1933 was \$2,017,109,848, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1933 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. In this table more accurate statistics could be presented were it possible to exclude from the gross value of manufactured products the duplications involved when the products of one manufacturing establishment become the materials worked upon in another. Vegetable, textile, iron, animal, and wood and paper products were, in that order, the leading groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of manufactured vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large domestic production, as the exports and imports were about equal, while manufactures of textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$48,000,000 for textiles, and \$40,000,000 for iron and steel products. Wood and paper, animal and non-ferrous metal products were manufactured in Canada in greater quantities than required for home consumption, providing export balances in these groups of manufactures.

In 1929, the order of the groups by the values available for consumption was iron, vegetable, textile, wood and paper, and animal products. In that year the value of iron products available for consumption represented 22.4 p.c. of the total for all products; in 1933 iron products represented only 12.5 p.c. of the total. Since 1929 the consumption of vegetable, animal and textile products has been much better maintained than those of iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products.

6.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1933, with Totals for 1922-33.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years.

Group of Industries.	Value of Products Manufactured.	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods.		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption. ¹
		Value of Net Imports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1922	2,482,209,130	574,551,323	515,173,415	2,541,587,038
Totals, 1923	2,781,165,514	639,343,645	591,829,306	2,828,679,853
Totals, 1924	2,695,053,582	576,031,243	591,598,479	2,679,486,346
Totals, 1925	2,948,545,315	671,462,940	695,325,245	2,924,683,010
Totals, 1926	3,221,269,231	767,022,008	673,709,266	3,314,581,973
Totals, 1927	3,394,713,270	826,147,919	648,178,000	3,571,683,189
Totals, 1928	3,738,484,728	954,468,018	702,314,797	3,990,637,949
Totals, 1929	4,029,371,340	939,226,894	690,904,225	4,277,694,009
Totals, 1930	3,428,970,628	675,919,565	494,561,750	3,610,328,443
Totals, 1931	2,698,461,862	423,610,230	350,166,608	2,771,905,484
Totals, 1932	2,126,194,555	281,928,859	269,423,169	2,138,700,245
Vegetable products.....	421,849,872	56,551,084	60,940,469	417,460,487
Animal products.....	271,068,210	10,742,918	42,435,436	239,375,692
Textiles and textile products.....	294,715,248	53,632,702	5,906,251	342,441,699
Wood and paper products.....	342,155,077	18,563,865	134,097,328	226,621,614
Iron and its products.....	211,961,908	67,021,638	26,635,299	252,348,247
Non-ferrous metal products.....	164,765,604	17,298,158	67,163,513	114,900,249
Non-metallic mineral products.....	141,791,451	24,604,719	6,493,472	159,902,698
Chemicals and allied products.....	92,820,761	25,304,408	13,843,829	104,281,340
Miscellaneous industries.....	28,187,635	24,348,852	7,716,516	44,819,971
Central electric stations.....	117,532,081	66,880	2,641,110	114,957,851
Totals, 1933	2,086,847,847	298,135,224	367,873,223	2,017,109,848

¹ For 1928 to 1933 foreign products imported and later re-exported are eliminated from the value of products available for consumption, but for 1927 and previous years this was impossible, since foreign exports for these years had never been analysed as raw materials or partly or fully manufactured goods. Therefore in this table the value of manufactured products made available for consumption, for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, is an overstatement by the amount of the foreign exports of manufactured goods in each year, probably varying from about \$11,000,000 in 1922 to \$18,000,000 in 1927.

Section 2.—Production of Industrial Groups and Individual Industries.

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and water powers that Canada's industries are mainly based. The fish and fur resources also make an important contribution of raw materials to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of about eleven millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials. The rate at which this movement is to continue will depend almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials.

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently, the central electric stations industry was taken out of the miscellaneous class and now forms a class by itself.

Vegetable Products.—Though first in value of gross production in 1933, this group ranked only third in the number of people employed and fourth in salaries and wages paid. With the exception of rubber, coffee and spices, sugar factories, and rice mills, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products for their raw materials. They produced in 1933, 20·2 p.c. of the total manufacturing production and employed 14·8 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing industries.

The flour-milling industry is the leading industry of the group from the point of view of gross value of products. This industry, which has existed to meet the domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest manufactures, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The War and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade. The 413 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1928, productive capacity reached about 121,000 barrels per day. Since then, the industry has been adversely affected by the difficulties which beset the Canadian grain trade and the great decline in the prices of grains. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,266 barrels in 1928 to 5,570,424 barrels in 1933, but in spite of the decrease Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour.

The rubber industry is another industry of importance in the industrial life of the country. Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930 she was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In 1933, however, Japan and Russia were also ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber. Existing plants in 1933 numbered 45 and represented a capital investment of \$65,314,472, including equipment and working capital. These plants furnished employment to 9,758 persons who received \$8,910,124 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at \$41,511,556. They also used raw materials to the value of \$12,914,680, mainly imported from tropical countries. The rubber industry also forms an adjunct of considerable importance to the cotton yarn and cloth industry, which supplies tire fabrics. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, contributes materially to the export trade of Canada. The products find their way to the remotest parts of the world, as a glance at the list of countries to which rubber tires are shipped would show. Spain, Peru, Dutch East Indies, British East Africa and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian tires find their way.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another large division of this group. In 1933, this industry reported an output valued at \$29,981,400, a

capital investment of \$37,286,824 and an employment of 6,530 persons, who received \$3,842,575 in salaries and wages. The development of the canned foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. During the period of 1923-33 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 100.4 p.c. This growth is indeed remarkable, as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1933 were valued at \$2,112,299 and exports at \$3,606,698. According to these figures, the industry besides supplying the domestic requirements also has a small exportable surplus.

The sugar-refining industry is also of substantial importance. The demands created by the War gave it a great impetus. All things considered, 1919 was a record year. The number of persons employed (3,491), the value added by manufacture (\$16,321,882) and the exports (\$22,953,135) were the highest recorded, while the volume of sugar manufactured was only 10 p.c. lower than that of the peak year 1925, when 11,714,967 cwt. was produced. Since 1925, however, exports of sugar have declined with the result that production and employment slackened considerably. In 1933, the 8 sugar refineries reported a capital investment of \$35,758,074 and a value of production of \$37,189,960. They also employed 2,092 persons who received \$3,048,817 in salaries and wages, and paid out \$22,846,473 for materials. Exports of sugar in 1933 amounted to 179,944 cwt. valued at \$843,613.

The beverage industry—breweries, distilleries and wineries—which are important elements of the vegetable products group, have expanded from a production of \$30,000,000 in 1922 to \$44,000,000 in 1933, owing partly to the modification of prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of their production was exported directly or indirectly to the United States. The manufactured tobacco industry, another important factor in the vegetable products group, had a total production in 1933 of about \$37,000,000 and a payroll of 8,241 persons, who received \$6,752,159 in salaries and wages.

Animal Products.—Production in this group is determined, in large measure, by the demand at home and abroad for Canadian butter, cheese, canned fish, fresh or frozen meats, bacon and hams, condensed and evaporated milk, etc.

The leading industry of the group is that of slaughtering and meat packing, with a value of production in 1933 of \$92,366,137. Next comes butter and cheese, with a value of \$80,395,887. These two industries represented about two-thirds of the production of the entire group.

The butter and cheese industry, which manufactures a product of farm animals, has been for many years of leading importance in Canada. Originating in the agricultural districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in the Prairie Provinces and in the more recent northern settlements of Quebec and Ontario. For an industry so large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of \$80,395,887 coming from no fewer than 2,693 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities.

The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 205 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1933, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of about \$23,000,000 with an annual output of over \$32,000,000 and employing 14,526 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 620 establishments were engaged in 1933 in canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish that were valued at \$17,000,000.

Textile Products.—The output of textiles in 1933 was valued at \$294,715,248. The establishments classified in this group, which numbered 2,151, represent a capital investment of \$322,312,247, they furnished employment to 106,235 persons who were paid \$80,695,813 in salaries and wages and also spent \$144,584,507 for materials.

In net production, *i.e.*, in value added by manufacture, which is a truer criterion than gross production of the place of the group in the industrial life of the country, the textile group was third in 1933 among the ten major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 408, being exceeded only by the wood and vegetable products groups. Textiles accounted for over 13 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1933 to the employment in the Dominion, the group stood first in the number of employees and second in salaries and wages paid, with nearly 22 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 17 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. Again, this wide group of textiles may be regarded as two distinct divisions: (1) the spinning, weaving and knitting trades, and (2) the finishing trades. If so regarded, the first division assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group with a gross production of \$156,056,932, while the second division, which usually is the larger, had a production of only \$138,658,316 in 1933.

From the standpoint of gross value of production, cotton yarn and cloth in 1933 was again the leading industry in the textile group. The output was valued at \$51,179,628 while the persons employed numbered 16,095 and the salaries and wages paid totalled \$11,749,286. This industry made substantial gains in 1933. The value of production increased 33 p.c., the number of employees 7 p.c. and the volume of production 25 p.c.

The hosiery and knitted goods industry is also worthy of special mention. From the standpoint of employment, it was the leading industry in 1933, employing 17,159 persons and paying \$12,610,093 in salaries and wages. Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry generally, the volume and value of production of this branch of the industry held up remarkably well, the value of production being only 31.1 p.c. lower than the peak year of 1929. Employment has declined by 1,889 or 9.9 p.c. since 1929.

The outstanding feature of the textile situation in Canada has been the great expansion of the silk industry during the past few years, at a time when practically all other industries were experiencing a diminishing demand for their products. Compared with 1926, this industry increased its output by \$14,247,816 or 167 p.c. and also furnished employment to 5,378 more people; this represented an increase in employment of 222 p.c.

Wood and Paper.—The forests of Canada have always been an important factor in the building up and maintaining of manufacturing industries. Since early pioneering times the sawmill has formed one of the first steps from the pioneering community to the industrial centre. There is to-day practically no form of industrial activity in which wood is not used, directly as a raw material or indirectly as, for example, in the form of paper. The primary operations in the woods provide work for at least 200,000 individuals, largely during a part of the year when employment in manufacturing industries is at its minimum and have a valuable steadying effect on general labour conditions throughout the year.

The manufacture of lumber, which depends to a large extent on building and construction operations and the export markets, has shown wide fluctuations. The peak, reached in 1911 with a total cut of 4,918,000 M ft. b.m., has never been equalled. The cut reported for 1921, was, 2,869,000 M. A second peak was reached in 1929 of 4,742,000 M. Production then decreased annually to the 1,810,000 M reported in 1932 but increased again in 1933 and 1934, (see p. 306).

The manufacturing industries which draw their principal raw material from the sawmills reached their maximum production in 1929 with a gross value of \$146,950,000 and then declined to \$52,289,642 in 1933.

The pulp and paper industry is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. In 1881 there were only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills in operation in Canada. By 1923 the industry had displaced flour milling as Canada's most important manufacturing industry and in spite of recent vicissitudes has held that position ever since. The peak of production was reached in 1929 when 4,021,000 tons of wood-pulp and 3,197,000 tons of paper were produced. In that year there were 108 pulp- and paper-mills operating, consuming 5,278,000 cords of pulpwood and using hydro-electric power valued at more than \$13,000,000. During 1926, Canada, for the first time, produced more newsprint paper than the United States and became the world's chief producer and exporter of that commodity, maintaining that position ever since in spite of decreases in production. During 1933 this industry produced 2,979,562 tons of pulp and 2,419,420 tons of paper, including 2,021,965 tons of newsprint, more than double the production of the United States (see pp. 297-306).

The manufacturing industries, which draw their principal raw material from the pulp and paper mills, reached their maximum production of \$187,882,000 in 1929. The value in 1933 for these industries was \$127,011,886.

Iron and Its Products.—The manufacture of iron and steel and their products is one of Canada's basic industries. Iron ore is not now produced in Canada, as the known deposits, though extensive, are not of sufficiently high grade to permit economic recovery under present conditions. Yet there has been built up a primary steel industry of considerable importance, and the secondary or fabricating industries have been expanding steadily to meet the country's increasing requirements.

There are now four concerns which make pig iron in Canada, one being in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario. The former uses Nova Scotia coal and iron ore from the great Wabana deposits which it controls, on Bell island, Newfoundland, while the Ontario works are dependent on foreign ore and coal, which are brought from the United States. These companies have 11 blast furnaces with a rated capacity of 1.5 million tons of pig iron per annum, but the highest tonnage yet attained was 1,080,160 long tons in 1929. Open hearth steel furnaces and rolling-mills are also operated by these companies, which produce steel ingots, blooms and billets, bars, rods, rails, structural shapes, plates, sheets, rail fastenings, etc. Including electric steel furnaces, there were 26 steel plants in operation in 1933, which, with the 18

rolling-mills, 4 pig iron plants and 2 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of \$96,444,846 and employed 5,200 hands to produce primary products worth \$18,492,-549. This output value was much below normal, being only \$2.3 millions above the 1932 figure, which was the lowest recorded since the Bureau commenced to collect annual statistics in 1918. The value for 1932 was \$16,197,526; for 1931, \$36,911,245; and for 1930, \$52,588,935.

Automobile manufacturing was the most important of the secondary iron and steel industries in 1933, although the production value of \$42,885,643 was the lowest on record for the industry. Seventeen companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada in 1933 and 22 separate factories were in operation. The capacity of these plants was reported at 340,000 automobiles and 32,000 trucks annually, from which it is calculated that the industry operated at about 18 p.c. of capacity during 1933 when only 65,852 cars were produced. In 1929, the year of highest production, the plants operated at 66 p.c. of their estimated capacity. Production in 1929 totalled 262,625 cars valued at \$163,497,675; in 1930 the output was 153,372 cars at \$91,766,806; in 1931, 82,559 cars at \$52,964,936 and in 1932, 60,789 cars at \$38,560,796. Exports of automobiles and parts declined from \$47,-005,671 in 1929 to \$20,386,354 in 1930 and to \$7,091,994 in 1932; there was an increase of 39 p.c. to \$9,843,361 in 1933.

There are also numerous works in Canada for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, automobile parts, boilers and engines, castings and forgings, sheet metal products, hardware and tools, wire and wire goods, etc., and the variety of products made in these establishments is increasing yearly.

The iron and steel industries, which are engaged almost entirely in the production of durable goods, have been severely affected by the depressed economic conditions of the past few years. In 1933, the 1,291 operating factories reported production valued at only \$211,961,908 compared with \$225,832,185 in 1932, \$374,725,068 in 1931, \$569,745,973 in 1930 and \$738,012,980 in 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Production from this group of manufactures, which includes non-ferrous smelters and refineries, electrical equipment factories, brass foundries, etc., advanced 8 p.c. in 1933 to a value of \$164,765,604 compared with \$152,111,317 in 1932, \$211,862,412 in 1931 and \$250,458,721 in 1930. Capital employed in the 478 operating factories in 1933 was reported at \$266,266,443 and the number of employees was given as 25,273.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals was the leading industry of the group in 1933. Fifteen plants were operated in that year by 11 different companies and products were valued at \$100,561,297. Capital employed amounted to \$146,085,284 and the average number of workers was 6,360. Products included aluminium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, bismuth, cadmium, selenium, radium and other refinery products. Output in 1933 was 32 p.c. higher than in 1932 and only 9 p.c. lower than in 1929, the record year.

The electrical apparatus industry showed a considerable decline in 1933, due chiefly to the poor demand for heavy electrical machinery, wire and cable, and radios. Output in 1933 totalled \$37,012,509 compared with \$53,264,918 in 1932 and \$81,578,595 in 1931. Radio production alone dropped to 112,273 sets at \$4,401,313 in 1933 from 121,468 sets at \$6,808,877 in 1932 and 291,711 sets at \$18,555,710 in 1931.

Jewellery, silverware, white metal alloys, aluminium utensils, and brass and copper goods were the other important products made in factories in this group.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—This group of manufactures includes such leading industries as coke making, oil refining and the manufacture of glass, artificial abrasives, bricks, cement, etc. Final figures for 1933 show that the output for this group amounted in value to \$141,791,451, which is 4 p.c. below the corresponding total for 1932 and 41 p.c. below 1929.

The petroleum-refining industry is by far the largest of the group. Canada produces some crude oil, but the bulk of the oil treated in Canadian refineries is imported from United States or South America. In 1933 there were 37 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. These units used 1,044,210,850 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth \$69,803,721. About 4,551 people were employed and the capital investment was \$67,566,886.

Forty-two coke and gas plants, representing an investment of \$94 millions, made products worth \$29,936,975. Glass, cement, lime, salt, brick, dressed stone, cement products and asbestos goods were also made in this group of industries.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—That chemical manufactures occupy an important place in Canadian industry is apparent from the fact that in 1933 a total of 15,397 persons were employed in the 696 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1933 the apparent Canadian consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted to \$104,281,340 (see Table 6), while domestic manufacture amounted to \$92,820,761, equal to 89 p.c. of consumption.

Output of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$92,820,761 at factory prices in 1933. This total was about 2.6 p.c. below the 1932 value of \$95,279,376 and 12 p.c. below the total of \$105,501,905 in 1931. Paints, soaps, medicinals, acids and chemical salts are the most important products. Output from the 15 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represents a capital of \$44,239,418, amounted to \$12,713,045 in 1933 and in 1929 was up to \$28,021,972. Acetic acid, calcium cyanamide, sodium cyanide, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, phosphorus, calcium carbide and nitre cake are among the leading products. The export trade in these commodities amounted to about \$9,000,000 in 1933.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 3,169 workers in 1933 and paid \$3,850,928 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at \$17,063,849. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 78 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth \$14,896,693. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth \$14,263,234 and 1,776 people worked in the 93 factories in this industry. Compressed gases, fertilizers, coal-tar products, wood-distillation products, inks, adhesives, polishes, and a multitude of other such products are also made in the chemical plants.

Many chemical products are also made in industries which for statistical purposes are not included in the chemicals and allied products group. For instance, pulp and paper, distilled liquors, brewery products and artificial abrasives are classified in other groups. By extending the scope of the chemical industry to include these other factories, which primarily use chemical processes, approximately 80,000 workers were employed in 1933 and production totalled over \$490,000,000.

Central Electric Stations.—This industry is shown under the totals by groups in Table 7 as a separate group in order to facilitate the presentation of statistics of power installed in the other groups and industries.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1933 are presented in Table 7 on pp. 424 to 429.

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Province, Group or Kind of Industry.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Totals, by Provinces						
		25,232	4,689,373,704	73,909	20,585	151,860,323
1	Prince Edward Island.....	263	3,386,095	214	38	201,229
2	Nova Scotia.....	1,378	123,645,961	1,864	418	2,883,571
3	New Brunswick.....	800	122,130,573	1,579	5,300	2,938,554
4	Quebec.....	8,070	1,648,872,387	22,164	5,360	44,140,197
5	Ontario.....	10,158	2,087,072,413	36,122	11,790	80,160,819
6	Manitoba.....	1,073	179,720,120	3,453	888	6,559,477
7	Saskatchewan.....	818	64,950,579	1,747	287	2,603,677
8	Alberta.....	975	98,345,221	2,146	423	3,694,270
9	British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,697	361,250,355	4,620	981	8,678,529
Totals, by Groups						
		25,232	4,689,373,704	73,909	20,585	151,860,323
1	Vegetable products.....	5,542	509,533,005	11,890	2,970	22,974,383
2	Animal products.....	4,496	201,993,642	8,211	1,907	13,365,486
3	Textiles and textile products.....	2,151	322,312,247	7,496	3,523	18,180,261
4	Wood and paper products.....	7,917	893,309,680	18,498	4,473	35,027,381
5	Iron and its products.....	1,291	580,760,379	9,394	2,401	21,166,641
6	Non-ferrous metal products.....	478	266,266,443	4,421	1,352	10,413,057
7	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,144	307,996,274	3,100	662	6,282,123
8	Chemicals and chemical products.....	696	153,900,930	3,937	1,411	9,918,789
9	Miscellaneous industries.....	476	66,769,049	1,804	535	3,837,676
10	Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	5,158	1,351	10,694,526
1.—Vegetable Products						
		5,542	509,533,005	11,890	2,970	22,974,383
1	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	236	41,410,901	1,627	470	3,441,034
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	3,073	45,091,801	2,368	583	2,656,264
3	Breweries.....	74	57,337,361	782	129	2,129,795
4	Coffee, tea and spices.....	67	14,004,437	574	173	1,434,468
5	Distilleries.....	17	53,316,284	262	48	742,455
6	Flour and feed mills.....	1,328	59,054,505	1,698	179	2,043,470
7	Foods, breakfast.....	14	4,566,437	65	32	179,713
8	Foods, stock and poultry.....	44	3,753,530	182	44	345,129
9	Foods, miscellaneous.....	101	9,505,525	393	159	877,856
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	273	37,286,824	606	191	1,176,392
11	Ice cream cones.....	9	557,378	11	6	21,323
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.....	10	3,022,676	38	6	68,993
13	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....	16	2,141,055	49	15	101,155
14	Malt and malt products.....	12	7,509,803	65	8	160,031
15	Rice mills.....	6	795,438	21	2	52,144
16	Rubber goods, including footwear.....	45	65,314,472	1,171	370	2,616,747
17	Starch and glucose.....	4	7,004,202	76	34	249,491
18	Sugar refineries.....	8	35,758,074	249	64	934,333
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	127	50,218,586	1,443	420	3,210,108
20	Tobacco processing and packing.....	22	4,132,884	105	10	233,969
21	Wine.....	56	7,750,832	105	27	269,513
2.—Animal Products						
		4,496	201,993,642	8,211	1,907	13,365,486
1	Animal oils and fats.....	4	102,558	3	—	4,611
2	Belting, leather.....	13	809,231	43	11	81,123
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather.....	16	1,238,989	37	6	76,164
4	Boots and shoes, leather.....	205	22,963,783	980	454	2,315,648
5	Butter and cheese.....	2,693	57,849,628	3,435	685	3,995,891
6	Condensed milk.....	23	4,838,023	104	38	229,256
7	Dairy products, other.....	23	2,960,379	64	18	128,945
8	Fish curing and packing.....	620	15,532,775	429	44	558,500
9	Fur dressing and dyeing.....	13	1,114,267	72	8	174,977
10	Fur goods.....	322	9,392,890	482	157	961,503
11	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	44	1,994,041	120	46	204,864
12	Hair goods, animal and human.....	5	90,789	2	2	6,072
13	Leather tanneries.....	88	22,307,727	272	63	746,657
14	Miscellaneous leather goods.....	231	5,234,694	369	84	478,957
15	Sausage and sausage casings.....	61	973,470	61	12	85,361
16	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	135	54,590,398	1,738	279	3,316,957

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1933.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
299,109	100,300	313,701,767	8,287,316¹	36,059,823	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847	
552	261	396,751	8,514 ¹	84,978	1,592,301	1,485,516	3,077,817	1
8,905	2,073	7,817,618	263,801 ¹	2,150,172	25,402,432	27,499,505	52,901,937	2
8,140	1,875	6,939,136	221,663 ¹	1,552,564	20,471,624	24,354,723	44,826,347	3
93,918	42,129	97,218,034	3,532,388 ¹	8,982,890	292,590,595	360,115,939	653,066,534	4
141,420	46,478	154,231,081	2,593,798 ¹	17,492,991	465,106,584	540,126,918	1,005,233,502	5
13,331	3,077	14,139,972	488,724 ¹	1,384,779	44,697,266	46,711,175	91,408,441	6
3,241	339	3,267,503	147,468 ¹	1,362,195	19,164,919	17,034,689	36,199,608	7
7,279	1,096	7,201,862	176,317 ¹	846,093	29,505,155	25,137,551	54,642,706	8
22,323	2,972	22,489,810	854,643 ¹	2,203,161	70,297,698	75,193,257	145,490,955	9
299,109	100,300	313,701,767	10,958,756²	36,059,823	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847	
39,838	18,397	43,163,104	326,666 ²	5,430,639	224,243,088	197,606,784	421,849,872	1
33,465	9,528	33,087,702	112,035 ²	2,570,002	179,429,948	91,638,262	271,068,210	2
40,972	54,244	62,515,552	215,907 ²	3,327,628	144,584,507	150,130,741	294,715,248	3
73,806	8,694	67,472,996	2,035,112 ²	7,568,049	134,979,700	207,175,377	342,155,077	4
56,918	2,234	48,316,089	628,080 ²	5,218,209	97,705,853	114,256,055	211,961,908	5
16,744	2,756	17,685,969	434,581 ²	1,101,228	71,990,608	92,774,996	164,765,604	6
15,112	422	15,398,140	219,612 ²	7,414,609	71,713,986	70,077,465	141,791,451	7
7,693	2,356	8,819,840	110,873 ²	1,276,733	34,271,854	58,548,907	92,820,761	8
6,353	1,669	6,505,024	66,315 ²	283,698	10,269,030	17,918,605	28,187,635	9
8,208	Nil	10,737,351	6,809,575 ²	1,868,428	Nil	117,532,081	117,532,081	10
39,838	18,397	43,163,104	326,666	5,430,639	224,243,088	197,606,784	421,849,872	
3,496	4,298	4,673,200	21,919	431,549	15,725,547	19,450,547	35,176,094	1
12,771	1,755	12,243,948	15,135	1,408,512	23,427,623	27,816,539	51,244,162	2
3,199	46	3,179,732	23,719	421,984	9,398,599	21,542,296	30,940,895	3
642	496	941,802	3,209	41,132	14,041,869	5,877,775	19,919,644	4
730	354	873,378	9,487	290,602	3,655,641	6,807,458	10,463,099	5
3,439	154	3,064,667	123,395	396,604	63,297,848	20,024,251	83,322,095	6
287	154	443,012	4,848	79,823	2,258,321	5,023,865	7,282,186	7
277	19	264,391	3,891	8,547	2,251,515	1,259,946	3,511,461	8
590	419	778,638	5,299	106,649	5,647,072	5,923,257	11,570,329	9
2,548	3,185	2,666,183	13,521	381,207	16,461,755	13,519,745	29,981,400	10
37	14	29,771	67	13,391	65,047	175,540	240,587	11
157	-	123,766	2,303	20,728	1,542,119	544,438	2,086,557	12
100	88	126,791	1,618	11,179	650,913	572,614	1,223,527	13
198	1	284,208	5,444	212,774	2,616,342	2,221,781	4,838,123	14
61	-	59,618	408	760	880,435	323,129	1,203,564	15
5,822	2,395	6,293,377	62,439	471,193	12,914,680	28,596,876	41,511,556	16
403	13	412,809	4,405	156,477	1,797,514	1,807,216	3,604,730	17
1,699	80	2,114,484	21,322	828,079	22,846,473	14,343,487	37,189,960	18
2,220	4,158	3,542,051	2,667	82,888	17,974,715	18,809,947	36,784,662	19
874	737	764,364	464	38,833	5,460,521	1,648,500	7,109,021	20
288	31	282,914	1,106	27,728	1,328,539	1,317,677	2,646,216	21
33,465	9,528	33,087,702	112,035	2,570,002	179,429,948	91,638,262	271,068,210	
15	-	13,004	107	3,465	21,631	57,879	79,510	1
67	-	67,518	331	5,724	238,497	212,354	450,851	2
250	55	109,127	1,446	23,280	477,048	588,662	1,066,610	3
8,776	5,016	8,193,813	5,962	86,389	16,347,068	15,944,024	32,291,092	4
500	255	8,545,144	37,572	982,191	54,482,522	25,913,365	80,395,887	5
244	27	521,784	3,702	248,029	4,088,053	2,734,371	6,822,424	6
2,682	10	290,444	1,695	13,728	678,498	1,074,306	1,752,804	7
567	909	1,728,885	10,710	228,280	10,960,289	6,420,034	17,380,323	8
1,184	122	504,460	1,075	9,794	296,242	1,152,990	1,449,232	9
1,588	906	1,840,945	510	20,650	6,862,837	4,688,858	11,551,695	10
2,894	822	711,410	275	8,913	1,402,855	1,388,763	2,791,618	11
14	3	12,697	75	823	23,408	26,072	49,480	12
2,894	93	2,500,639	14,026	281,873	9,753,096	6,722,287	16,475,383	13
1,001	439	983,561	1,610	27,060	2,235,329	2,225,486	4,460,815	14
232	40	197,484	473	19,139	1,094,131	590,218	1,684,349	15
6,441	831	6,786,787	32,466	610,664	70,467,544	21,898,593	92,366,137	16

¹Exclusive of purchased power.²Including purchased power.

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Group or Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
3.—Textiles and Textile Products.....		2,151	322,312,472	7,496	3,523	18,180,261
1	Awnings, tents and sails.....	60	1,563,084	106	30	172,892
2	Bags, cotton and jute.....	21	5,236,456	97	41	293,802
3	Batting and wadding.....	5	1,218,962	13	5	52,364
4	Carpets, mats and rugs.....	25	6,714,521	140	37	295,947
5	Clothing, factory, men's.....	163	14,954,100	799	311	1,576,249
6	Clothing, factory, women's.....	540	18,132,022	1,381	741	3,157,485
7	Clothing contractors, men's and women's..	101	406,115	156	18	164,168
8	Cordage, rope and twine.....	11	9,839,262	81	27	263,392
9	Corsets.....	20	3,740,176	139	152	497,065
10	Cotton and wool waste.....	15	848,975	27	14	76,590
11	Cotton textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	41	1,695,476	71	32	158,397
12	Cotton thread.....	6	3,434,383	74	24	186,311
13	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	75,422,396	429	137	1,107,747
14	Dyeing and finishing of textiles.....	22	5,627,806	98	34	284,437
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	411	23,581,811	876	473	1,847,851
16	Flax, dressed.....	6	72,408	1	—	1,800
17	Furnishing goods, men's.....	163	14,280,349	564	265	1,352,285
18	Gloves and mittens, fabric.....	8	631,051	14	5	33,318
19	Hats and caps.....	149	5,521,356	328	150	697,912
20	Hosiery and knitted goods.....	170	49,485,772	855	576	2,517,057
21	Miscellaneous textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	12	11,417,302	228	38	677,275
22	Oiled and waterproof clothing.....	15	606,389	30	11	62,410
23	Silk and artificial silk.....	29	30,192,870	467	213	1,308,883
24	Woollen cloth.....	62	22,231,585	336	111	890,464
25	Woollen goods, <i>n.e.s.</i>	24	6,751,204	77	28	254,039
26	Woollen yarn.....	33	8,526,294	103	47	231,313
27	All other industries.....	2	180,122	6	3	18,808
4.—Wood and Paper Products.....		7,917	893,309,680	18,498	4,473	35,027,881
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies.....	8	162,128	13	4	15,586
2	Blue printing.....	18	173,636	21	6	34,705
3	Boat building.....	111	1,747,655	147	10	135,036
4	Boxes and bags, paper.....	132	20,111,982	609	223	1,674,961
5	Boxes, wooden.....	138	7,367,845	290	46	499,461
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	218	2,674,293	245	7	168,627
7	Carriage and wagon materials.....	4	239,621	10	3	21,015
8	Clothes pins.....	3	299,766	6	2	15,572
9	Coffins and caskets.....	43	3,755,818	122	27	241,356
10	Cooperage.....	89	1,840,905	112	10	132,372
11	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.	88	9,450,746	404	135	1,132,224
12	Excelsior.....	11	304,537	16	5	15,292
13	Flooring, hardwood.....	24	4,383,274	110	21	218,906
14	Furniture.....	383	27,089,361	990	225	1,759,856
15	Lasts, trees and shoe findings.....	12	1,196,819	40	19	115,676
16	Lithographing.....	44	12,340,657	340	170	1,271,706
17	Miscellaneous paper products.....	95	12,503,583	413	106	1,099,609
18	Miscellaneous wooden products.....	168	5,244,924	234	41	267,059
19	Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	668	32,232,967	1,150	155	1,471,960
20	Printing and bookbinding.....	1,122	38,860,669	2,423	676	4,806,605
21	Printing and publishing.....	768	58,234,551	5,435	1,786	10,609,254
22	Pulp and paper.....	95	559,265,544	2,483	437	6,398,017
23	Roofing paper, wall board, etc.....	12	3,920,706	161	45	399,089
24	Sawmills.....	3,517	74,304,090	2,364	133	1,624,235
25	Sporting goods.....	33	1,413,332	63	27	105,550
26	Trade composition.....	35	943,279	58	11	138,222
27	Woodenware.....	19	856,730	43	10	86,933
28	Wood turning.....	39	1,564,861	66	12	90,635
29	All other industries.....	20	10,845,421	130	31	477,862
5.—Iron and Its Products.....		1,291	580,760,379	9,394	2,401	21,166,641
1	Agricultural implements.....	40	63,903,380	482	133	1,094,880
2	Automobiles.....	22	40,000,559	1,214	429	3,306,226
3	Automobile supplies.....	83	16,975,182	414	166	985,998
4	Bicycles.....	3	2,035,493	6	4	19,573
5	Boilers, tanks and engines.....	50	13,331,336	341	65	708,231
6	Bridge and structural steel work.....	18	22,905,185	391	56	1,074,747
7	Castings and forgings.....	327	72,810,073	1,374	382	2,949,447
8	Hardware and tools.....	145	24,701,400	497	183	1,146,835
9	Iron and steel products, <i>n.e.s.</i>	83	5,456,836	241	47	418,169
10	Machinery.....	189	53,167,815	1,419	386	2,872,052
11	Primary iron and steel.....	50	96,444,846	484	85	1,189,039
12	Railway rolling-stock.....	37	86,509,047	1,184	63	2,443,658
13	Sheet metal products.....	172	53,851,889	1,001	298	2,093,714
14	Wire and wire goods.....	72	28,667,338	346	104	864,072

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1933—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$
40,972	51,244	62,515,552	215,907	3,327,628	144,584,507	150,130,741	294,715,248
177	121	205,236	225	6,741	633,532	617,531	1,251,063
289	475	536,271	1,108	25,595	5,764,596	1,717,246	7,481,842
79	19	81,387	603	4,492	265,356	263,630	528,986
490	287	513,500	2,226	45,810	833,284	1,362,565	2,195,849
3,460	3,399	4,971,744	1,549	50,493	15,643,813	10,978,876	26,622,689
3,742	9,400	8,671,493	3,095	38,135	25,885,073	18,650,750	44,535,823
658	987	776,102	320	12,146	117,328	1,120,500	1,237,828
614	293	764,068	7,635	26,042	2,451,395	2,289,217	4,740,612
137	1,070	657,914	414	8,184	1,881,362	2,233,013	4,114,375
110	68	119,678	986	13,541	741,274	541,171	1,282,445
245	456	389,138	485	11,996	1,230,342	944,935	2,175,277
163	390	408,578	1,894	24,930	1,096,062	2,198,382	3,294,448
9,578	5,951	10,641,539	105,674	651,468	26,456,914	24,722,714	51,179,628
594	138	570,314	3,358	135,636	1,204,498	1,970,551	3,175,049
3,635	5,544	6,034,538	14,173	668,053	1,399,646	13,840,335	15,239,981
40	-	9,919	174	125	17,819	21,061	38,880
1,004	6,356	3,532,350	1,909	53,266	10,784,990	8,287,581	19,082,571
53	140	93,264	398	2,287	201,177	186,270	387,447
1,292	1,580	2,057,854	1,647	49,515	3,900,160	4,886,482	8,786,642
5,096	10,632	10,093,036	18,470	488,885	19,473,785	21,523,425	40,997,210
774	135	705,543	7,098	114,869	2,364,550	3,212,863	5,577,413
86	110	123,536	172	7,128	364,688	279,442	644,130
4,026	3,095	4,829,649	14,234	394,465	7,795,542	14,959,427	22,754,969
2,876	2,219	3,581,027	14,079	333,710	5,500,500	7,392,614	15,893,114
664	205	706,676	8,736	61,076	1,636,034	2,518,163	4,154,197
1,069	1,143	1,411,420	5,135	97,190	3,834,122	3,282,781	7,116,903
21	31	29,778	110	1,850	106,665	119,216	225,881
73,806	8,694	67,472,996	2,035,112	7,568,649	134,979,700	207,175,377	342,155,077
22	-	12,875	307	2,050	18,797	105,717	124,514
48	5	29,251	102	629	40,730	85,193	125,923
268	-	167,730	1,330	5,414	158,784	458,543	617,327
2,046	2,036	2,883,216	6,490	99,691	9,568,160	8,232,170	17,800,330
2,279	234	1,372,268	15,521	23,554	2,393,054	2,961,804	5,354,858
239	1	142,253	1,804	21,333	174,332	151,950	726,282
63	-	51,648	647	4,049	120,473	128,161	248,634
178	42	90,423	761	48	67,937	177,029	244,966
542	112	530,235	1,471	19,878	806,023	1,543,390	2,349,413
489	-	353,357	2,170	18,564	1,256,152	953,380	2,209,532
1,246	339	1,934,563	2,697	30,307	988,964	4,183,287	5,172,251
47	13	33,986	1,168	1,164	49,908	86,570	136,478
899	8	514,431	7,334	26,472	1,531,928	1,106,716	2,638,644
6,222	285	3,896,150	20,766	265,613	5,267,902	9,749,040	15,016,942
331	212	305,550	812	4,220	304,183	896,710	1,200,893
1,331	477	1,919,871	3,930	35,689	2,801,571	5,010,503	7,812,074
1,013	647	1,285,549	4,717	78,089	5,458,435	5,303,933	10,762,368
726	72	499,496	5,021	19,445	977,580	1,336,662	2,314,242
4,004	33	2,625,095	45,452	100,075	5,867,395	6,051,950	11,919,345
6,065	2,107	7,470,602	11,940	150,392	9,694,048	18,516,028	28,210,076
20,597	1,145	10,870,250	23,881	259,503	9,791,679	41,020,289	50,811,968
7,598	580	20,193,032	1,612,595	5,881,738	47,632,521	75,782,971	123,415,492
310	1	260,367	3,452	74,905	1,616,075	1,790,759	3,586,834
15,184	98	8,415,930	248,102	345,881	22,870,710	16,567,347	39,438,057
335	115	282,028	1,352	9,424	440,362	656,207	1,096,569
194	11	228,250	137	3,702	42,953	540,094	583,047
349	22	202,309	991	2,297	193,054	435,904	628,958
447	26	283,693	2,475	6,989	487,852	600,079	1,087,931
794	73	618,588	7,687	77,534	4,358,138	2,162,991	6,521,129
56,918	2,234	48,316,089	623,080	5,218,209	97,705,853	114,266,055	211,961,908
2,382	42	1,952,621	21,839	179,969	2,215,031	3,111,385	5,326,416
6,339	152	5,251,105	38,685	334,833	28,730,750	14,154,893	42,885,643
2,824	372	2,583,485	26,527	186,786	6,034,155	6,967,030	13,001,185
213	13	227,481	1,018	14,854	276,816	435,808	712,624
1,161	5	1,034,026	20,477	96,691	5,553,690	2,891,566	4,445,256
986	-	927,736	28,160	52,510	1,806,451	3,809,979	5,616,430
9,228	127	6,867,448	64,385	597,969	8,053,094	16,144,253	24,197,347
2,996	580	2,497,003	13,927	170,870	3,003,383	6,758,583	9,761,966
675	14	516,465	5,160	29,653	910,818	1,550,755	2,461,573
4,445	67	3,703,796	36,028	260,721	6,787,924	12,125,002	18,912,926
4,616	15	4,860,150	228,189	1,826,980	7,598,931	10,893,618	18,492,549
14,894	31	12,140,363	110,947	980,718	13,574,592	16,097,673	29,672,265
4,061	640	3,940,069	15,527	276,320	13,828,178	12,135,650	25,963,828
2,098	176	1,814,341	17,211	209,335	3,332,040	7,179,860	10,511,900

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

Group or Kind of Industry.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
			Male.	Female.	Salaries.
	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
6.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	478	266,266,443	4,421	1,352	10,413,057
1 Aluminium products.....	15	3,654,541	107	35	223,302
2 Brass and copper products.....	123	22,167,121	685	148	1,354,604
3 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	174	80,844,131	2,567	871	6,213,638
4 Jewellery and silverware.....	103	7,550,158	300	152	749,714
5 Lead, tin and zinc products.....	29	4,842,077	115	50	301,525
6 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	19	1,123,131	51	13	108,894
7 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining....	15	146,085,284	596	83	1,461,380
7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	1,144	307,996,274	3,100	662	6,282,123
1 Abrasive products.....	14	5,176,927	111	34	266,755
2 Aerated and mineral waters.....	374	12,856,731	572	101	912,574
3 Asbestos products.....	11	1,777,975	39	10	96,081
4 Cement.....	1	1	1	1	1
5 Cement products.....	83	3,545,805	87	10	138,096
6 Clay products, from domestic clay.....	157	24,211,880	207	32	440,966
7 Clay products, from imported clay.....	18	4,220,768	66	13	157,809
8 Coke and gas products.....	42	94,225,476	670	236	1,437,923
9 Glass products.....	66	13,207,596	234	68	544,640
10 Lime.....	60	8,920,042	57	8	85,861
11 Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral pro- ducts.....	33	7,296,350	67	16	158,292
12 Petroleum products.....	47	68,193,854	590	81	1,325,785
13 Salt.....	9	3,108,358	46	17	144,454
14 Sand-lime brick.....	6	789,962	13	—	24,414
15 Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	212	5,461,171	261	31	387,793
16 All other industries.....	12	54,403,379	80	5	160,680
8.—Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	696	153,900,930	3,937	1,411	9,913,789
1 Acids, alkalies and salts.....	15	44,239,418	327	39	780,287
2 Adhesives.....	16	2,271,071	47	10	121,695
3 Coal-tar distillation.....	10	5,031,890	47	8	143,633
4 Explosives, ammunition and fireworks.....	8	6,583,517	156	16	402,553
5 Fertilizers.....	20	15,918,787	142	24	298,582
6 Gases, compressed.....	31	4,024,437	159	64	384,798
7 Inks, printing and writing.....	28	2,398,155	135	42	390,806
8 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	158	17,402,705	840	449	2,397,119
9 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	105	11,737,860	364	125	777,128
10 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	78	22,438,251	880	251	2,102,874
11 Polishes and dressings.....	48	1,861,062	108	49	237,885
12 Soaps and washing compounds.....	93	13,139,674	526	148	1,291,792
13 Toilet preparations.....	80	4,817,533	196	186	573,452
14 Wood distillation.....	6	2,036,570	10	—	16,205
9.—Miscellaneous Industries.....	476	66,769,049	1,804	535	3,837,676
1 Aircraft.....	5	1,249,792	39	2	70,096
2 Artificial flowers and feathers.....	9	159,781	14	17	25,508
3 Automobile accessories, fabric.....	9	267,133	11	4	22,151
4 Brooms, brushes and mops.....	81	3,724,636	214	76	380,909
5 Buttons.....	18	1,326,745	68	16	140,199
6 Candles.....	12	759,960	32	10	73,650
7 Fountain pens and pencils.....	10	2,041,297	91	32	193,004
8 Ice, artificial.....	43	5,093,205	77	15	144,569
9 Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	4	137,624	13	11	24,583
10 Mattresses and springs.....	60	5,533,309	217	58	527,378
11 Motion pictures.....	9	964,081	121	34	241,538
12 Musical instruments.....	18	4,758,053	129	34	295,405
13 Novelties, advertising, and other.....	11	187,230	15	6	34,232
14 Refrigerators, other than electric and gas....	7	756,274	31	8	41,606
15 Regalia and society emblems.....	10	181,217	13	7	23,765
16 Scientific and professional equipment.....	27	3,352,615	135	84	390,369
17 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	38	32,622,232	332	37	679,886
18 Signs, electric.....	18	1,151,844	69	15	132,119
19 Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal.....	31	591,710	63	14	107,475
20 Statuary, art goods and church supplies....	27	562,236	52	26	97,818
21 Store display accessories.....	3	117,711	5	3	7,629
22 Toys and toy equipment.....	12	234,501	20	6	30,788
23 Typewriter supplies.....	6	719,903	31	16	121,620
24 Umbrellas.....	5	151,181	8	3	22,981
25 All other industries.....	3	124,779	4	1	8,400
10.—Central Electric Stations.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	5,158	1,351	10,694,526

¹ Statistics for the cement industry are shown under Item 16—All Other Industries—since the industry is consolidated in less than three operating firms.

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1933—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$
16,744	2,756	17,685,969	434,551	1,101,228	71,990,608	92,774,996	164,765,604
441	55	447,965	2,857	33,674	1,458,444	1,319,830	2,778,274
2,356	206	2,062,219	21,043	233,101	7,409,636	5,740,923	13,150,559
6,403	1,926	6,214,792	89,798	471,651	14,504,269	22,508,240	37,012,509
1,362	393	1,431,438	2,877	47,045	2,693,288	3,674,610	6,367,898
385	130	463,550	3,498	38,284	2,501,790	1,734,961	4,236,751
122	40	124,204	4,437	7,229	180,618	477,698	658,316
5,675	6	6,941,801	314,071	270,244	43,242,563	57,318,734	100,561,297
15,112	422	15,398,140	219,612	7,414,609	71,713,986	70,077,465	141,791,451
427	—	438,974	6,277	19,647	1,338,879	2,211,577	3,550,456
1,580	68	1,485,288	3,782	72,543	2,636,285	7,829,460	10,465,745
157	16	112,499	1,929	35,003	331,062	426,564	757,626
359	4	254,845	2,913	18,856	625,525	971,473	1,596,998
1,073	—	660,927	22,647	311,886	—	2,262,835	2,262,835
387	70	313,933	1,556	90,445	288,379	916,673	1,205,052
2,616	4	3,168,385	28,291	2,365,586	12,729,075	17,207,900	29,936,975
2,052	225	2,041,730	8,067	570,712	2,950,309	4,880,486	7,830,795
631	—	394,972	6,385	434,169	—	2,432,306	2,432,306
314	19	268,593	7,816	46,102	897,258	1,831,314	2,728,572
3,943	14	4,816,160	35,193	2,772,194	49,187,757	21,080,508	70,268,265
337	—	328,966	2,623	183,457	—	1,939,874	1,939,874
54	—	38,170	911	8,898	37,934	78,433	116,367
527	2	453,632	8,358	11,865	691,523	1,471,127	2,162,660
655	—	621,066	82,864	473,246	—	4,536,935	4,536,935
7,693	2,356	8,819,840	110,873	1,276,733	34,271,854	58,548,907	92,820,761
1,521	4	1,535,158	53,490	356,938	2,463,958	10,249,087	12,713,045
212	14	192,310	1,264	64,359	463,199	678,562	1,141,761
128	—	128,806	376	71,937	1,076,277	596,022	1,672,299
803	193	858,109	5,422	106,611	2,360,404	5,018,328	7,378,732
501	—	478,065	18,930	6,079	2,796,726	1,489,325	4,286,051
203	2	228,480	5,884	20,846	371,204	2,119,011	2,490,215
198	19	252,257	1,646	11,355	758,700	1,347,736	2,106,436
853	1,027	1,453,809	3,261	87,429	5,774,391	11,289,458	17,063,849
682	315	741,264	5,996	64,645	2,654,632	4,227,527	6,882,159
1,273	136	1,362,073	7,300	145,103	6,153,836	8,742,857	14,896,693
121	62	156,586	190	9,744	720,913	1,058,930	1,779,843
907	195	1,010,523	6,809	237,196	6,494,999	7,768,235	14,263,284
163	389	324,772	547	13,676	1,728,317	3,749,007	5,477,324
128	—	97,228	358	80,815	454,298	214,822	669,120
6,353	1,669	6,595,024	66,315	283,698	10,269,030	17,913,605	28,187,635
99	7	98,957	431	4,120	97,677	247,540	345,217
13	82	32,864	8	258	47,672	87,710	135,382
36	16	38,807	63	1,036	59,805	74,753	134,558
861	223	653,074	1,740	17,301	1,089,807	1,623,969	2,713,776
259	225	294,362	600	8,406	389,858	745,766	1,135,624
47	20	41,385	49	5,852	154,553	210,284	364,837
153	188	221,388	568	6,017	633,843	818,137	1,451,980
263	3	276,998	10,556	5,083	51,325	1,451,915	1,503,240
26	23	30,249	64	1,578	52,069	89,592	141,661
1,008	215	966,665	4,311	36,885	2,646,963	2,213,631	4,860,594
13	3	22,646	61	2,380	418,566	588,450	1,007,016
488	133	413,145	3,257	38,698	781,151	834,609	1,615,760
28	64	47,299	34	1,028	103,185	126,502	229,687
108	2	64,247	722	3,320	124,303	153,890	278,193
9	20	21,008	28	381	22,675	60,435	83,110
389	201	556,481	3,473	47,170	1,580,612	2,921,369	4,501,981
1,880	5	1,964,510	38,717	87,049	989,661	3,532,206	4,521,867
213	5	234,935	111	3,340	184,962	593,521	778,483
154	8	146,734	173	4,553	59,381	355,282	414,663
118	124	162,278	682	2,997	276,032	346,274	622,306
24	3	20,435	134	1,055	10,562	36,788	47,350
83	43	67,364	220	319	114,460	289,434	403,894
53	24	85,174	245	3,419	232,759	391,095	623,854
17	28	32,643	17	308	121,035	92,297	213,332
11	4	11,376	51	1,145	26,114	33,156	59,270
8,208	Nil	10,737,351	6,809,575	1,868,428	Nil	117,532,081	117,532,081

Subsection 2.—Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products.

Production of Manufactured Goods According to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used for the industrial census in detailed presentation, a separate and distinct classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented in Table 8 for the years 1922, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 in summary form, and for 1933 in more detail.

Significant changes have occurred since 1922 in the importance of the various groups shown in the purpose classification. Indicative of the increasing industrialization of the Dominion is the increase in the "industrial equipment" group from 17.0 p.c. of the total value of production in 1922 to 18.9 p.c. of the total in 1933, and the increase in "producers' materials" from 26.8 p.c. to 27.5 p.c. during the same period. Another significant change is the decline in the "food" group which dropped from a production of 27.1 p.c. to 23.6 p.c. of the total. Whereas in 1922, food products comprised the leading group, in 1933 the production of producers' materials ranked first in importance. The following groups have improved their position since 1922: the "clothing industries" advanced from an output of 9.5 p.c. to 10.1 p.c. of the total value of production; "books and stationery" from 4.0 p.c. to 5.0 p.c.; "drink and tobacco" from 4.0 p.c. to 4.7 p.c. The following groups, however, declined in importance: the "personal utilities" group dropped from 2.3 p.c. to 1.7 p.c.; "house furnishings" from 2.6 p.c. to 1.8 p.c.; and "vehicles and vessels" from 6.5 to 5.8 p.c.

In analysing the relative standing of the two groups which are perhaps of the greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the "food" industries in 1933 was 23.6 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufactures, as compared with an output of only 10.1 p.c. for the "clothing" industries. Aside from the fact that a much larger proportion of its products is exported, the greater production of the "food" group was, in part, due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacture being 16.0 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the "food" group and 9.4 p.c. for the "clothing" group. The "clothing" industries also gave employment to 10,457 more persons than the "food" industries, but paid out \$4,769,-175 less in salaries and wages.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-33, and in Detail for 1933.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922.							
Totals.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,467	2,452,209,130
Food.....	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	183,062,593	673,794,031
Drink and tobacco...	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	66,502,616	99,529,819
Clothing.....	1,279	175,076,687	70,931	65,595,519	118,749,053	117,804,140	236,553,193
Personal utilities.....	936	58,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	35,379,445	57,258,476
House furnishings....	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	38,004,090	62,961,050
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	71,928,898	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels..	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	72,783,265	160,624,079
Producers' materials.	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	349,840,871	666,241,271
Industrial equipment.	2,645	1,124,931,330	85,953	103,576,553	160,035,399	261,176,425	421,211,824
Miscellaneous.....	301	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	1,952,064	4,916,418

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-33, and in Detail for 1933—continued.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1924.							
Totals	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
Food.....	8,036	364,420,646	74,721	73,119,482	515,708,299	187,005,602	702,713,901
Drink and tobacco...	518	124,000,298	14,702	15,748,590	39,159,283	72,718,494	111,877,777
Clothing.....	1,956	197,041,969	81,729	75,380,919	130,130,048	130,813,958	260,944,006
Personal utilities.....	341	48,367,616	9,547	11,057,386	20,304,177	21,511,207	41,815,384
House furnishings.....	587	64,787,015	15,820	17,142,226	22,448,984	32,495,853	54,944,837
Books and stationery.....	1,690	100,017,954	29,486	40,212,100	32,360,935	74,911,094	107,272,029
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,980	205,551,891	34,149	44,977,607	117,515,075	77,888,209	195,403,284
Producers' materials.....	5,716	1,251,962,266	163,523	176,646,967	384,533,201	383,226,055	767,759,256
Industrial equipment.....	2,204	1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513	264,765,817	425,236,330
Miscellaneous.....	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,779,166	11,307,612	27,086,775
Totals	22,708	3,951,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
Food.....	8,259	394,984,943	87,343	73,143,619	581,403,701	201,819,393	783,223,094
Drink and tobacco...	574	137,139,189	15,341	16,817,622	45,115,122	85,780,145	150,890,145
Clothing.....	1,878	211,149,085	91,215	85,361,018	158,935,630	147,616,042	306,551,672
Personal utilities.....	384	50,497,988	10,633	12,470,247	24,236,592	25,487,509	49,724,101
House furnishings.....	543	60,277,954	15,684	16,855,549	22,673,689	32,679,963	55,353,652
Books and stationery.....	1,716	108,582,186	31,500	43,781,918	34,575,475	81,543,751	116,119,226
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,917	271,239,055	50,731	70,315,573	178,558,815	119,505,351	298,064,166
Producers' materials.....	5,807	1,404,509,475	162,599	206,672,939	453,319,993	482,446,753	935,766,746
Industrial equipment.....	2,482	1,313,175,892	91,956	118,162,492	213,697,326	302,683,501	516,380,820
Miscellaneous.....	173	30,835,823	4,537	5,266,956	16,107,849	13,082,631	29,190,487
1929.							
Totals	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
Food.....	8,351	463,984,558	94,707	87,960,036	597,396,238	240,590,146	837,986,384
Drink and tobacco...	599	201,365,785	18,976	21,670,376	56,440,053	143,528,945	208,968,998
Clothing.....	2,054	250,215,736	106,641	100,863,405	176,130,224	186,881,746	363,011,970
Personal utilities.....	380	56,155,234	11,148	13,595,331	29,389,246	31,802,504	61,191,750
House furnishings.....	600	76,185,921	20,857	23,248,775	34,293,465	43,517,866	77,811,331
Books and stationery.....	1,917	144,222,275	38,141	56,003,183	45,384,362	110,563,598	155,947,960
Vehicles and vessels.....	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,350	164,689,298	407,947,683
Producers' materials.....	6,210	1,772,309,696	222,104	257,233,327	523,139,599	628,251,154	1,151,390,733
Industrial equipment.....	2,600	1,774,844,446	116,086	156,651,963	304,581,449	433,129,753	737,711,202
Miscellaneous.....	105	32,789,065	3,939	4,584,261	13,007,989	14,395,355	27,403,344
1930.							
Totals	24,020	5,203,316,760	644,439	736,992,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,986,726	3,425,970,628
Food.....	8,304	464,967,907	86,279	82,930,475	507,246,850	237,607,556	745,854,406
Drink and tobacco...	620	204,039,846	18,365	20,635,959	53,721,019	132,973,381	186,694,400
Clothing.....	2,017	231,366,990	94,086	87,308,105	147,363,887	151,614,613	298,878,500
Personal utilities.....	373	50,613,454	9,445	11,423,383	23,820,489	26,595,608	50,416,097
House furnishings.....	592	74,357,090	19,328	20,679,759	27,037,565	38,780,585	65,818,150
Books and stationery.....	1,943	148,509,793	38,222	56,396,315	43,997,854	106,053,275	150,051,129
Vehicles and vessels.....	766	306,354,979	62,871	84,736,739	167,308,926	144,000,318	311,309,244
Producers' materials.....	6,607	1,857,834,835	203,750	222,057,875	429,118,305	518,717,241	947,835,546
Industrial equipment.....	2,690	1,835,713,531	108,510	145,855,520	256,513,915	392,365,334	648,879,249
Miscellaneous.....	108	29,828,335	3,583	4,068,636	10,855,092	12,378,815	23,233,907
1931.							
Totals	24,501	4,961,312,408	557,426	624,545,561	1,223,880,011	1,474,581,851	2,695,461,862
Food.....	8,531	444,209,802	76,257	78,011,998	372,123,103	210,648,019	582,771,122
Drink and tobacco...	671	181,806,615	18,487	20,456,318	45,094,251	108,284,813	153,379,064
Clothing.....	2,106	213,300,836	89,388	79,522,249	125,931,923	133,608,066	259,539,989
Personal utilities.....	376	44,211,577	8,959	10,517,796	18,930,769	24,781,021	43,711,790
House furnishings.....	612	68,433,256	17,294	17,708,228	22,048,506	30,003,405	52,051,911
Books and stationery.....	2,011	143,486,210	37,309	53,977,715	38,349,342	95,221,619	133,570,961
Vehicles and vessels.....	691	265,252,000	49,853	60,408,577	95,290,128	102,846,436	198,136,564
Producers' materials.....	6,662	1,675,244,323	161,741	176,921,090	317,204,989	414,994,526	732,199,515
Industrial equipment.....	2,721	1,890,108,952	94,799	123,101,966	180,565,705	341,105,614	521,671,319
Miscellaneous.....	120	25,258,837	3,339	3,919,624	8,341,295	13,088,332	21,429,627
1932.							
Totals	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
Food.....	8,481	410,855,008	72,547	69,844,644	303,192,616	189,556,991	492,549,607
Drink and tobacco...	683	181,932,180	18,234	18,970,314	43,409,438	66,241,201	109,650,639
Clothing.....	2,146	172,486,014	83,568	67,567,959	100,328,484	110,104,439	210,432,923
Personal utilities.....	403	38,870,494	8,361	8,879,492	14,825,620	21,070,487	35,896,107
House furnishings.....	645	71,415,662	16,271	14,590,790	16,874,943	25,238,823	42,113,766
Books and stationery.....	2,075	135,048,427	34,656	46,953,473	32,046,536	80,517,459	112,563,995
Vehicles and vessels.....	657	241,122,892	39,613	43,360,068	57,818,046	70,254,000	128,072,046
Producers' materials.....	6,571	1,522,863,371	139,762	155,522,235	238,645,276	310,264,420	548,909,696
Industrial equipment.....	2,759	1,943,356,492	79,088	96,543,676	141,455,794	285,870,541	427,326,335
Miscellaneous.....	124	23,305,070	3,298	3,650,672	7,371,930	11,307,511	18,679,441

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-33, and in Detail for 1933—concluded.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.							
Totals.....	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
Food.....	8,759	408,995,499	75,434	68,652,798	313,760,942	178,968,232	492,729,174
Drink and tobacco...	670	185,612,678	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	57,955,338	98,409,638
Clothing.....	2,333	166,963,903	85,891	63,883,623	104,608,696	105,259,019	209,867,715
Personal utilities.....	601	39,681,900	8,938	8,616,372	15,323,848	20,266,113	35,589,961
House furnishings.....	654	66,047,002	15,587	12,887,200	16,022,584	22,662,065	38,684,649
Books and stationery.....	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,380	74,659,327	103,477,707
Vehicles and vessels.....	479	232,153,543	37,618	35,725,625	56,917,292	64,075,489	120,992,781
Producers' materials.....	6,564	1,459,569,284	139,734	126,208,238	252,383,314	321,608,153	573,991,467
Industrial equipment.....	2,869	1,974,679,340	74,778	85,587,303	133,382,392	261,224,721	394,607,113
Miscellaneous.....	142	23,163,454	3,334	3,544,129	7,516,826	10,980,816	18,497,642
1933—DETAIL.							
Food.....	8,759	408,995,499	75,434	68,652,798	313,760,942	178,968,232	492,729,174
Breadstuffs.....	4,694	161,127,318	34,052	29,580,349	108,922,076	75,608,266	184,530,342
Fish.....	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	6,420,034	17,380,323
Fruits and vegetables.....	273	37,286,824	6,530	3,842,575	16,461,755	13,519,645	29,981,400
Meats.....	196	55,563,868	9,634	10,386,589	71,561,675	22,488,811	94,050,486
Milk products.....	2,739	65,648,030	14,150	13,711,464	59,249,073	29,722,042	88,971,115
Oils and fats.....	4	102,558	18	17,615	21,631	57,879	79,510
Sugar industries.....	8	35,758,074	2,092	3,048,817	22,846,473	14,343,487	37,189,960
Infusions.....	67	14,004,437	1,885	2,376,270	14,041,869	5,877,775	19,919,644
Miscellaneous.....	158	23,971,615	3,009	3,401,734	9,696,101	10,930,293	20,626,394
Drinks and Tobacco.....	670	185,612,678	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	57,955,338	98,409,638
Beverages, alcoholic.....	91	110,653,645	5,550	6,925,360	13,054,240	28,349,754	41,403,994
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	430	20,607,563	2,772	2,950,289	3,964,824	9,147,137	13,111,961
Tobacco.....	149	54,351,470	9,967	7,750,492	23,435,236	20,458,447	43,893,683
Clothing.....	2,333	166,963,903	85,891	63,883,623	104,608,696	105,259,019	209,867,715
Boots and shoes.....	205	22,963,783	14,526	10,509,461	16,347,068	15,944,024	32,291,092
Fur goods.....	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	5,841,848	13,000,927
Garments and personal furnishings.....	987	51,512,762	34,739	25,356,855	54,312,566	41,280,720	95,593,286
Gloves and mittens.....	52	2,625,092	1,728	1,042,856	1,604,032	1,575,033	3,179,065
Hats and caps.....	158	5,681,137	3,476	2,814,138	3,947,832	4,974,192	8,922,024
Knitted goods.....	170	49,485,772	17,159	12,610,093	19,473,785	21,523,425	40,997,210
Waterproofs.....	15	606,389	237	185,946	364,688	279,442	644,130
Miscellaneous textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	411	23,581,811	10,528	7,882,389	1,399,646	13,840,335	15,239,981
Personal Utilities.....	601	39,681,900	8,938	8,616,372	15,323,848	20,266,113	35,589,961
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	107	7,687,782	2,280	2,235,984	2,745,357	3,764,202	6,509,559
Recreational supplies.....	63	6,405,886	1,476	1,194,278	1,335,973	1,780,250	3,116,223
Personal utilities.....	431	25,588,232	5,182	5,186,110	11,242,518	14,721,661	25,964,179
House Furnishings.....	654	66,047,002	15,587	12,887,200	16,022,584	22,662,065	38,684,649
Books and Stationery.....	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,380	74,659,327	103,477,707
Vehicles and Vessels.....	479	232,153,543	37,618	35,725,625	56,917,292	64,075,489	120,992,781
Producers' Materials.....	6,564	1,459,569,284	139,734	126,208,238	252,383,314	321,608,153	573,991,467
Farm materials.....	20	15,918,787	667	776,647	2,796,726	1,489,325	4,286,051
Manufacturers' materials.....	1,131	1,142,711,470	93,606	90,413,360	182,940,625	251,361,552	434,302,177
Building materials.....	4,799	228,657,826	32,213	23,534,982	44,662,784	47,662,785	92,326,569
General materials.....	614	72,281,201	13,248	11,483,249	21,982,179	21,094,491	43,076,670
Industrial Equipment.....	2,869	1,974,679,340	74,778	85,587,303	133,382,392	261,224,721	394,607,113
Farming equipment.....	48	64,065,508	3,078	3,075,962	2,233,828	3,217,102	5,450,930
Manufacturing equipment.....	201	54,364,634	6,919	6,997,074	7,092,107	13,021,712	20,113,819
Trading equipment.....	112	7,861,603	1,171	1,359,219	642,174	2,955,103	3,597,277
Service equipment.....	264	26,037,455	5,272	6,093,649	8,855,624	16,688,941	25,544,565
Light, heat and power equipment.....	1,367	1,643,936,083	36,331	46,489,458	78,213,288	181,432,649	259,645,937
General equipment.....	868	178,414,057	22,007	21,571,941	36,345,371	43,909,214	80,254,585
Miscellaneous.....	142	23,163,454	3,334	3,544,129	7,516,826	10,980,816	18,497,642

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials.

Classification of Manufacturing Production According to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table 9 for the years 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than their actual source. Thus, the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials which cannot be grown in Canada such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, etc., but it should be understood that industries included in the Canadian origin classes may be using large quantities of imported corn, fruit, tobacco, hides, wool, etc.

While the period reviewed in the following table only covers the short space of the 10 years from 1924 to 1933, interesting changes have taken place in the relative importance of the industries based on materials from the different origins. Since the purpose of such a comparison is to discover the relative importance of the manufacturing work done upon materials from the different origins, the figures of net value of products or the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes will give a more accurate measure of the importance of the industrial groups than the figures of gross value of products.

The values added in the manufacture of materials of farm origin represented 31.5 p.c. of the total value added by manufacture in all industries. This group remained stationary, having advanced but 0.8 p.c. since 1924. The second largest group from the point of view of value added is that of mineral origin, which accounted for 29.5 p.c. of the total value in 1933. This group, however, has risen in importance from 27.8 p.c. of the total in 1924. The values added by the industries of the forest group, which are third in importance, declined from 23.8 p.c. of the total in 1924 to 18.1 p.c. in 1933. This was the greatest decline of any group. On the other hand, central electric stations bettered their position, the percentages of the totals being 7.6 in 1924 and 10.5 in 1933. The increase during the period under review in the relative importance of the industries of the mineral group was probably due to a number of influences. The expansion of the motor vehicle industry, the rapid growth in the use of electrical equipment, growing dependence of the construction industry upon large quantities of steel, cement and various other manufactured mineral products, and the development of metallurgical plants in Canada were some factors in the growing importance of the mineral group of industries. Another factor in this trend has been the growing appreciation and development of the wealth of the mineral resources of Canada. Not only have the various mining activities made the raw materials for mineral industries more readily available, but those activities have also required large quantities of machinery, electrical apparatus and other finished products of mineral origin.

In the year 1933, the industries of the farm group exceeded those of any other group in the net value of products with 31.5 p.c. of the total, as compared with 29.5 p.c. for the mineral and 18.1 p.c. for the forest origin group. These three principal groups stood in the same order of importance with regard to employees and salaries and wages paid. In the matter of capital invested, central electric stations led with 29.6 p.c. of the total, followed by the mineral group with 27.9 p.c., the forest group with 18.8 p.c. and the farm group with 18.6 p.c.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-33.

Year and Origin.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1924.							
Totals	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops..	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	258,069,883	691,513,259
Canadian origin....	4,311	299,158,049	51,462	53,793,131	270,753,367	169,716,464	440,469,831
Foreign origin.....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	88,353,419	251,043,428
(b) From animal hus-bandry.....	4,086	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	127,504,777	413,007,421
Canadian origin....	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	125,161,890	407,766,406
Foreign origin.....	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	2,342,887	5,241,015
Totals, Farm Origin...	8,681	779,576,553	154,107	154,485,738	718,946,020	385,574,660	1,104,520,680
Canadian origin....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	294,873,354	848,236,237
Foreign origin.....	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,588,137	90,696,306	256,284,443
Wild life origin.....	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	5,880,097	13,386,266
Marine origin.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962
Forest origin.....	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	299,099,168	544,282,597
Mineral origin.....	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	350,201,512	700,002,097
Mixed origin.....	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	110,170,066	211,054,212
Central electric stations	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	Nil	95,169,768	95,169,768
1926.							
Totals	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops..	4,697	565,932,312	99,200	95,403,666	486,522,508	286,500,720	773,023,228
Canadian origin....	4,434	323,033,863	56,017	54,719,806	299,452,868	187,256,154	486,709,022
Foreign origin.....	263	242,898,449	43,183	40,683,860	187,069,640	99,244,566	286,314,206
(b) From animal hus-bandry.....	4,149	258,779,323	68,362	71,675,146	337,243,258	138,517,721	475,760,979
Canadian origin....	4,137	248,759,804	65,939	69,690,146	333,770,293	133,483,533	467,253,826
Foreign origin.....	12	10,019,519	2,423	1,985,000	3,472,965	5,034,188	8,507,153
Totals, Farm Origin...	8,846	824,711,635	167,562	167,078,812	823,765,766	425,018,441	1,248,784,207
Canadian origin....	8,571	571,793,667	121,956	124,409,952	633,223,161	320,739,687	953,962,848
Foreign origin.....	275	252,917,968	45,606	42,668,860	190,542,605	104,278,754	294,821,359
Wild life origin.....	232	13,321,668	3,662	4,328,731	12,459,350	9,316,338	21,775,688
Marine origin.....	831	28,868,071	17,408	5,622,837	22,034,129	14,156,635	36,190,764
Forest origin.....	6,710	926,726,166	133,428	159,969,652	260,039,864	337,511,793	597,551,657
Mineral origin.....	3,284	1,200,704,022	173,515	226,802,705	489,888,292	492,204,727	982,103,019
Mixed origin.....	1,748	231,017,962	72,558	70,105,196	120,426,791	125,503,372	245,930,163
Central electric stations	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	Nil	88,933,733	88,933,733
1929.							
Totals	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,632,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops..	5,191	697,206,163	114,236	115,201,292	496,842,580	392,232,666	889,075,246
Canadian origin....	4,893	436,282,846	67,234	67,235,530	326,292,523	272,019,338	598,311,861
Foreign origin.....	298	260,923,317	47,002	47,965,762	170,550,057	120,213,328	290,763,385
(b) From animal hus-bandry.....	3,873	300,457,360	71,818	76,931,259	361,854,627	160,315,776	522,170,403
Canadian origin....	3,850	272,178,703	67,446	73,105,463	355,763,503	151,930,820	507,694,323
Foreign origin.....	23	28,278,657	4,372	3,825,796	6,091,124	8,384,956	14,476,080
Totals, Farm Origin...	9,064	997,663,523	186,054	192,132,551	858,697,207	552,548,442	1,411,245,649
Canadian origin....	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	423,950,158	1,106,006,184
Foreign origin.....	321	289,201,974	51,374	51,791,558	176,641,181	128,598,284	305,239,465
Wild life origin.....	234	14,338,686	3,767	4,783,323	12,847,817	8,013,222	20,861,039
Marine origin.....	730	28,644,442	16,367	5,411,855	21,496,859	13,469,401	34,966,260
Forest origin.....	7,353	1,148,558,242	163,863	191,044,307	313,088,964	409,180,102	722,269,066
Mineral origin.....	3,219	1,560,662,908	218,879	304,027,803	678,683,203	713,816,665	1,392,499,868
Mixed origin.....	1,973	287,415,421	89,340	90,818,182	147,206,925	177,439,087	324,646,012
Central electric stations	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	Nil	122,883,446	122,883,446

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-33—continued.

Year and Origin.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.							
Totals	24,020	5,203,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,956,726	3,428,970,628
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops...	5,227	677,792,694	105,592	102,726,935	405,562,922	346,124,426	751,687,348
Canadian origin....	4,935	442,807,092	65,376	63,794,721	279,881,769	250,225,715	530,107,484
Foreign origin....	292	234,985,602	40,216	38,932,214	125,681,153	95,898,711	221,579,864
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	3,749	288,981,837	67,601	70,062,906	297,742,312	155,591,217	453,333,529
Canadian origin....	3,724	258,475,777	62,208	65,844,316	290,108,983	145,415,948	435,524,931
Foreign origin....	25	30,506,060	5,393	4,718,590	7,633,329	10,175,269	17,808,598
Totals, Farm Origin...	8,976	966,774,531	173,193	172,789,841	703,305,234	501,715,643	1,205,020,877
Canadian origin....	8,659	701,282,869	127,584	129,139,037	569,990,752	395,641,663	965,632,415
Foreign origin....	317	265,491,662	45,609	43,650,804	133,314,482	106,073,980	239,388,462
Wild life origin.....	226	12,807,807	3,437	4,272,725	9,753,282	7,606,310	17,359,592
Marine origin.....	699	30,827,607	10,558	4,302,854	21,081,489	11,891,819	32,973,308
Forest origin.....	7,713	1,208,835,180	153,295	168,769,271	265,842,844	359,708,400	625,551,244
Mineral origin.....	3,400	1,596,294,958	205,035	280,642,536	547,099,544	608,097,983	1,155,197,527
Mixed origin.....	1,972	249,576,661	81,063	78,028,096	119,901,509	146,328,426	266,829,935
Central electric stations	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	Nil	126,038,145	126,038,145
1931.							
Totals	24,501	4,961,312,408	557,426	624,545,561	1,223,880,011	1,474,581,851	2,698,461,862
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops...	5,480	646,509,085	97,854	95,618,772	297,554,312	304,333,253	601,887,565
Canadian origin....	5,176	426,592,615	61,774	61,767,114	198,558,986	216,955,059	415,514,045
Foreign origin....	304	219,916,470	36,080	33,851,658	98,995,326	87,378,194	186,373,520
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	3,818	282,034,749	67,575	67,019,011	230,302,849	133,448,593	363,751,442
Canadian origin....	3,795	249,829,542	61,302	61,260,016	223,820,652	121,743,298	345,663,950
Foreign origin....	23	32,205,207	6,273	5,758,995	6,482,197	11,705,295	18,167,492
Totals, Farm Origin...	9,298	928,543,834	165,429	162,637,783	527,857,161	437,781,846	965,639,007
Canadian origin....	8,971	676,422,157	123,076	123,027,130	422,379,638	338,698,357	761,077,995
Foreign origin....	327	252,121,677	42,353	39,610,653	105,477,523	99,083,489	204,561,012
Wild life origin.....	279	13,212,426	3,636	4,260,161	8,856,762	6,961,971	15,818,733
Marine origin.....	662	19,085,513	4,268	2,761,423	11,920,834	6,906,059	18,826,893
Forest origin.....	7,668	1,042,195,805	118,638	135,553,459	190,406,914	284,850,613	475,257,527
Mineral origin.....	3,539	1,493,824,301	171,878	221,522,345	382,280,998	483,731,307	866,012,305
Mixed origin.....	2,044	234,461,578	76,563	71,503,434	102,557,342	132,039,325	234,596,667
Central electric stations	1,011	1,229,988,951	17,014	26,306,956	Nil	122,310,730	122,310,730
1932.							
Totals	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops...	5,437	613,405,860	91,607	85,648,705	255,777,175	239,714,210	495,491,385
Canadian origin....	5,128	398,278,659	58,086	55,021,503	173,614,590	161,296,268	334,910,858
Foreign origin....	309	215,127,201	33,521	30,627,202	82,162,585	78,417,942	160,580,527
(b) From animal hus- bandry.....	3,914	252,525,128	67,730	61,023,284	184,149,290	121,251,626	305,400,916
Canadian origin....	3,890	224,503,716	60,694	55,206,419	176,291,186	109,244,887	285,536,073
Foreign origin....	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	12,006,739	19,864,843
Totals, Farm Origin...	9,351	865,930,988	159,337	146,671,989	439,926,465	360,965,836	800,892,301
Canadian origin....	9,018	622,782,375	118,780	110,287,922	349,905,776	270,541,155	620,446,931
Foreign origin....	333	233,148,613	40,557	36,384,067	90,020,689	90,424,681	180,445,370
Wild life origin.....	282	10,819,357	3,216	3,471,408	6,717,461	5,458,888	12,176,346
Marine origin.....	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
Forest origin.....	7,737	944,102,015	105,168	108,539,369	140,775,506	221,515,679	362,291,185
Mineral origin.....	3,463	1,351,875,842	136,536	160,187,382	276,036,385	335,938,499	611,974,884
Mixed origin.....	2,049	215,997,209	71,618	61,407,845	82,249,235	111,506,243	193,755,478
Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	Nil	128,420,233	128,420,233

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-1933—concluded.

Year and Origin.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.							
Totals.....	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
Farm Origin—							
(a) From field crops..	5,746	609,044,529	93,433	81,655,182	263,007,043	231,041,887	494,048,930
Canadian origin.....	5,424	393,913,114	59,378	51,750,819	173,684,115	148,605,794	322,289,909
Foreign origin.....	322	215,131,415	34,055	29,904,363	89,322,928	82,436,093	171,759,021
(b) From animal hus-bandry.....	3,978	265,730,399	72,970	62,195,099	199,671,203	120,991,306	320,662,509
Canadian origin.....	3,949	235,537,529	65,169	56,056,567	191,875,661	106,031,879	297,907,540
Foreign origin.....	29	30,192,870	7,801	6,138,532	7,795,542	14,959,427	22,754,969
Totals, Farm Origin...	9,724	874,774,928	166,403	143,850,281	462,678,246	352,033,193	814,711,439
Canadian origin.....	9,373	629,450,643	124,547	107,807,386	365,559,776	254,637,673	620,197,449
Foreign origin.....	351	245,324,285	41,856	36,042,895	97,118,470	97,395,520	194,513,990
Wild life origin.....	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	5,841,848	13,000,927
Marine origin.....	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	6,420,034	17,380,323
Forest origin.....	7,796	882,445,602	102,807	99,046,012	133,550,374	202,335,883	335,886,257
Mineral origin.....	3,539	1,306,641,651	130,565	138,101,092	271,434,337	329,993,666	601,428,003
Mixed origin.....	2,177	212,939,536	71,849	57,363,558	83,406,249	103,502,568	186,908,817
Central electric stations	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	Nil	117,532,081	117,532,081

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of central electric stations and non-ferrous metal smelting. These industries, based upon water-power and mineral resources, have taken their places among the leading manufactures along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources.

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1933, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in representative years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1933, COMPARED AS TO RANK FOR REPRESENTATIVE YEARS 1922-32.

Industry.	Rank in—						
	1922.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Pulp and paper.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central electric stations.....	6	7	8	4	2	2	2
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	38	10	10	10	4	6	3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	3	2	2	3	3	4
Flour and feed mills.....	1	2	3	3	5	4	5
Butter and cheese.....	5	6	6	6	6	5	6
Petroleum products.....	10	12	11	11	8	7	7
Bread and other bakery products.....	12	16	15	15	12	9	8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	8	9	14	23	22	16	9
Printing and publishing.....	11	17	16	16	11	8	10

The incidence of the depression resulted in a rearrangement in the rank of many industries which probably will prove temporary. The suspension of capital expenditures, a serious factor in the depression, greatly reduced the output of such important industries as: sawmills, electrical equipment, automobiles, railway rolling-stock, primary iron and steel, machinery, etc. On the other hand, the demand for goods for immediate consumption was more stable, including such industries as: petroleum products, bakeries, cotton yarn and cloth, printing and publishing, clothing, tobacco, beverages, etc. (See Tables 10 and 10A.)

10.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1933.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
						Net.	Gross.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	95	559,265,544	24,037	26,591,049	47,632,521	75,782,971	123,415,492
2 Central electric sta- tions.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	Nil	117,532,081	117,532,081
3 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	15	146,085,284	6,360	8,403,181	43,242,563	57,318,734	100,561,297
4 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	135	54,590,398	9,289	10,103,744	70,467,544	21,898,593	92,366,137
5 Flour and feed mills.....	1,328	59,054,505	5,470	5,108,137	63,297,848	20,024,251	83,322,099
6 Butter and cheese.....	2,693	57,849,628	13,145	12,541,035	54,482,522	25,913,365	80,395,887
7 Petroleum products.....	47	68,193,854	4,628	6,141,945	49,187,757	21,080,508	70,268,265
8 Bread and other bak- ery products.....	3,073	45,091,801	17,477	14,900,212	23,427,623	27,816,539	51,244,162
9 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	75,422,396	16,095	11,749,286	26,456,914	24,722,714	51,179,628
10 Printing and publish- ing.....	768	58,234,531	15,964	21,479,504	9,791,679	41,020,289	50,811,968
11 Clothing, factory, women's.....	540	18,132,022	15,264	11,828,978	25,885,073	18,650,750	44,535,823
12 Automobiles.....	22	40,000,559	8,134	8,557,331	28,730,750	14,154,893	42,885,643
13 Rubber goods, in- cluding footwear.....	45	65,314,472	9,758	8,910,124	12,914,680	28,596,876	41,511,556
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	170	49,485,772	17,159	12,610,093	19,473,785	21,523,425	40,997,210
15 Sawmills.....	3,517	74,304,090	17,779	10,040,165	22,870,710	16,567,347	39,438,057
16 Sugar refineries.....	8	35,758,074	2,092	3,048,817	22,846,473	14,343,487	37,189,960
17 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	174	80,844,131	11,767	12,428,430	14,504,269	22,508,240	37,012,509
18 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	127	50,218,586	8,241	6,752,159	17,974,715	18,809,947	36,784,662
19 Biscuits, confection- ery, cocoa, etc.....	236	41,410,901	9,891	8,114,234	15,725,547	19,450,547	35,176,094
20 Boots and shoes.....	205	22,963,783	14,526	10,509,461	16,347,068	15,944,024	32,291,092
21 Breweries.....	74	57,337,361	4,156	5,309,527	9,398,599	21,542,296	30,940,895
22 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	273	37,286,824	6,530	3,842,575	16,461,755	13,519,645	29,981,400
23 Coke and gas pro- ducts.....	42	94,225,476	3,526	4,606,308	12,729,075	17,207,900	29,936,975
24 Railway rolling- stock.....	37	86,509,047	16,172	14,584,021	13,574,592	16,097,673	29,672,265
25 Printing and book- binding.....	1,122	38,860,669	11,271	12,277,207	9,694,048	18,516,028	28,210,076
26 Clothing, factory, men's.....	163	14,954,100	7,969	6,547,993	15,643,813	10,978,876	26,622,689
27 Sheet metal products.....	172	53,851,889	6,000	6,033,783	13,828,178	12,135,650	25,963,828
28 Castings and forgings.....	327	72,810,073	11,111	9,816,895	8,053,094	16,144,253	24,197,347
29 Silk and artificial silk.....	29	30,192,870	7,801	6,138,532	7,795,542	14,959,427	22,754,969
30 Coffee, tea and spices.....	67	14,004,437	1,885	2,376,270	14,041,869	5,877,775	19,919,644
31 Furnishing goods, men's.....	163	14,280,349	8,189	4,894,635	10,784,990	8,297,581	19,082,571
32 Machinery.....	189	53,167,815	6,317	6,575,848	6,787,924	12,125,002	18,912,926
33 Primary iron and steel.....	50	96,444,846	5,200	6,049,189	7,598,931	10,893,618	18,492,549
34 Boxes and bags, paper.....	132	20,111,982	4,914	4,558,177	9,568,160	8,232,170	17,800,330
35 Fish curing and pack- ing.....	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	6,420,034	17,380,323
36 Medicinal and phar- maceutical prepar- ations.....	158	17,402,705	3,169	3,850,928	5,774,391	11,289,458	17,063,846
37 Leather tanneries.....	88	22,307,727	3,322	3,247,296	9,753,096	6,722,287	16,475,383
38 Woollen cloth.....	62	22,231,585	5,542	4,471,491	8,500,500	7,392,614	15,893,114
39 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	411	23,581,811	10,528	7,882,389	1,399,646	13,840,335	15,239,981
40 Furniture.....	383	27,089,361	7,722	5,656,006	5,267,902	9,749,040	15,016,942
Totals, Forty Lead- ing Industries....	18,838	3,800,936,088	377,181	352,246,217	782,876,435	865,601,243	1,648,477,678
Totals, All Indus- tries.....	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
Percentages of forty leading industries to all industries...	74.7	81.1	76.4	75.7	80.8	77.4	79.0

10A.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to the Gross Value of the Products, 1934.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
						Net.	Gross.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	95	554,973,891	26,993	33,307,043	53,426,534	1	152,647,756
2 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	15	146,047,422	8,298	11,059,206	78,325,552	1	149,936,239
3 Central electric stations.....	1,043	1,430,852,166	14,974	21,829,491	Nil	1	124,463,613
4 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	147	56,765,624	10,119	11,608,338	98,417,162	1	122,112,406
5 Flour and feed mills.....	1,310	59,293,426	5,633	5,135,312	74,048,243	1	95,746,183
6 Butter and cheese.....	2,632	61,513,373	14,389	13,140,844	63,763,974	1	92,813,271
7 Petroleum products.....	51	67,021,041	4,957	6,379,226	56,969,015	1	76,337,513
8 Automobiles.....	21	34,520,938	9,674	12,938,933	52,693,074	1	76,133,448
9 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	36	75,889,237	18,106	13,768,278	33,132,480	1	61,306,490
10 Bread and other bakery products.....	3,173	44,196,221	18,562	15,794,117	26,681,559	1	57,295,522
11 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	51	66,047,471	11,079	10,858,637	18,439,498	1	55,230,381
12 Saw mills.....	3,572	71,649,186	22,605	14,118,200	29,487,086	1	54,819,071
13 Printing and publishing.....	790	56,316,901	16,353	21,975,805	10,182,077	1	52,681,607
14 Clothing, factory, women's.....	577	19,389,407	17,000	13,591,131	30,473,677	1	51,533,091
15 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	174	77,980,366	13,657	15,220,022	21,308,006	1	50,234,811
16 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	167	49,446,669	17,978	13,565,616	21,831,064	1	44,957,047
17 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	237	40,476,440	10,304	8,862,934	18,257,191	1	40,076,917
18 Coke and gas products.....	44	99,297,395	4,278	5,648,969	15,237,031	1	38,272,020
19 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	127	51,546,009	8,150	6,954,646	18,629,615	1	37,489,025
20 Breweries.....	73	58,747,130	4,286	5,592,389	11,612,712	1	36,355,198
21 Sugar refineries.....	8	33,151,249	2,080	2,919,662	24,099,994	1	36,007,208
22 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	287	39,266,310	7,524	4,704,518	20,466,907	1	35,330,577
23 Castings and forgings.....	337	71,187,589	13,116	13,199,126	12,141,691	1	35,128,086
24 Railway rolling-stock.....	37	82,897,836	16,095	16,312,271	16,756,285	1	34,352,911
25 Clothing, factory, men's.....	165	15,221,828	8,849	7,888,915	19,458,231	1	33,731,740
26 Boots and shoes.....	211	22,709,588	14,868	10,571,099	17,021,115	1	32,305,637
27 Printing and book-binding.....	1,167	41,005,455	11,813	12,971,977	11,130,694	1	31,374,348
28 Sheet metal products.....	126	45,889,032	6,118	6,264,010	17,431,261	1	30,910,965
29 Primary iron and steel.....	51	90,079,004	7,400	9,009,512	12,673,398	1	29,101,463
30 Machinery.....	198	53,311,396	7,526	8,265,101	10,391,964	1	26,072,269
31 Silk and artificial silk.....	29	34,192,892	9,220	7,535,972	9,553,932	1	25,879,059
32 Automobile supplies.....	80	19,393,687	5,172	5,498,360	12,736,731	1	24,378,762
33 Fish curing and packing.....	665	17,372,799	4,663	2,870,119	15,567,160	1	24,056,927
34 Coffee, tea and spices.....	71	13,837,780	2,015	2,429,626	16,598,466	1	22,667,013
35 Furnishing goods, men's.....	172	14,620,159	8,673	5,348,808	12,859,747	1	21,712,148
36 Boxes and bags, paper.....	143	20,724,597	5,230	5,061,892	11,281,493	1	21,035,432
37 Medicinal preparations.....	180	20,041,129	3,506	4,306,409	6,587,569	1	19,484,094
38 Brass and copper products.....	125	22,325,567	3,932	4,187,652	11,177,964	1	19,309,314
39 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	79	22,816,098	2,859	3,825,538	7,949,941	1	18,618,371
40 Leather tanneries.....	90	21,352,180	3,580	3,483,301	11,002,236	1	17,909,074
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	18,556	3,523,366,488	491,634	398,093,005	1,009,802,329	1	2,009,807,007
Totals, All Industries.....	25,663	4,703,917,730	545,162	533,594,635	1,230,977,053	1	2,533,758,954
Percentages of the forty leading industries to all industries.....	72.3	81.3	73.7	74.6	82.0	1	79.3

¹ See footnote to Table 1, p. 406.

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1933 amounted to \$1,658,000,000, or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed \$1,005,000,000 and Quebec \$653,000,000. The proximity of Ontario to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, the water-power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had in 1933 the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$145,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, \$91,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross productions ranging from \$55,000,000 to \$36,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with \$3,000,000.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1933.

Table 11 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1933. In Prince Edward Island, fish curing and curing, with a gross production of \$615,457, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, central electric stations, slaughtering and meat packing, etc. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel and forest industries in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. The pulp and paper industry, with a gross value of production of \$10,562,757 in 1933, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by central electric stations with an output of \$3,153,348, the coffee, tea and spice industry with an output of \$2,246,751, and sawmills with a gross value of production of \$1,949,100. These four industries combined provided 40 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, central electric stations with an output valued at \$4,463,944 was the dominant industry in 1933. Usually the primary iron and steel industry is of chief importance. Due to the severe declines in manufacturing activity experienced by this industry throughout Canada during the past few years, the primary iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia dropped to fourth place in 1933. Other leading industries were: pulp and paper, fish curing and packing, butter and cheese, etc.

11.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1933.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Nova Scotia, petroleum products, sugar refineries, and coke and gas products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, cotton yarn and cloth, and railway rolling-stock. The statistics for these industries are included in the item "all other leading industries".

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Fish curing and packing.....	93	182,725	327	85,429	414,208	615,457
2 Butter and cheese.....	34	257,225	94	53,433	428,427	556,885
3 Central electric stations.....	12	1,104,155	51	56,741	Nil	274,658
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	3	97,555	42	38,465	163,947	250,218
5 Flour and feed mills.....	12	67,510	14	6,041	122,256	160,919
6 Printing and publishing.....	4	244,854	98	76,075	20,084	157,069
7 Castings and forgings.....	3	364,818	56	39,571	24,935	150,412
8 Bread and other bakery products.	11	105,096	49	32,830	70,411	145,944
9 Sawmills.....	50	130,587	71	18,920	57,550	105,668
Totals, Leading Industries.....	222	2,554,525	802	407,595	1,301,818	2,417,230
Totals, All Industries.....	263	3,386,095	1,065	597,980	1,592,301	3,077,817

11.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1933—con.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Central electric stations.....	78	30,891,582	710	843,804	Nil	4,463,944
2 Pulp and paper.....	5	12,558,094	625	804,938	1,346,035	3,979,620
3 Fish curing and packing.....	177	2,374,448	1,493	752,157	2,487,197	3,883,510
4 Primary iron and steel.....	6	18,380,730	768	903,066	2,276,878	3,763,242
5 Butter and cheese.....	30	1,265,864	272	286,142	1,399,704	2,146,530
6 Sawmills.....	604	1,521,440	1,418	340,663	988,539	1,702,910
7 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	5,091,573	231	205,600	1,079,288	1,686,252
8 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	8	2,485,101	680	505,495	714,573	1,640,321
9 Printing and publishing.....	30	2,202,627	596	744,701	252,948	1,636,550
10 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	3	2,162,574	638	413,655	869,146	1,580,452
11 Bread and other bakery products.	71	728,841	324	247,272	531,263	1,150,920
12 All other leading industries ¹	4	18,792,917	833	1,066,000	8,421,953	12,909,261
Totals, Leading Industries.....	1,019	98,455,791	8,588	7,113,493	20,367,524	40,543,512
Totals, All Industries.....	1,378	123,645,961	13,260	10,701,189	25,402,432	52,901,937

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1 Pulp and paper.....	6	44,534,263	1,977	1,782,803	4,001,866	10,562,757
2 Central electric stations.....	37	31,579,952	430	421,689	Nil	3,153,348
3 Coffee, tea and spices.....	6	1,813,024	244	304,348	1,763,017	2,246,751
4 Sawmills.....	193	3,706,219	1,199	489,820	1,049,427	1,949,100
5 Fish curing and packing.....	145	1,911,687	675	223,440	982,270	1,652,516
6 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	7	1,741,489	505	344,163	693,671	1,420,582
7 Butter and cheese.....	33	733,930	188	165,806	699,981	1,134,724
8 Bread and other bakery products.	74	791,435	346	261,112	529,549	1,034,467
9 All other leading industries ¹	6	14,884,632	2,441	2,400,450	5,586,377	10,468,087
Totals, Leading Industries.....	507	101,696,631	8,005	6,393,631	15,306,158	33,622,332
Totals, All Industries.....	800	122,130,573	11,994	9,877,690	20,471,624	44,826,347

¹ See headnote to this table on p. 439.

Subsection 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1933.

The pulp and paper mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit of the province, produced goods with a selling value at the factory of \$56,474,428 in 1933. This exceeded by nearly \$12,000,000 the total values produced by central electric stations (\$44,519,739), the industry which ranked second in importance. This was followed by cotton yarn and cloth (\$36,290,195), non-ferrous metal smelting (\$35,058,237), tobacco, cigars and cigarettes (\$31,472,192), women's factory clothing (\$25,219,155), petroleum products (\$19,680,984), boots and shoes of leather (\$18,491,925), etc. A change took place in the ranking of some of the more important industries of the province. The non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry advanced from eighth place in 1930 to fourth place in 1933, while sawmills dropped from fifth to twenty-fifth place. Compared with 1931, the petroleum products industry advanced from fifteenth to seventh place and the silk industry from twenty-first to twelfth place, while railway rolling-stock dropped from sixth to seventeenth place.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout Canada. The Quebec section of the industry, in addition to supplying about 9 p.c. of the total gross value of all products

manufactured in the province, furnished 46 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed 71 p.c., the value of railway rolling-stock 39 p.c., the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 86 p.c., and the value of boots and shoes 57 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products. Thus, Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activity.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1933.

NOTE.—Statistics for sugar-refining, which is also one of the leading industries of this province, cannot be published, since there are less than three establishments reporting.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	42	277,516,386	11,367	11,831,846	21,943,002	56,474,428
2 Central electric stations.....	133	606,904,478	3,274	4,613,591	Nil	44,519,739
3 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	52,620,357	10,535	7,793,782	19,672,544	36,290,195
4 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	4	31,908,997	1,061	1,355,220	18,827,565	35,058,237
5 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes..	75	43,277,974	6,962	5,618,831	15,539,997	31,472,192
6 Clothing, factory, women's.....	267	8,821,240	8,035	6,188,640	14,712,379	25,219,155
7 Petroleum products.....	8	21,376,753	1,086	1,417,605	11,379,487	19,680,984
8 Boots and shoes, leather.....	124	12,945,572	9,030	6,057,168	9,408,320	18,491,925
9 Slaughtering and meat packing..	37	8,620,099	1,710	1,747,196	13,733,136	17,822,875
10 Clothing, factory, men's.....	108	8,113,166	4,078	3,217,665	9,809,890	16,475,440
11 Butter and cheese.....	1,325	13,192,546	3,434	2,704,649	13,101,889	16,233,737
12 Silk and artificial silk.....	20	21,132,257	5,512	4,132,769	5,562,834	15,563,612
13 Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	954	12,640,156	4,990	3,966,811	6,578,802	14,220,465
14 Flour and feed mills.....	376	6,279,196	926	847,522	8,659,665	12,086,631
15 Printing and publishing.....	68	16,010,696	4,081	5,015,626	2,492,373	12,083,361
16 Breweries.....	8	17,749,080	1,522	1,932,602	3,639,744	11,636,902
17 Railway rolling-stock.....	11	36,444,150	6,915	5,921,685	5,343,876	11,569,029
18 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	49	13,262,361	4,912	3,383,204	5,251,945	11,168,926
19 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	49	9,167,018	2,927	2,055,629	4,672,746	9,260,999
20 Furnishing goods, men's.....	72	6,328,107	4,143	2,200,719	5,168,377	8,874,631
21 Rubber goods, including foot- wear.....	11	9,756,410	2,570	1,916,847	2,951,502	8,170,166
22 Sheet metal products.....	28	12,071,338	1,661	1,567,901	3,816,551	7,152,525
23 Printing and bookbinding.....	329	9,788,774	3,086	3,048,995	2,255,383	7,033,837
24 Electrical apparatus.....	24	18,292,685	2,772	3,758,367	2,461,880	6,966,610
25 Sawmills.....	1,354	12,747,876	3,734	1,425,294	3,384,497	6,571,372
26 Paints and varnishes.....	20	10,955,184	981	1,404,526	2,462,836	5,870,000
27 Castings and forgings.....	76	19,541,182	2,330	2,170,695	1,941,096	5,739,519
28 Machinery.....	32	17,264,546	1,883	1,903,174	1,785,936	5,470,842
29 Fur goods.....	125	4,179,854	1,159	1,162,665	3,198,171	5,235,533
30 Brass and copper products.....	26	7,833,391	1,065	1,064,714	3,580,672	5,149,007
31 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	57	6,282,350	995	1,240,552	1,697,275	4,964,857
32 Coffee, tea and spices.....	15	2,799,727	429	542,273	3,325,426	4,945,488
33 Aerated waters.....	113	5,977,092	976	966,508	1,134,207	4,722,905
34 Boxes and bags, paper.....	31	6,535,915	1,504	1,151,867	2,433,709	4,703,329
35 Fruit and vegetable preparations	58	5,271,802	1,290	695,671	2,763,403	4,549,813
36 Explosives.....	4	4,305,530	895	889,012	1,379,424	4,491,503
37 Coke and gas products.....	4	13,116,207	355	505,386	2,299,856	4,079,405
38 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	81	6,628,318	2,816	2,048,254	390,027	4,050,717
39 Foods, miscellaneous.....	38	3,656,651	546	528,717	1,562,840	4,005,351
40 Miscellaneous textiles.....	8	9,069,371	889	1,047,689	1,557,390	3,993,477
Totals, Forty Leading Indus- tries.....	6,180	1,410,384,792	128,436	111,041,867	241,880,652	532,069,719
Totals, All Industries.....	8,070	1,648,872,387	163,571	141,359,231	292,950,595	653,066,534
Percentages of the forty leading industries to totals of all in- dustries in the province.....	76.6	85.5	78.5	78.6	82.5	81.5

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1933.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1933 represented over 48 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 31 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show: in 1926, 52 p.c.; 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890, 51 p.c.; and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production almost equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

Production continued to decline during the first part of 1933. The improvement which took place during the latter part of the year was not, however, substantial enough to offset the earlier losses, with the result that for many of the leading industries of Ontario the value of production in 1933 was lower than in the previous year. The output of the electrical apparatus industry declined \$10,462,000, central electric stations \$9,636,000, petroleum products \$3,774,000, pulp and paper \$2,728,000, hosiery and knitted goods \$1,471,000 and flour and feed mills \$1,392,000. However, increases were reported in some industries. Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining was \$21,493,000 higher, rubber goods \$739,000 and butter and cheese factories \$698,000. Important changes took place in the ranking of some of the leading industries. Automobiles, which for a number of years ranked as the premier industry of Ontario, declined to third place in 1933, while electrical apparatus and supplies, which ranked first in 1931, dropped to ninth place in 1933. As compared with the previous year, smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals advanced from thirteenth to second place in 1933, while central electric stations dropped from first to sixth place and pulp and paper mills from third to fifth place.

The depression, which reached its lowest point in the early part of 1933, was particularly hard on industries producing capital or durable goods, and these constitute an important factor in the manufactures of Ontario. Thus, production was disproportionately curtailed in such important industries of the province as automobiles, electrical equipment, machinery, agricultural implements, primary iron and steel, etc. This resulted not only in a drop in the rank of such industries within the province, but in a lowering of the manufacturing production of the whole province relatively to that of other provinces less affected by these influences. Some of these industries, particularly automobiles and primary iron and steel, have made a good recovery since 1933.

Indicating the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentages which the forty leading industries bore to the total manufactures of the province were higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than in Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario was pre-eminent, was that of automobile manufacturing, which was carried on practically in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario led, with the percentage which the production of each bore to that of the Dominion in 1933, were as follows: agricultural implements, 94 p.c.; leather tanneries, 88 p.c.; rubber goods, 80 p.c.; furniture and upholstery, 65 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 69 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 79 p.c.; castings and forgings, 64 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat packing, 46 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 53 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 66 p.c.

13.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1933.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Flour and feed mills.....	690	26,513,707	2,743	2,418,294	35,797,961	45,155,873
2 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	7	71,056,241	2,535	3,786,854	15,161,115	43,519,054
3 Automobiles.....	17	39,163,469	7,999	8,377,542	28,708,487	42,770,162
4 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	52	25,961,501	3,751	4,313,753	32,418,547	42,017,318
5 Pulp and paper.....	36	173,818,321	7,651	9,213,099	16,859,393	41,300,287
6 Central electric stations.....	447	489,514,618	6,780	10,648,827	Nil	40,316,738
7 Butter and cheese.....	989	28,170,906	6,521	6,279,085	25,683,723	39,784,803
8 Rubber goods, incl. footwear....	33	55,544,894	7,184	6,989,809	9,962,391	33,336,141
9 Electrical apparatus.....	130	61,630,226	8,696	8,421,709	11,826,510	29,367,697
10 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	105	32,577,706	11,087	8,457,783	12,817,463	27,131,568
11 Petroleum products.....	13	23,181,091	2,067	2,799,969	18,111,451	25,068,705
12 Bread and other bakery products.....	1,224	19,856,122	8,246	7,417,957	10,726,816	24,209,894
13 Printing and publishing.....	204	25,034,963	6,941	9,867,205	4,946,819	24,087,564
14 Fruit and vegetable preparations	145	26,730,529	3,965	2,337,040	10,858,127	20,658,768
15 Coke and gas products.....	21	51,474,083	2,343	3,128,426	8,173,829	20,314,537
16 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	97	24,447,572	4,890	4,531,273	8,155,826	19,359,420
17 Clothing, factory, women's.....	234	8,434,892	6,387	5,032,366	9,866,757	17,116,389
18 Castings and forgings.....	176	42,323,429	7,171	6,019,884	5,202,885	15,358,364
19 Printing and bookbinding.....	475	20,642,925	5,706	6,400,677	5,505,907	15,235,456
20 Sheet metal products.....	84	31,608,401	3,475	3,577,806	7,527,864	14,579,877
21 Leather tanneries.....	32	19,379,702	2,819	2,830,154	8,652,911	14,508,450
22 Machinery.....	136	34,575,763	4,214	4,464,729	4,859,190	13,004,210
23 Boots and shoes.....	64	8,962,410	4,963	4,121,928	6,330,988	12,659,199
24 Automobile supplies.....	63	16,456,684	3,611	3,409,958	5,891,922	12,641,227
25 Woollen cloth.....	39	17,037,221	4,183	3,495,970	6,354,070	11,789,332
26 Primary iron and steel.....	22	64,821,820	2,966	3,890,856	4,430,511	11,584,786
27 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	16,265,589	4,284	3,028,627	5,385,616	11,475,064
28 Boxes and bags, paper.....	81	10,934,988	2,909	2,908,962	5,980,027	11,005,060
29 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	43	9,809,620	1,945	2,358,034	3,527,776	10,754,194
30 Soaps and washing compounds.....	87	8,632,624	1,149	1,508,503	4,826,742	10,453,377
31 Breweries.....	31	19,111,852	1,399	1,750,318	2,829,967	10,208,033
32 Furniture.....	201	20,136,521	5,300	3,919,275	3,714,180	9,690,472
33 Clothing, factory, men's.....	42	6,301,306	3,467	3,041,072	5,205,184	9,164,305
34 Acids, alkalis and salts.....	9	25,621,564	1,067	1,360,986	1,539,101	8,026,397
35 Miscellaneous paper products.....	56	9,131,027	1,498	1,671,170	4,045,588	7,798,274
36 Silk and artificial silk.....	9	9,060,613	2,289	2,005,763	2,232,708	7,191,357
37 Foods, breakfast.....	11	4,491,957	521	608,722	2,189,934	7,071,457
38 Foods, miscellaneous.....	43	5,506,734	923	1,055,403	3,773,577	7,029,926
39 Paints and varnishes.....	41	7,345,767	1,149	1,635,680	2,828,297	6,992,028
40 Brass and copper products.....	79	12,667,878	2,006	2,005,495	3,437,836	6,991,934
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	6,374	1,603,937,236	168,800	171,090,959	366,347,996	780,737,197
Totals, All Industries.....	10,158	2,087,072,413	235,810	234,391,900	465,106,584	1,005,233,502
Percentages of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the province.....	62.6	76.8	71.6	72.9	78.8	77.7

Subsection 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1933.

The slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1933 was outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces when treated as a single unit. During 1933, as may be seen from Table 14, the gross value of production of this industry was \$25,468,444 (Manitoba \$13,616,669, Saskatchewan \$2,954,919 and Alberta \$8,896,856). The second industry, from the point of view of gross value of production, was flour and feed mills, with products valued at \$24,445,073 (Manitoba \$6,484,525, Saskatchewan \$9,601,993 and Alberta \$8,358,555). Butter and cheese

comprised the third largest group, with an output valued at \$17,297,988, followed by central electric stations with \$14,910,873, petroleum products \$11,399,134, railway rolling-stock \$9,864,430, etc.

The order of the leading industries is somewhat different in each province. In Manitoba, the leading industries with their gross value of products in 1933, were as follows: slaughtering and meat packing \$13,616,669, railway rolling-stock \$7,307,355, butter and cheese \$6,573,112, flour and feed mills \$6,484,525 and central electric stations \$6,207,956. In Saskatchewan, the leading industries were: flour and feed mills \$9,601,993, petroleum products \$5,453,056, butter and cheese \$5,424,066, central electric stations \$4,236,991 and slaughtering and meat packing \$2,954,919. In Alberta, slaughtering and meat packing, with an output of \$8,896,856, was the leading industry. This was followed by flour and feed mills with \$8,358,555, butter and cheese \$5,300,810, petroleum products \$5,137,676 and central electric stations \$4,465,926.

The importance of these industries, based on such natural resources of the Prairie Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident.

14.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1933.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Manitoba, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining and, in Alberta, sugar refining and wood preservation. The statistics of the two industries of Alberta are included under the heading "all other leading industries".

MANITOBA.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	7	6,362,207	1,291	1,368,256	9,977,558	13,616,669
2 Railway rolling-stock.....	4	13,955,918	4,242	3,763,684	3,120,427	7,307,355
3 Butter and cheese.....	72	5,087,681	972	1,228,816	3,969,690	6,573,112
4 Flour and feed mills.....	42	5,540,604	517	482,010	5,052,370	6,484,525
5 Central electric stations.....	39	77,865,127	1,020	1,368,166	Nil	6,207,956
6 Printing and publishing.....	74	4,060,258	1,094	1,518,378	517,471	3,523,782
7 Bread and other bakery products.	155	2,874,522	964	817,517	1,225,575	2,706,151
8 Printing and bookbinding.....	85	3,758,345	1,054	1,307,283	931,702	2,673,225
9 Bags, cotton and jute.....	5	1,754,315	229	263,496	2,009,299	2,672,247
10 Breweries.....	6	4,348,637	382	500,328	496,532	2,087,483
11 Coffee, tea and spices.....	8	1,514,309	165	179,875	1,461,665	1,979,262
12 Furnishing goods, men's.....	17	916,188	781	508,787	1,217,474	1,969,732
13 Malt and malt products.....	3	3,524,126	90	165,565	1,120,783	1,943,747
14 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	19	2,224,277	427	299,736	749,338	1,702,829
15 Clothing, factory, women's.....	21	626,366	565	415,354	949,255	1,581,296
16 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	24	1,780,589	858	643,853	117,268	1,265,708
17 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	7	1,101,462	145	157,722	505,497	1,155,228
18 Coke and gas products.....	4	5,569,903	158	198,710	424,242	1,077,721
19 Fur goods.....	27	733,500	301	251,913	636,825	1,057,554
Totals, Leading Industries.....	619	143,598,334	15,255	15,439,449	34,482,971	67,585,582
Totals, All Industries.....	1,073	179,720,120	20,749	20,699,449	44,697,266	91,408,441
Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province.....	57.7	79.9	73.5	74.6	77.1	73.9

14.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1933—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Flour and feed mills.....	73	12,010,457	510	584,038	6,427,873	9,601,993
2 Petroleum products.....	8	5,200,248	317	411,421	4,275,158	5,453,056
3 Butter and cheese.....	70	3,840,915	683	744,864	3,479,083	5,424,066
4 Central electric stations.....	128	25,340,879	556	809,432	Nil	4,236,991
5 Slaughtering and meat packing...	6	1,607,749	478	462,293	2,278,223	2,954,919
6 Printing and publishing.....	125	2,496,510	757	968,204	346,785	1,982,352
7 Breweries.....	9	3,434,575	227	241,430	539,037	1,595,708
8 Bread and other bakery products.	156	2,541,034	590	463,903	733,184	1,537,189
9 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	17	921,267	276	212,985	40,889	403,230
10 Planing mills, sash and door fac- tories.....	15	983,700	134	103,826	108,135	247,790
Totals, Leading Industries.....	607	58,377,334	4,528	5,002,396	18,228,367	33,437,294
Totals, All Industries.....	818	64,950,579	5,614	5,871,180	19,164,919	36,199,608
Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province.....	74.2	89.9	80.7	85.2	95.1	92.4

ALBERTA.

1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	8	7,063,816	1,200	1,240,901	6,473,585	8,896,856
2 Flour and feed mills.....	81	7,870,081	642	679,600	5,960,549	8,358,555
3 Butter and cheese.....	103	3,529,708	586	639,526	3,571,658	5,300,810
4 Petroleum products.....	9	5,976,357	336	411,834	4,408,298	5,137,676
5 Central electric stations.....	80	27,345,796	622	866,511	Nil	4,465,926
6 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	6,729,762	1,586	1,394,715	1,069,409	2,557,075
7 Printing and publishing.....	84	3,106,069	758	1,050,181	386,724	2,316,970
8 Bread and other bakery products.	165	2,337,409	667	598,140	1,008,247	2,124,937
9 Breweries.....	5	5,667,568	214	323,797	534,482	1,786,965
10 Sawmills.....	170	1,247,836	739	288,915	285,448	784,195
11 All other leading industries ¹	3	5,116,896	391	327,881	1,984,816	3,433,933
Totals, Leading Industries.....	711	75,991,298	7,741	7,822,001	25,683,216	45,163,898
Totals, All Industries.....	975	98,345,221	10,944	10,896,132	29,505,155	54,642,706
Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province.....	72.9	77.3	70.7	71.8	87.0	82.7

¹ See headnote to this table on p. 444.

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia,* 1933.

British Columbia was, in 1933, the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods with a gross value of \$145,490,955. About 15 p.c. of this production, or \$21,592,153, is seen in Table 15 to be that of the saw-milling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is still further emphasized if to this figure be added \$11,098,400, the value of production of the pulp and paper industry, which ranks second. Third in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish curing and packing, with a gross value of production of \$10,685,749. This was followed by central electric stations with \$9,892,781, petroleum products \$7,638,951, slaughtering and meat packing \$5,781,020, etc.

* Including Yukon Territory.

15—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia including, Yukon Territory, 1933.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Sawmills.....	235	36,033,557	7,398	5,954,842	12,543,028	21,592,153
2 Pulp and paper.....	6	50,838,480	2,417	2,958,363	3,482,225	11,098,400
3 Fish curing and packing.....	96	10,604,627	1,207	1,133,977	6,708,288	10,685,749
4 Central electric stations.....	87	95,985,468	1,274	1,803,116	Nil	9,892,781
5 Petroleum products.....	5	5,917,902	399	563,850	5,702,737	7,638,951
6 Slaughtering and meat packing...	11	4,455,991	651	771,758	4,586,793	5,781,020
7 Bread and other bakery products.	263	3,217,186	1,301	1,094,670	2,023,776	4,114,195
8 Printing and publishing.....	66	3,835,448	1,273	1,809,754	707,984	4,065,627
9 Fruit and vegetable preparations.	36	4,133,305	888	602,971	2,399,060	3,745,308
10 Coffee, tea and spices.....	8	1,614,876	158	169,060	2,585,913	3,669,445
11 Butter and cheese.....	37	1,770,853	395	438,714	2,148,367	3,241,220
12 Sheet metal products.....	25	5,933,357	389	426,737	1,895,180	3,089,928
13 Breweries.....	11	5,641,075	258	381,279	847,808	2,498,119
14 Coke and gas products.....	6	14,429,111	401	464,288	613,771	2,272,112
15 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	58	2,069,235	1,205	895,998	131,478	1,718,844
16 Boxes, wooden.....	19	1,412,593	499	421,008	733,599	1,482,375
17 Printing and bookbinding.....	92	1,938,136	545	585,364	476,145	1,441,381
18 Fertilizers.....	3	11,322,064	303	398,927	861,139	1,331,154
19 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate.....	41	987,033	340	286,196	517,479	1,265,439
20 Furniture.....	41	1,281,726	462	337,757	300,062	1,001,937
21 All other leading industries ¹	5	53,024,281	3,089	3,662,386	11,486,527	22,021,081
Totals, Leading Industries.....	1,151	316,446,304	24,852	25,161,615	60,751,359	123,647,219
Totals, All Industries.....	1,697	361,250,355	39,896	31,168,339	70,297,698	145,490,955
Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province.....	67.8	87.6	80.4	80.7	86.4	85.0

¹ Includes: distilleries, sugar refineries and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.

Section 4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

Subsection 1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise in wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1933 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$4,689,373,704 as compared with \$4,741,255,610 in 1932 and with \$2,696,154,030 in 1917, an increase of 74 p.c. in 16 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investment of capital. Capital employed in Ontario in 1917 was 48.3 p.c. of the total, 52.4 p.c. in 1923 and 44.5 p.c. in 1933. The percentages employed in the plants of Quebec were: 29.4 in 1917, 29.5 in 1924 and 35.2 in 1933. British Columbia held third place in 1933 with a capital investment of 7.7 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with proportions varying between 3.8 p.c. and 1.4 p.c. (Table 16.)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the central electric stations industry led in 1933, with an investment of 29.5 p.c. of the total. The wood and paper group was second with 19.0 p.c., the iron and its products group third with 12.4 p.c. and the vegetable products group fourth with 10.9 p.c. Up to 1930, the wood and paper group had been first since 1919 in capital invested, but since 1931 the central electric stations group has assumed the premier position. (Table 16.)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportion of fixed and liquid assets. In 1923, land, buildings, machinery and tools constituted 64 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1929 the proportion had increased to 66 p.c. and in 1933 to 73 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to \$3,482,675,723 in 1933, while current assets, including inventories of raw materials and finished products, bills and accounts receivable, cash and sundries, were valued at \$1,206,697,981. Details by provinces and industrial groups are given in Table 17.

16.—Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1917-33.

Province or Group.	1917.	1920.	1922.	1923.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930	1931.	1932.	1933.
PROVINCE.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
New Brunswick.....	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Quebec.....	29.4	30.5	29.9	29.8	30.6	33.1	32.9	33.2	33.5	34.4	35.2
Ontario.....	48.3	49.5	52.3	52.4	49.8	47.6	47.6	46.6	46.0	45.2	44.5
Manitoba.....	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8
Saskatchewan.....	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Alberta.....	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
British Columbia and Yukon..	8.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.											
Vegetable products.....	10.2	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9
Animal products.....	7.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3
Textiles and textile products...	7.3	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.9
Wood and paper.....	19.9	22.9	23.5	23.7	23.3	24.2	22.7	23.5	21.2	20.1	19.0
Iron and its products.....	23.5	19.1	16.2	16.3	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.6	13.6	12.8	12.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.7
Non-metallic minerals.....	5.6	6.5	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Chemicals and allied products.	6.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Central electric stations.....	13.2	13.3	17.5	17.2	19.0	20.0	20.8	21.9	24.8	28.2	29.5

17.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1933, and Totals for Representative Years 1923-33.

Province or Group.	Estab- lish- ments.	Land, Buildings, Fixtures, Machinery and Tools.	Materials on Hand, Stocks in Process, Fuel and Miscel- laneous Supplies on Hand.	Inventory Value of Finished Products on Hand.	Operating Capital, Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses, etc.	Total Capital.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1923.....	22,642	2,165,497,811	655,775,934	559,049,205	3,380,322,950	
Totals, 1924.....	22,178	2,310,298,012	677,168,191	551,347,257	3,538,813,460	
Totals, 1926.....	22,708	2,626,963,690	722,451,467	632,154,433	3,981,569,590	
Totals, 1927.....	22,936	2,666,366,199	773,824,436	697,440,923	4,337,631,558	
Totals, 1929.....	23,597	3,377,590,099	878,783,691	826,640,964	5,083,014,754	
Totals, 1930.....	24,020	3,584,344,724	848,927,120	770,044,916	5,203,316,760	
Totals, 1931.....	24,501	3,526,611,580	439,152,275	282,385,503	4,961,312,408	
Totals, 1932.....	24,544	3,511,904,606	351,417,810	257,534,107	620,399,087	4,741,255,610
PROVINCE.						
Prince Edward Island.....	263	2,447,037	318,377	132,182	488,499	3,386,095
Nova Scotia.....	1,378	91,130,612	10,052,793	4,949,137	17,513,419	123,645,961
New Brunswick.....	800	92,754,908	7,606,877	4,434,299	17,334,489	122,130,573
Quebec.....	8,070	1,285,645,282	113,667,568	56,069,964	193,489,573	1,648,872,387
Ontario.....	10,158	1,473,583,649	164,550,544	129,934,204	319,004,016	2,087,072,431
Manitoba.....	1,073	143,737,225	11,851,161	6,999,795	17,131,939	179,720,120
Saskatchewan.....	818	47,811,529	4,986,009	4,266,183	7,886,858	64,950,579
Alberta.....	975	74,475,088	6,731,119	6,433,977	10,705,037	98,345,221
British Columbia and Yukon	1,697	271,090,393	23,748,195	27,158,984	39,252,783	361,250,355
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.						
Vegetable products.....	5,542	273,555,784	78,206,781	56,667,248	101,103,192	509,533,005
Animal products.....	4,496	122,033,089	21,331,952	22,660,121	35,968,480	201,993,642
Textiles and textile products	2,151	190,206,146	42,967,402	22,182,420	66,956,279	322,312,247
Wood and paper products....	7,917	689,554,461	61,416,099	28,360,800	113,978,320	893,309,680
Iron and its products.....	1,291	360,910,671	56,944,260	45,978,794	116,926,654	580,760,379
Non-ferrous metal products.	478	162,416,492	25,539,952	29,861,223	48,448,776	266,266,443
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,144	238,842,147	23,220,441	20,464,156	25,469,530	307,996,274
Chemicals and chemical products.....	696	88,892,423	17,120,998	11,859,766	36,027,743	153,900,930
Miscellaneous industries.....	476	45,718,859	6,952,236	2,344,197	11,753,757	66,769,049
Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,310,545,651	9,812,522	-	66,173,882	1,386,632,055
Totals, 1933.....	25,232	3,482,675,723	343,512,643	240,378,725	622,806,613	4,689,373,704

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures.*

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1933 was in that year 493,903, as compared with 495,398 in the same industries in 1932 and 694,434 in 1929. The 1933 employees included 94,494 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of the year, and 399,409 wage-earners, the average number employed as derived from the manufacturers' records of the numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months. Prior to 1925, the number of wage-earners was computed as the sum of the number recorded each month divided by 12 whether the establishment was operating the 12 months or not. Beginning with the statistics for 1925, in seasonal industries which are in operation only a limited number of months in each year, such as sawmilling, fruit and vegetable canning, etc., the average was computed by dividing the sum of the wage-earners reported on the 15th of each month by the number of months in operation. This change of method increased the apparent number of employees, not only in seasonal industries but

* For other employment statistics, see Chapter XIX, Section 9, Subsection 3.

also in the groups containing such seasonal industries and in provincial and Dominion totals. Consequently, the change of method exerted a reducing influence on apparent average wages and on all other averages per wage-earner and per employee. In 1931, however, the old method of computing the average number of wage-earners was again adopted. A change was also made in the compilation of the number of salaried employees. Prior to 1931, owners who were working as ordinary wage-earners, such as small bakers, reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. In 1931, also, travelling salesmen who were attached to the plant and devoted all or the greater part of their time in selling the products of that plant were included with salaried employees. Prior to this they were not reported at all. These changes, therefore, explain the apparent increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931 as compared with the previous year; actually there was a decrease, this apparent increase being attributable in part to a decrease in the number of wage-earners.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentages of the wage-earners and the total employees in each year to those of 1917, and dividing these percentages into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see p. 416 for the index of volume), the quotients give tentative conclusions regarding the efficiency of production per wage-earner and per employee in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. Since central electric stations were excluded in computing the index of the volume of production, employees in these establishments have been excluded also in computing the percentages relative to 1917 for both wage-earners and total employees, and consequently from the indexes of efficiency of production. These indexes of the efficiency of production are, of course, affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of employees adopted in 1925 and then again in 1931. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees between 1925 and 1930, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. The table illustrates the development of modern industry which has accomplished a large increase in production with a comparatively small increase in wage-earners, by better organization and the use of improved equipment. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, exclusive of central electric stations, has increased by 41.0 p.c., from 1917 to 1933, compared with a decrease of 28.6 p.c. in wage-earners, while the horse power used per wage-earner has increased from about 3 in 1917 to 11 in 1933. The factor of better organization is not susceptible of measurement. However, salaried employees have increased by 34.6 p.c. since 1917, or more nearly in proportion to the growth in production than wage-earners. The result of these developments has been the increase of 47.2 p.c. in the volume of production per wage-earner and a smaller increase of 34.4 p.c. per employee, owing to the increased proportion of salaried employees in the total. The indexes may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being concealed at the time by the prevailing inflation of prices; it is possible that the sudden rise in the indexes of efficiency in 1921 and 1922 may be partly accounted for by their elimination in the contraction of industrial operations which occurred at that time. During the recent depression years the reduced volume of production lowered the indexes of efficiency.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1933 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 7 (pp. 424 to 429). According to these statistics, the 25,232 establishments covered employed 94,494 salaried employees and 399,409 wage-earners, a total of 493,903 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 191 were classed as salary earners and 809 as wage-earners; the former earned 33.0 p.c. and the latter 67.0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

18.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-33.

NOTE.—Employees of central electric stations are excluded in this table since factors of production and efficiency for that industry are not representative and would vitiate the result.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage Relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Indexes of Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-earner.	Per Employee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	65,380	547,467	612,847	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	66,733	541,931	608,664	99.0	99.3	102.0	103.0	103.2
1919.....	77,125	524,122	601,247	95.7	98.1	98.1	102.5	100.0
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	95.1	97.7	95.0	99.9	97.2
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	68.5	72.6	86.1	125.6	118.6
1922.....	71,586	392,160	463,746	71.6	75.6	96.0	134.1	127.0
1923.....	73,374	440,798	514,172	80.5	83.9	104.8	130.2	124.9
1924.....	70,671	425,004	495,675	77.6	80.8	102.9	132.7	127.3
1925.....	71,897	459,065	530,962	83.8	86.6	112.7	134.5	130.1
1926.....	75,990	492,143	568,133	89.9	92.7	128.1	142.5	138.2
1927.....	79,474	524,751	604,225	95.8	98.6	136.5	142.5	138.5
1928.....	85,029	557,139	642,168	101.7	104.7	148.8	146.3	142.0
1929.....	89,793	588,477	678,270	107.5	110.6	157.5	146.6	142.4
1930.....	85,778	540,803	626,581	98.8	102.2	142.8	144.5	139.7
1931.....	92,780	447,632	540,412	81.7	88.2	124.1	151.9	140.7
1932.....	88,434	391,569	480,003	71.5	78.3	105.0	146.9	134.1
1933.....	87,985	391,201	479,186	71.4	78.2	105.1	147.2	134.4

Distribution of Employees in 1933.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 47,912 or 50.7 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 36,122 were males and 11,790 were females. The province of Quebec, with 27,524 persons or 29.1 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 22,164 were males and 5,360 females. British Columbia ranked third with 5,601 or 5.9 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed numbering 399,409, 47.0 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 34.1 p.c. in Quebec and 6.3 p.c. in British Columbia. It is interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 218 were females, while in the case of wage-earners 251 out of every 1,000 were females.

The wood and paper industries, with 22,971 salaried employees, reported a larger number than any other group, having 24.3 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 14,860 salaried employees or 15.7 p.c. of the total. The textile industries gave employment to a proportionately greater number of female salaried employees than any other group. Out of every 1,000 salaried employees in this group 320 were females, as compared with only 204 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 95,216 or 23.8 p.c. of the total. This was followed by the wood and paper products group, with 82,500 wage-earners or 20.6 p.c. of the total. It is also of interest to

note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 570 were females, while in all the other groups 151 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of all female employees engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 54.1 p.c. were found in the textile group.

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1933.

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 22.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Salaries.	Employees on Wages.			Wages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
PROVINCE.								
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.5
New Brunswick.....	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.2
Quebec.....	30.0	26.0	29.1	29.1	31.4	42.0	34.1	31.0
Ontario.....	48.9	57.3	50.7	52.8	47.3	46.3	47.0	49.2
Manitoba.....	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.5
Saskatchewan.....	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.0
Alberta.....	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.1	2.1	2.3
British Columbia and Yukon.....	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.7	7.5	3.0	6.3	7.2
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.								
Vegetable products.....	16.1	14.4	15.7	15.1	13.3	18.3	14.6	13.8
Animal products.....	11.1	9.3	10.7	8.8	11.2	9.5	10.8	10.6
Textiles and textile products..	10.1	17.1	11.7	12.0	13.7	54.1	23.8	19.9
Wood and paper products....	25.0	21.7	24.3	23.1	24.7	8.7	20.6	21.5
Iron and its products.....	12.7	11.7	12.5	13.9	19.0	2.2	14.8	15.4
Non-ferrous metal products..	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.9	5.6	2.7	4.9	5.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.1	5.1	0.4	3.9	4.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	5.3	6.8	5.6	6.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
Central electric stations.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	2.7	Nil	2.1	3.4

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled from the Census of Industry, is given in Table 20 for representative years 1922 to 1933 and by sex for certain of the years. Ordinarily, manufacturing employment in Canada reaches its highest point during the summer months. Some of the seasonal industries, such as canning, are most active then, textile industries are preparing winter goods and industry generally feels the active demand of the agricultural purchasing power resulting from the prospects of the season's harvest. In 1929, however, the rising tide of "good times" was checked about midsummer and then the recession set in during the autumn with the stock market crash. Employment during 1930, 1931, 1932 and the first half of 1933 declined steadily, the monthly employment figures in each case being lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. The peak of employment was reached in June, 1929, when 596,544 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compares with the peak month in 1930 of 556,386 wage-earners, 484,661 in 1931, 417,685 in 1932 and 429,018 in 1933. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing; for the first time since 1929 the number of wage-earners on the payroll was higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The improvement has been generally maintained since then (see Table 20 and Chapter XIX, Section 9, Subsection 3).

20.—Total Number of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and by Sex, for Representative Years 1922-33.

TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS.

Month.	1922.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January.....	330,487	432,139	473,152	521,227	510,061	442,547	390,249	356,792
February.....	342,959	445,179	490,311	537,816	517,562	455,811	400,680	363,902
March.....	355,340	459,554	506,230	555,908	527,966	468,222	408,353	372,782
April.....	366,478	473,088	522,566	575,269	537,110	476,132	409,860	376,120
May.....	388,734	494,156	549,212	594,969	556,386	484,661	417,685	395,294
June.....	400,165	507,889	560,866	596,544	552,166	476,692	414,536	410,195
July.....	397,416	510,887	562,371	594,879	539,354	463,694	397,372	411,658
August.....	395,741	505,917	567,799	588,509	529,403	456,783	394,277	420,431
September.....	398,653	506,917	568,652	586,439	530,130	460,081	401,534	429,018
October.....	391,492	503,679	562,687	574,566	512,215	434,556	396,253	423,547
November.....	385,222	484,400	544,213	547,697	486,926	430,618	385,460	413,664
December.....	373,954	465,248	524,448	519,331	464,086	417,367	364,216	397,408

WAGE-EARNERS BY SEX.

Month.	1922.		1929.		1932.		1933.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January.....	249,912	80,575	409,663	111,564	296,901	93,348	268,855	87,937
February.....	259,408	83,551	422,912	114,904	303,218	97,462	271,534	82,368
March.....	270,079	85,261	439,106	116,802	309,394	98,959	278,779	94,003
April.....	281,051	85,427	456,326	118,943	309,934	99,925	283,088	93,632
May.....	300,325	88,409	473,017	121,952	315,296	102,389	297,715	97,579
June.....	310,625	89,540	474,157	122,387	313,515	101,021	309,263	100,932
July.....	310,250	87,166	473,261	121,618	303,392	93,980	312,835	98,823
August.....	307,464	88,277	464,087	124,422	297,048	97,229	315,461	104,770
September.....	305,148	93,505	455,918	130,521	296,691	104,843	317,299	111,719
October.....	298,203	93,289	446,752	127,814	293,703	102,550	313,541	110,006
November.....	292,741	92,481	425,729	121,968	285,542	99,918	306,768	106,896
December.....	284,084	89,870	404,700	114,631	271,904	92,312	297,088	100,320

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—The wage-earners working specified numbers of hours in the month of highest employment in 1933 is shown in Table 21 by provinces, groups and the forty leading industries. An explanation should be made of the term "month of highest employment" as used in connection with this table. Each firm is required to report the number of hours per week worked by its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number were employed. It therefore happens that, in the case of one firm, the month of highest employment might be May, while in that of another firm October might be the month of highest employment. The month of highest employment as shown in the following table, therefore, does not refer to any particular month but represents the summation of the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. For a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is of more significance, as in this case it coincides for a great number of the firms engaged in the same industry. For Canada as a whole, 54 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1933 worked 48 hours or less, 14 p.c. worked between 49 and 50 hours and 32 p.c. worked over 50 hours per week. Average hours worked per week may also be worked out for the provinces, industrial groups and the forty leading industries from the figures shown in the table following

21.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1933, by Provinces, Groups and the Forty Leading Industries.

NOTE.—These are the regular hours worked per week and do not, therefore, include overtime.

Province or Group.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
PROVINCE.												
Prince Edward Island.....	541	39	104	31	262	27	50	405	47	33	629	4
Nova Scotia.....	2,031	330	880	282	2,379	1,135	629	3,017	1,384	1,639	4,646	331
New Brunswick.....	2,516	121	474	867	2,716	2,005	524	2,103	162	820	3,155	350
Quebec.....	23,623	3,600	16,411	9,098	23,776	21,403	5,553	6,429	29,501	4,564	20,175	3,769
Ontario.....	42,242	5,271	35,688	20,186	29,814	42,673	8,208	12,554	13,847	5,960	15,058	7,073
Manitoba.....	5,712	290	4,121	1,738	3,427	1,140	343	956	217	488	1,297	158
Saskatchewan.....	623	36	552	78	1,080	202	194	490	85	202	985	251
Alberta.....	2,507	318	1,471	350	2,265	229	171	969	117	414	1,854	54
British Columbia and Yukon.....	6,183	372	5,679	1,193	14,940	963	565	2,931	152	903	484	329
Totals.....	85,978	10,377	65,380	33,823	80,659	69,777	16,237	29,854	45,512	15,023	48,283	12,319
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.												
Vegetable products.....	10,460	1,829	7,484	6,879	9,382	9,648	3,025	9,222	4,715	2,642	11,341	4,852
Animal products.....	3,621	742	5,162	2,785	7,766	8,817	2,566	8,578	6,104	2,191	5,614	1,430
Textiles and textile products.....	5,554	1,949	22,793	9,746	9,090	26,304	5,945	2,336	24,223	1,360	2,675	654
Wood and paper products.....	12,260	1,828	11,946	4,645	35,920	7,634	1,817	4,801	3,433	3,399	23,841	2,478
Iron and its products.....	35,714	1,326	7,673	4,516	4,496	8,823	1,059	1,253	3,790	1,598	1,568	1,153
Non-ferrous metal products.....	6,719	508	3,039	2,115	4,821	1,856	680	317	1,933	981	236	255
Non-metallic mineral products.....	5,455	867	1,614	521	3,410	1,898	341	1,863	425	1,415	1,539	691
Chemicals and chemical products.....	2,491	929	2,321	1,369	1,811	1,421	399	364	280	336	240	270
Miscellaneous industries.....	2,041	256	2,517	1,060	973	2,422	241	658	518	270	195	191
Central electric stations.....	1,663	143	831	187	2,990	954	184	462	91	831	1,034	345

21.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1933, by Provinces, Groups and the Forty Leading Industries—concluded.

Industry.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
1 Pulp and paper.....	4,217	380	676	504	12,538	887	601	1,226	335	550	1,399	1,432
2 Central electric stations.....	1,663	143	881	187	2,990	954	184	462	91	831	1,034	345
3 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	2,215	111	231	—	1,058	—	184	189	1,542	410	1,117	40
4 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	646	307	266	270	1,914	1,579	499	653	946	819	1,398	276
5 Flour and feed mills.....	239	18	196	144	812	226	35	384	75	176	1,632	230
6 Butter and cheese.....	60	7	63	60	1,323	280	403	2,334	65	176	1,315	418
7 Petroleum products.....	3,667	69	35	22	226	144	52	20	8	206	25	36
8 Bread and other bakery products.....	550	114	695	183	3,069	1,027	812	4,599	436	561	3,059	248
9 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	473	11	—	20	—	3,754	170	60	11,928	199	1,154	50
10 Printing and publishing.....	1,314	339	1,632	982	4,225	3,017	272	124	38	67	178	15
11 Clothing, factory, women's.....	504	97	8,530	1,859	3,917	1,905	180	152	49	27	35	39
12 Automobiles.....	5,804	129	682	385	693	466	10	12	7	6	—	44
13 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	1,689	265	497	506	537	2,274	297	1,038	396	773	378	1,123
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	1,243	404	1,333	2,617	432	8,561	747	412	2,937	153	23	83
15 Sawmills.....	871	146	336	103	8,243	480	244	1,820	166	1,230	18,539	354
16 Sugar refineries.....	304	112	—	20	—	14	3	388	9	201	504	1,306
17 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,465	355	1,589	1,071	3,448	806	21	51	123	93	83	8
18 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,622	560	1,242	930	2,01	2,330	174	25	288	23	8	32
19 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	1,698	294	1,364	1,787	1,284	1,412	495	840	935	54	162	146
20 Boots and shoes, leather.....	206	232	1,132	1,450	1,501	3,750	584	974	4,118	1,114	318	265
21 Breweries.....	513	278	502	218	407	681	150	193	272	286	110	110
22 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	3,900	278	660	1,900	797	969	696	822	1,142	596	4,764	338
23 Coke and gas products.....	188	26	302	23	552	746	32	165	7	598	89	166
24 Railway rolling-stock.....	14,456	55	364	406	275	240	40	11	459	58	77	44
25 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,028	182	2,718	386	4,096	458	21	11	163	6	2	1
26 Clothing, factory, men's.....	414	96	5,241	443	218	925	88	13	596	68	15	62
27 Sheet metal products.....	1,252	184	1,980	206	436	987	120	13	739	127	628	169
28 Castings and forgings.....	4,171	451	1,545	838	782	1,339	204	669	2,130	489	477	68
29 Silk and artificial silk.....	92	5	20	805	643	913	36	52	31	—	—	1
30 Coffee, tea, and spices.....	91	18	416	78	391	160	36	32	—	—	—	1
31 Furnishing goods, men's.....	1,184	203	1,886	2,229	581	1,121	660	224	639	118	136	38
32 Machinery.....	1,635	163	1,065	518	61	1,350	61	142	139	118	260	269
33 Primary iron and steel.....	2,182	214	765	155	945	786	133	192	692	984	200	98
34 Boxes and bags, paper.....	222	57	798	734	1,371	1,363	209	105	124	44	14	22
35 Fish curing and packing.....	2,287	60	57	35	1,840	156	145	3,431	61	174	3,162	230
36 Medicinal preparations, etc.....	339	142	546	733	89	130	144	12	—	—	56	4
37 Leather tanneries.....	22	50	716	12	43	1,414	282	669	296	151	46	42
38 Woollen cloth.....	34	23	21	49	54	2,250	695	55	2,354	108	225	90
39 Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	1,419	663	951	603	2,111	2,513	289	622	2,956	42	37	28
40 Furniture.....	1,417	147	1,558	452	869	1,436	159	365	751	591	457	126
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	66,238	7,252	42,892	24,121	65,156	50,516	12,474	24,018	36,634	11,957	41,106	9,376
Totals, All Industries.....	85,978	10,377	65,350	33,823	80,659	69,777	16,237	29,584	45,512	15,023	48,253	12,319

¹ Exclusive of Quebec.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1933.

The total salaries and wages disbursed by manufacturers in 1933 was \$465,562,090 paid to 493,903 workers, compared with \$813,049,842 paid to 694,434 persons in 1929 and \$509,382,027 paid to 621,694 persons in 1917. Of the 1933 aggregate, \$151,860,323 or 33 p.c. was paid to 94,494 salaried employees who constituted 19 p.c. of the total number, and \$313,701,767 or 67 p.c. was paid in wages to 399,409 wage-earners, who formed 81 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1933 was \$1,607, compared with \$1,732 in 1932 and \$1,299 in 1917, while the average wage in 1933 was \$785, compared with \$852 in 1932, \$1,045 in 1929 and \$760 in 1917. Thus, during the sixteen years since 1917, average salaries have increased by 24 p.c., while average wages have increased by only 3 p.c. (See Table 22.)

Average Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups.—In 1933 Ontario showed the highest average salary of \$1,673, followed by Quebec with \$1,604, British Columbia with \$1,549 and Manitoba with \$1,511. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tend to raise the average salaries in these provinces. In the other Prairie Provinces the averages were smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, while in the Maritime Provinces the average salaries were still lower, there being comparatively few large executive offices in these provinces.

Saskatchewan, with an average wage of \$913, was the highest in the Dominion in 1933, being \$128 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages were usually higher, this being due to an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case. The seasonal nature of some of the leading industries, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tends to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while, in addition to this, Quebec also has a larger proportion of female wage-earners, employed chiefly in the textile, food and tobacco industries, than any other province, except Prince Edward Island.

The highest average salary, *viz.*, \$1,855, was reported by the chemical and allied products group, while the animal products group, with an average salary of \$1,321 in 1933 was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of \$1,308, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of \$657, this being due to the fact that in this group nearly 57 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As stated on p. 451 of this chapter, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, over 54 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in the Manufacturing Industries, 1933, and Average Salaries and Wages, 1932 and 1933, by Provinces and Groups.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1933.	1932.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1933.	1932.
PROVINCE.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	214	38	252	799	835	552	261	813	488	572
Nova Scotia.....	1,864	418	2,282	1,264	1,326	8,905	2,073	10,978	712	746
New Brunswick.....	1,579	400	1,979	1,485	1,543	8,140	1,875	10,015	693	753
Quebec.....	22,164	5,360	27,524	1,604	1,724	93,918	42,129	136,047	715	777
Ontario.....	36,122	11,790	47,912	1,673	1,806	141,420	46,478	187,898	821	885
Manitoba.....	3,453	888	4,341	1,511	1,685	13,331	3,077	16,408	862	940
Saskatchewan.....	1,747	287	2,034	1,280	1,448	8,241	339	8,580	913	997
Alberta.....	2,146	423	2,569	1,438	1,526	7,279	1,096	8,375	860	921
B. C. and Yukon.....	4,620	981	5,601	1,549	1,658	22,323	2,972	25,295	889	999
Totals.....	73,909	20,585	94,494	1,607	1,732	299,109	100,300	399,409	785	852
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.										
Vegetable products.....	11,890	2,970	14,860	1,546	1,686	39,838	18,397	58,235	741	791
Animal products.....	8,211	1,907	10,118	1,321	1,404	33,465	9,528	42,993	770	801
Textiles and textile products.....	7,496	3,523	11,019	1,650	1,796	40,972	54,244	95,216	657	697
Wood and paper products.....	18,498	4,473	22,971	1,525	1,373	73,806	8,694	82,500	818	879
Iron and its products.....	9,394	2,401	11,795	1,795	1,965	56,918	2,234	59,152	817	935
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,421	1,352	5,773	1,804	1,920	16,744	2,756	19,500	907	1,011
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,100	662	3,762	1,670	1,792	15,112	422	15,534	991	1,067
Chemicals and allied products.....	3,937	1,411	5,348	1,855	1,988	7,693	2,356	10,049	878	963
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,804	535	2,339	1,641	1,807	6,353	1,669	8,022	811	861
Central electric stations..	5,158	1,351	6,509	1,643	1,710	8,208	Nil	8,208	1,308	1,360

Average Earnings in Forty Leading Industries.—Table 23 shows employees by sex and the average salaries and wages paid in the forty leading industries during 1933, together with average salaries and wages paid in 1932. The rank of each industry is based on the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

In only eight industries did average salaries exceed \$2,000; in ten they ranged from \$1,700 to \$2,000; in eleven they ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,700, while the remaining eleven were below \$1,500. None of the five industries paying the highest salaries—sugar refining \$2,985, breweries \$2,338, leather tanneries \$2,228, pulp and paper \$2,191 and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining \$2,154—reported a proportion of female salaried employees equal to the general percentage of the forty leading industries. The lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, bread and other bakery products and butter and cheese industries.

The highest wages, or those above \$1,000, were paid in seven industries—central electric stations, \$1,308; printing and publishing, \$1,243; non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$1,222; petroleum products, \$1,217; coke and gas products, \$1,209; sugar refining, \$1,189; and primary iron and steel, \$1,049—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In five other industries average wages ranged from \$900 to \$1,000. These were: breweries, \$980; pulp and paper mills, \$956; butter and cheese factories, \$947; slaughtering and meat packing, \$933; and printing and bookbinding, \$914. In most of these industries the proportion of women workers is low. In the remaining twenty-eight industries the average wage was below \$900. This last group includes seasonal industries, such as sawmilling, and industries which contain a large number of small units in which the work is intermittent such as flour and feed mills. The other industries with low average wages were: textiles, tobacco, and boots and shoes, in which the proportion of female wage-earners is high, the numbers in several of these industries being greater than those of the male.

23.—Statistics of Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1933, together with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1932, and Totals and Averages Paid in Previous Representative Years.

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

Industry.	Salaries.						Wages.					
	Salaried Employees.		Total Salaries, 1933.		Average Salaries.		Wage-earners.		Total Wages, 1933.		Average Wages.	
	Male. Female.				1933. 1932.		Male. Female.				1933. 1932.	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$		No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	2,483	437	6,398,017	2,191	2,327	20,537	580	20,193,032	956	984		
2 Printing and publishing..	5,435	1,786	10,609,254	1,469	1,601	7,598	1,145	10,870,250	1,243	1,364		
3 Central electric stations..	5,158	1,351	10,694,526	1,643	1,710	8,208	Nil	10,737,351	1,308	1,360		
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	2,368	583	2,656,264	900	1,002	12,771	1,755	12,243,948	843	933		
5 Railway rolling-stock....	1,184	63	2,443,658	1,960	1,915	14,894	31	12,140,363	813	1,033		
6 Hosiery and knitted goods	855	576	2,517,057	1,759	1,937	5,096	10,632	10,093,036	642	660		
7 Butter and cheese.....	3,435	685	3,995,891	970	1,030	8,770	1,255	8,545,144	947	897		
8 Electrical apparatus.....	2,567	871	6,213,638	1,807	1,905	6,403	1,926	6,214,792	746	846		
9 Printing and bookbinding	2,423	676	4,806,605	1,551	1,688	6,065	2,107	7,470,602	914	1,005		
10 Clothing, factory, women's	1,381	741	3,157,485	1,488	1,731	3,742	9,400	8,671,493	660	713		
11 Cotton yarn and cloth....	429	137	1,107,747	1,957	2,146	9,578	5,951	10,641,539	685	724		
12 Boots and shoes.....	980	454	2,315,648	1,615	1,669	8,076	5,016	8,193,813	626	712		
13 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1,738	279	3,316,957	1,645	1,711	6,441	831	6,786,787	933	973		
14 Sawmills.....	2,364	133	1,624,235	651	639	15,184	98	8,415,930	551	580		
15 Castings and forgings....	1,374	382	2,949,447	1,680	1,893	9,228	127	6,867,448	734	789		
16 Rubber goods, including footwear.....	1,171	370	2,616,747	1,698	1,721	5,822	2,395	6,293,377	766	753		
17 Automobiles.....	1,214	429	3,306,226	2,012	2,237	6,339	152	5,251,105	809	1,063		
18 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	596	83	1,461,380	2,154	2,288	5,675	6	6,941,801	1,222	1,540		
19 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	1,627	470	3,441,034	1,641	1,763	3,496	4,298	4,673,200	600	650		
20 Dyeing, laundry work....	876	473	1,847,851	1,370	1,438	3,635	5,544	6,034,538	657	718		
21 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,443	420	3,210,108	1,723	1,994	2,220	4,158	3,542,051	555	569		
22 Machinery.....	1,419	386	2,872,052	1,591	1,757	4,445	67	3,703,796	821	863		
23 Clothing, factory, men's	799	311	1,576,249	1,420	1,635	3,460	3,399	4,971,744	725	773		
24 Petroleum products.....	590	81	1,325,785	1,976	2,375	3,943	14	4,816,160	1,217	1,310		
25 Silk and artificial silk....	467	213	1,308,883	1,925	1,825	4,026	3,095	4,829,649	678	721		
26 Primary iron and steel....	484	85	1,189,039	2,090	2,253	4,616	15	4,860,150	1,049	1,117		
27 Sheet metal products.....	1,001	298	2,093,714	1,612	1,703	4,061	640	3,940,069	838	896		
28 Furniture.....	990	225	1,759,856	1,445	1,625	6,222	285	3,896,150	599	675		
29 Breweries.....	782	129	2,129,795	2,338	2,550	3,199	46	3,179,732	980	1,044		
30 Flour and feed mills.....	1,698	179	2,043,470	1,089	1,181	3,439	154	3,064,667	853	908		
31 Furnishing goods, men's..	564	265	1,352,285	1,631	1,862	1,004	6,356	3,532,350	480	518		
32 Coke and gas products....	670	236	1,437,923	1,587	1,592	2,616	4	3,168,385	1,209	1,261		
33 Boxes and bags, paper....	609	223	1,674,961	2,013	2,052	2,046	2,036	2,883,216	706	722		
34 Woollen cloth.....	336	111	890,464	1,992	2,028	2,876	2,219	3,581,027	703	727		
35 Medicinal preparations, etc.....	840	449	2,397,119	1,860	1,961	853	1,027	1,453,809	773	865		
36 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	606	191	1,176,392	1,476	1,690	2,548	3,185	2,666,183	465	532		
37 Leather tanneries.....	272	63	746,657	2,228	2,433	2,894	93	2,500,639	837	875		
38 Sugar refineries.....	249	64	934,333	2,985	2,906	1,699	80	2,114,448	1,189	1,215		
39 Coffee, tea and spices....	574	173	1,434,468	1,920	2,028	642	496	941,802	828	884		
40 Fish curing and packing..	429	44	558,500	1,181	1,240	2,682	909	1,728,885	481	478		
Totals, Forty Leading Industries....	54,480	15,125	109,591,720	-	-	227,049	80,527	242,654,497	-	-		
Grand Totals, All Industries—												
1933.....	73,909	20,585	151,860,323	1,607	1,732	299,109	100,300	313,701,767	785			
1932.....	74,364	20,706	164,695,605	1,732	1,872	301,368	99,020	341,187,718	852			
1931.....	77,576	22,222	186,810,791	1,872	2,012	351,553	106,075	437,734,767	957			
1930.....	70,525	22,418	184,239,117	1,982	2,122	431,463	120,033	551,853,649	1,001			
1929.....	73,792	22,815	188,747,672	1,954	2,094	468,043	129,784	624,302,170	1,045			
1926.....	63,451	18,313	152,705,944	1,867	2,007	385,292	114,543	501,144,989	1,003			
1924.....	59,412	16,818	139,614,639	1,831	1,971	333,156	99,117	420,269,406	972			
1922.....	76,040		136,219,171	1,791		398,390		374,212,141	939			
1920.....	83,015		148,267,360	1,786		526,571		583,853,225	1,109			
1917.....	68,726		89,287,158	1,299		552,968		420,094,869	760			

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, converted to the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by 13·8 p.c. between 1917 and 1933. The details of the computation are given in Table 24. There was little change in real wages during the three years 1917 to 1920, when prices were rising rapidly. During the following two years, 1921 and 1922, when prices dropped rapidly, real wages increased by 6 p.c. From then until 1931 there was an almost continuous rise from year to year with the exception of 1930. In 1931 real wages reached a maximum of 120·2 and then declined to 117·9 in 1932 and to 113·8 in 1933.

24.—Average Yearly Earnings and Index Numbers of Earnings and Real Wages of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-33.

NOTE.—The figures of average earnings for the years 1931 to 1933 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1925 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years—as for the earliest—represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. (See footnote 1 to Table 4, p. 412.)

Year.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Average Number of Wage-earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Cost of Living.	Real Value of Average Yearly Earnings.
	\$	No.	\$			
1917.....	420,094,889	552,968	760	100·0	100·0	100·0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	878	115·5	114·0	101·3
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123·4	125·3	98·5
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145·9	145·2	100·4
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131·8	127·6	103·2
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	939	123·6	116·8	105·8
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	126·1	116·8	107·9
1924.....	420,269,406	432,273	972	127·9	114·5	111·7
1925.....	452,958,655	466,602	971	127·8	116·0	110·2
1926.....	501,144,989	499,745	1,003	132·0	116·8	113·0
1927.....	531,583,250	533,450	997	131·3	115·1	114·1
1928.....	580,428,493	566,780	1,024	134·8	115·6	116·5
1929.....	624,302,170	597,827	1,045	137·5	116·8	117·7
1930.....	551,853,649	551,496	1,001	131·7	115·9	113·6
1931.....	437,734,767	457,628	957	125·8	104·7	120·2
1932.....	341,187,718	400,328	852	112·1	95·1	117·9
1933.....	313,701,767	399,409	785	103·3	90·8	113·8

Percentages of Wages and Salaries to Value of Products.—Table 25 shows the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must come in the long run are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes, charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs, and all other overhead charges. The percentage of salaries was highest in the years 1921, 1922, 1924, 1931, 1932 and 1933. These were years in which manufacturing production was curtailed and it is probable that, salaried employees being a part of the organization of an industry rather than of its productive force, salaries were an abnormally high percentage of the lower levels of production then prevailing. The percentage declined with the increasing manufacturing production after 1922, but in 1929 was still much higher than in 1917, while in 1931, 1932 and 1933, due to decreased industrial activity, the percentage of salaries to value added rose to 12·7, 14·1 and 13·6 respectively. It should be borne in mind, however, that salaried employees increased by 37·6 p.c. in the period, while wage-earners decreased 27·8 p.c. (Table 18.) The percentage of wages has

fluctuated much less than that of salaries. The number of wage-earning employees may be more readily adjusted to the activity of the industry and wage levels likewise more readily adjusted to the price levels of the products. The percentage of wages to the values added in manufacture was thus only 3·4 p.c. lower in 1933 than in 1917. The percentage was highest in 1920, when, in the post-war inflation, average wages were highest (Table 24) and the efficiency of production lowest (Table 18).

25.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries Paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-33.

Year.	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture.	Salaries Paid.	Wages Paid.	Percentage—		
				of Salaries to Value Added.	of Wages to Value Added.	of Total Salaries and Wages to Value Added.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1917.....	1,332,180,767	89,287,158	420,094,869	6·7	31·5	38·2
1918.....	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6·9	32·9	39·8
1919.....	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8·1	32·9	41·0
1920.....	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8·8	34·6	43·4
1921.....	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11·3	31·6	42·9
1922.....	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11·4	31·2	42·6
1923.....	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10·9	32·7	43·6
1924.....	1,256,643,901	139,614,639	420,269,407	11·1	33·4	44·5
1925.....	1,360,879,907	143,056,516	452,953,655	10·5	33·3	43·8
1926.....	1,492,645,039	152,705,944	501,144,989	10·2	33·6	43·8
1927.....	1,635,923,936	162,348,978	531,583,250	9·9	32·5	42·4
1928.....	1,819,046,025	174,770,879	580,428,493	9·7	31·9	41·6
1929.....	1,997,350,365	188,747,672	624,302,170	9·5	31·3	40·8
1930.....	1,761,986,726	184,239,117	551,853,649	10·5	31·3	41·8
1931.....	1,474,581,851	186,810,794	437,734,767	12·7	29·7	42·4
1932.....	1,170,225,872	164,695,605	341,187,718	14·1	29·1	43·2
1933.....	1,117,659,273	151,860,323	313,701,767	13·6	28·1	41·7

Subsection 4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

A modern characteristic of industry in all industrial countries has been the increase in the size of the typical manufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized machinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in transportation have widened the market.

The size of the manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the number of employees or by the value of product, but each of these methods has its limitations. The former takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries and obviously the increased use of machinery, as in the flour-milling industry, may lead to increased production concurrently with a decrease in the number of employees. The latter measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, it makes those which handle expensive raw materials appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures are subject to two limitations: first, they depend on the fluctuation of business activity and the demand of the consumer; second, over any lengthy period of time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census. Since 1932, for example, due to the difficulty of eliminating duplication in the value of production in central electric stations, as well as the difficulty of apportioning the capital investment as between different cities, it has been found necessary to exclude figures for central electric stations in showing statistics of size of establishment as well as statistics of cities and towns.

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.—While in 1922 the 420 establishments each producing over \$1,000,000 had an aggregate value of products of \$1,268,056,129 or 51 p.c. of the total production of all manufacturing industries,

the 719 establishments producing over \$1,000,000 each in 1929 had an aggregate value of products of \$2,516,064,954, or 62 p.c. of the grand total for all manufacturing establishments—a very significant change in the short period of eight years. In 1931, however, the number of plants with a production of over a million dollars dropped again to 482, their output being valued at \$1,451,658,954 or 53 p.c. of the total. Due to the elimination of central electric stations, the figures for 1932 and 1933 are not directly comparable with those for 1929 or 1922.

26.—Manufacturing Establishments Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1922, 1929, 1932 and 1933.

Group of Gross Values.	1922.			1929. ¹		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Pro-duction.	Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Pro-duction.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	14,024	106,735,470	7,611
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000.....	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,802	99,529,725	35,521
50,000 " 100,000.....	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	2,209	156,308,744	70,760
100,000 " 200,000.....	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,688	237,532,492	140,718
200,000 " 500,000.....	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,519	504,218,217	331,941
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	516	363,341,076	704,149	636	443,597,677	697,481
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	601	1,217,866,089	2,026,400
5,000,000 and over.....	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	118	1,298,198,865	11,001,685
Totals.....	22,541	2,482,209,139	110,119	23,597	4,063,987,279	172,275
	1932. ²			1933. ²		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Pro-duction.	Estab-lish-ments.	Total Production.	Average Pro-duction.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	16,517	113,016,263	6,824	17,275	107,554,910	6,226
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000.....	2,298	81,724,131	35,563	2,336	82,752,020	35,424
50,000 " 100,000.....	1,734	123,340,738	71,130	1,726	122,743,038	71,114
100,000 " 200,000.....	1,273	179,593,314	141,078	1,185	167,331,401	141,207
200,000 " 500,000.....	945	292,404,734	309,421	952	295,164,250	310,046
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	415	291,064,747	701,366	378	264,725,242	700,331
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	287	582,662,752	2,030,183	302	602,315,286	1,994,421
5,000,000 and over.....	42	333,967,643	7,951,610	37	326,729,619	8,830,530
Totals.....	23,511	1,997,774,322	84,971	24,191	1,969,315,766	81,448

¹ The value of production in 1929 shown above is greater in the aggregate by \$34,615,939 than the value of production shown in the other tables of this report. This is due to the elimination from the other tables of the value of electric energy purchased by central electric stations from other generating plants for distribution to local consumers. For the reporting plant, however, the cost of such power is regarded as the cost of materials. This necessarily involves a duplication in the value of production which it is impossible to make compensation for as between the groups.

² The figures for 1932 and 1933 do not include central electric stations.

27.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1933.

NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include central electric stations.

Group of Gross Values.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25,000.....	229	1,403,625	1,110	5,103,899	622	3,570,054
\$ 25,000 to \$ 50,000.....	13	477,276	75	2,637,942	46	1,482,025
50,000 " 100,000.....	6	442,766	47	3,242,071	38	2,786,511
100,000 " 200,000.....	3	479,492	35	4,756,173	25	3,478,617
200,000 " 500,000.....	—	—	18	5,353,845	18	5,619,014
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	—	—	8	5,610,313	5	3,499,774
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	—	—	7	21,733,750	9	21,237,004
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	251	2,803,159	1,300	48,437,993	763	41,672,999

27.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1933—concluded.

Group of Gross Values.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25,000.....	6,081	31,865,039	6,262	47,144,733	689	4,426,380
\$ 25,000 to \$ 50,000.....	600	21,407,152	1,140	40,264,399	114	4,057,496
50,000 " 100,000.....	417	29,213,404	889	63,646,221	92	6,371,578
100,000 " 200,000.....	330	46,331,533	583	82,883,886	66	9,599,155
200,000 " 500,000.....	294	89,942,888	477	149,149,478	41	12,426,120
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	110	76,504,862	193	136,078,990	20	14,922,397
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	92	202,032,932	151	283,841,352	12	33,397,359
5,000,000 and over.....	13	111,248,985	16	161,907,705		
Totals.....	7,937	698,546,795	9,711	964,916,764	1,034	85,200,485
	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.	Estab-lish-ments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25,000.....	531	2,696,393	679	4,147,585	1,072	7,197,202
\$ 25,000 to \$ 50,000.....	69	2,445,426	96	3,305,353	183	6,674,941
50,000 " 100,000.....	47	3,450,273	53	3,795,267	137	9,794,957
100,000 " 200,000.....	23	3,165,654	24	3,203,201	96	13,433,690
200,000 " 500,000.....	12	4,241,870	17	5,463,719	75	22,967,316
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	3	2,012,588	15	9,910,888	24	16,185,430
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	5	13,950,413	11	20,350,767	19	30,675,388
5,000,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	4	28,669,250
Totals.....	690	31,962,617	895	50,176,780	1,610	135,598,174

Size of Establishments as Measured by Number of Employees.—In 1923, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 21.4 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1929 it had increased to 27.3 p.c. of the total, thereby showing the increasing concentration of production into larger units. This tendency, however, was checked by the depression, the percentage having dropped in 1933 to 20.5 (central electric stations included). The same also holds true for all establishments employing 100 hands and over. In 1923 they employed 58.5 p.c. of the total, in 1929, 61.9 p.c., and in 1932, 55.7 p.c.

28.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1932 and 1933.

NOTE.—The total employees for 1932 and 1933, exclusive of central electric stations, exceed the totals shown elsewhere in this report because contract workers in the salmon canneries of British Columbia and other provinces are included here but excluded elsewhere.

Group.	1923.			1929.		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Employees.	Average Employed.	Estab-lish-ments.	Employees.	Average Employed.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fewer than 5 employees.....	13,156	23,632	1.7	12,273	30,446	2.5
5 to 20 employees.....	5,310	53,852	10.1	6,160	62,310	10.1
21 " 50 ".....	2,093	67,408	32.2	2,531	81,846	32.4
51 " 100 ".....	1,031	73,449	71.2	1,262	90,238	71.5
101 " 200 ".....	566	79,737	140.8	745	103,944	139.5
201 " 500 ".....	374	115,585	309.0	444	136,397	307.1
501 and over.....	112	112,447	1,004.0	182	189,253	1,040.0
Totals and Averages....	22,642	526,110	23.3	23,597	694,434	29.4
	1932. ¹			1933. ¹		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Employees.	Average Employed.	Estab-lish-ments.	Employees.	Average Employed.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fewer than 5 employees.....	14,077	25,870	1.8	14,492	26,537	1.8
5 to 20 employees.....	5,525	54,559	9.8	5,836	57,480	9.8
21 " 50 ".....	1,987	64,210	32.3	1,955	63,165	32.3
51 " 100 ".....	933	66,295	71.0	941	66,666	70.8
101 " 200 ".....	564	78,109	138.4	552	76,630	138.8
201 " 500 ".....	318	95,041	298.8	308	93,202	302.6
501 and over.....	107	99,088	826.1	107	99,291	927.9
Totals and Averages....	23,511	483,172	20.5	24,191	482,971	19.9

¹ Exclusive of central electric stations.

29.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and Average Number of Employees per Establishment, 1933.

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 28, p. 461.

Province and Item.	Under 5 Employ- ees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and Over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	196	49	6	—	—	—	—	251
Employees.....	375	430	209	—	—	—	—	1,014
Averages per establishment....	1.9	8.7	34.8	—	—	—	—	4.0
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	902	293	61	24	9	11	—	1,300
Employees.....	1,606	2,764	1,955	1,720	1,214	3,291	—	12,550
Averages per establishment....	1.7	9.0	32.1	71.6	134.8	299.1	—	9.6
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	473	203	48	19	9	8	3	763
Employees.....	892	1,793	1,498	1,352	1,174	2,517	2,338	11,564
Averages per establishment....	1.8	8.8	31.2	71.1	130.4	314.3	779.3	15.1
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	5,219	1,542	595	263	162	113	43	7,937
Employees.....	8,667	15,522	18,966	18,951	22,354	35,407	40,430	160,297
Averages per establishment....	1.6	10.0	31.8	72.0	137.9	313.3	940.2	20.1
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	5,196	2,649	921	462	284	148	51	9,711
Employees.....	10,283	26,224	30,083	32,617	40,080	44,084	45,659	229,030
Averages per establishment....	1.9	9.8	32.6	70.5	141.1	297.8	895.2	23.5
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	577	286	92	46	25	4	4	1,034
Employees.....	1,022	2,869	3,141	3,188	3,496	1,333	4,680	19,729
Averages per establishment....	1.1	10.0	34.1	69.3	139.8	333.2	1,170.0	19.1
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	498	133	45	8	6	—	—	690
Employees.....	935	1,142	1,381	574	1,026	—	—	5,058
Averages per establishment....	1.8	8.5	30.6	71.7	171.0	—	—	7.3
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	624	190	41	23	10	7	—	895
Employees.....	1,200	1,797	1,331	1,047	1,508	2,839	—	10,322
Averages per establishment....	1.9	9.4	32.4	71.6	150.8	405.6	—	11.5
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	807	491	147	95	49	17	4	1,610
Employees.....	1,557	4,939	4,652	6,566	6,257	4,861	4,575	33,407
Averages per establishment....	1.9	10.06	31.6	69.1	127.6	285.9	1,143.7	20.7

Size of Establishments of Some of the Leading Industries.—Table 30

shows the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. Concentration is extremely marked in the case of non-ferrous metal smelting, petroleum products, cotton yarn and cloth and pulp and paper, whereas in the case of butter and cheese, bread and other bakery products, women's factory clothing and printing and publishing the degree of concentration is but moderate. With regard to flour and feed mills, concentration is marked in the case of flour mills, but the small size of the average feed mill offsets this for the industry treated as a whole. The following statement shows the percentage of the total production of each industry which was produced by establishments with a production of over \$1,000,000 in 1933.

Industry.	Establish- ments with a Production of \$1,000,000 and Over.	Percentage of Total Establish- ments in the Industry.	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry.
	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Pulp and paper.....	37	39	83
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	15	100	100
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	24	18	85
Flour and feed mills.....	16	1	58
Butter and cheese.....	8	0.3	16
Petroleum products.....	13	28	91
Bread and other bakery products.....	4	0.1	12
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	20	54	88
Printing and publishing.....	12	2	46
Clothing, factory, women's.....	2	0.4	—

30.—Size of Establishments of Some of the Leading Industries, Grouped According to the Gross Value of Products, and the Number of Persons Employed, 1933.

Group and Item.		Pulp and Paper.	Non-Ferrous Smelting.	Slaughtering, Meat Packing.	Flour and Feed.	Butter and Cheese.
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS.						
Under \$25,000—	Establishments...No.	3	—	36	978	2,059
	Production.....\$	24,730	—	391,020	9,420,088	13,822,813
\$25,000 to \$50,000—	Establishments...No.	7	—	20	227	291
	Production.....\$	246,767	—	749,942	7,622,088	10,360,770
50,000 " 100,000—	Establishments...No.	6	—	21	66	203
	Production.....\$	380,395	—	1,432,932	4,382,690	14,569,732
100,000 " 200,000—	Establishments...No.	7	—	15	15	91
	Production.....\$	1,004,035	—	2,092,327	2,063,443	12,518,460
200,000 " 500,000—	Establishments...No.	21	—	9	18	30
	Production.....\$	7,517,170	—	2,368,455	5,870,121	8,340,277
500,000 " 1,000,000—	Establishments...No.	14	—	10	8	11
	Production.....\$	11,588,780	—	7,093,180	5,709,704	7,904,551
1,000,000 " 5,000,000—	Establishments...No.	34	6	20	13	8
	Production.....\$	82,060,061	8,568,035 ¹	38,171,955	31,399,682	12,879,284
5,000,000 and over—	Establishments...No.	3	9	4	3	—
	Production.....\$	20,593,554	91,993,262	40,066,326	16,854,283	—
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						
Under 5—	Establishments...No.	—	—	42	1,215	2,309
	Employees.....	—	—	87	1,725	3,894
5 to 20—	Establishments...No.	9	—	45	83	309
	Employees.....	112	—	449	667	2,713
21 " 50—	Establishments...No.	15	—	16	12	45
	Employees.....	576	—	474	430	1,476
51 " 100—	Establishments...No.	13	—	9	6	15
	Employees.....	901	—	731	408	929
101 " 200—	Establishments...No.	17	5	12	9	6
	Employees.....	2,679	587 ²	1,718	1,293	886
201 " 500—	Establishments...No.	25	7	7	3	9
	Employees.....	8,107	1,945	2,486	947	3,247 ³
501 and over—	Establishments...No.	16	3	4	—	—
	Employees.....	11,662	4,031	3,344	—	—
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS.						
Under \$25,000—	Establishments...No.	6	2,784	—	604	184
	Production.....\$	62,117	18,452,199	—	3,517,641	2,120,959
\$25,000 to \$50,000—	Establishments...No.	9	155	—	43	129
	Production.....\$	311,875	5,304,223	—	1,506,729	4,621,723
50,000 " 100,000—	Establishments...No.	5	78	3	41	108
	Production.....\$	341,639	5,397,484	155,534	2,953,810	7,696,995
100,000 " 200,000—	Establishments...No.	6	20	—	36	72
	Production.....\$	817,139	2,847,158	—	5,194,642	10,435,124
200,000 " 500,000—	Establishments...No.	4	24	8	22	37
	Production.....\$	1,462,116	7,631,099	2,310,942 ⁴	6,676,112	10,270,668
500,000 " 1,000,000—	Establishments...No.	4	6	6	10	10
	Production.....\$	2,704,971	5,463,965	3,848,689	7,339,746	9,390,414 ⁵
1,000,000 " 5,000,000—	Establishments...No.	9	4	20	12	—
	Production.....\$	29,006,443	6,148,034	44,864,463 ⁶	23,623,288	—
5,000,000 and over—	Establishments...No.	4	—	—	—	—
	Production.....\$	35,561,965	—	—	—	—
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						
Under 5—	Establishments...No.	11	2,386	—	453	72
	Employees.....	29	4,708	—	953	180
5 to 20—	Establishments...No.	18	580	—	188	280
	Employees.....	201	4,790	—	1,766	3,345
21 " 50—	Establishments...No.	5	62	4	67	121
	Employees.....	175	1,774	126 ⁷	2,316	3,914
51 " 100—	Establishments...No.	3	23	3	24	43
	Employees.....	249	1,584	242	1,690	2,924
101 " 200—	Establishments...No.	5	15	7	20	19
	Employees.....	729	2,226	774	2,812	2,476
201 " 500—	Establishments...No.	5	7	12	12	5
	Employees.....	3,245 ⁸	2,395 ⁹	4,155	3,780	2,425 ⁶
501 and over—	Establishments...No.	—	11	—	4	—
	Employees.....	—	—	10,798	2,647	—

¹ Includes 1 establishment with a production of \$100,000 to \$200,000. ² Includes 2 establishments with a production of \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. ³ Includes 1 establishment with a production of over \$5,000,000. ⁴ Includes 1 establishment with a production of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. ⁵ Includes 2 establishments with over 500 employees. ⁶ Includes 1 establishment with over 500 employees. ⁷ Includes 1 establishment with 21 to 50 employees. ⁸ Includes 1 establishment with 5 to 20 employees.

Subsection 5.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is increasingly dependent on the power equipment. Increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse-power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are treated in Table 31 separately from the other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasoline engines, gas engines (natural, coal, and producer gas), and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

The rapid increase in the development of power in Canada and in its utilization in manufacturing industries is illustrated by the summary figures for the years 1921 to 1933 in Table 31. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing manufacturing industries exclusive of central electric stations and the second showing central electric stations only. The abundance of readily available water power in many parts of Canada, facilitating the development of low-cost hydro-electric power, has, no doubt, played a large part in this rapid growth. Of the total primary power increase of 5,150,159 h.p., inclusive of central electric stations, in the 13 years, no less than 4,644,827 h.p. or 90 p.c. was in water power. However, some sections of Canada are not so well provided with water-power resources and chiefly in such sections primary power derived from steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines has also increased rapidly during the period covered. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, primary power produced from fuels exceeded that from water in 1933. The total installation of electric motors increased 2,159,930 h.p., or 213 p.c. in the 13 years covered, by far the greatest part of this increase being in motors operated by power purchased from central electric stations.

Comparisons with the data for 1921 show an increase in 1933 of 5,150,159 h.p. or 164 p.c. in the total primary power equipment in all manufacturing establishments, including central electric stations, by far the largest increase amounting to 4,698,156 h.p., being in central electric stations. Of this increase in central electric stations, water-power development accounted for 4,479,640 h.p., while steam power installed increased by 198,262 h.p. and internal combustion engines increased by 20,254 h.p. Provinces with large water-power developments show the greatest increases in primary power. For all manufacturing industries, including central electric stations, the province of Quebec led with an increase of 2,486,382 h.p. during the period under review. Ontario came second with an increase of 1,312,717 h.p., British Columbia third with an increase of 470,459 h.p., Manitoba fourth with 382,453 h.p., Nova Scotia fifth with 184,515 h.p., New Brunswick sixth with 140,422, etc. In the utilization of hydraulic power, Quebec exceeded Ontario for the first time in 1925. In 1927 Quebec exceeded Ontario or any other province in the total of installed primary power from all sources and has been the leading province since then, largely owing to its extensive water-power resources, 93 p.c. of its primary power in 1933 being derived from water.

31.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-33, with Details by Provinces and Groups of Industries for 1933.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (EXCLUSIVE OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS).

Province or Group.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.			Total Power Equipment Em- ployed
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Com- bustion Engines.	Hydrau- lic Turbines, Wheels, etc.	Total Primary Power.	Operated by—		Total Electric Motors.	
					Pur- chased Power.	Gener- ated Power.		
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1921...	495,534	37,696	492,508	1,025,738	—	—	1,014,216	—
Totals, 1922...	554,141	70,271	578,795	1,203,207	—	—	1,162,649	—
Totals, 1923...	554,191	46,829	587,191	1,188,211	958,692	357,136	1,315,828	2,146,903
Totals, 1924...	652,913	54,259	575,189	1,282,352	1,256,183	398,001	1,654,184	2,538,535
Totals, 1925...	686,425	57,247	596,738	1,340,410	1,547,754	434,678	1,982,432	2,888,164
Totals, 1926...	704,158	56,128	603,628	1,363,914	1,770,334	392,322	2,162,656	3,134,248
Totals, 1927...	718,157	57,143	587,595	1,362,895	1,924,687	386,555	2,311,242	3,287,582
Totals, 1928...	736,996	58,806	657,253	1,453,055	2,139,129	457,565	2,596,694	3,592,184
Totals, 1929...	768,141	60,654	645,500	1,474,295	2,393,684	496,036	2,889,720	3,867,979
Totals, 1930...	799,041	65,636	668,220	1,532,891	2,518,853	478,548	2,997,401	4,051,744
Totals, 1931...	786,307	73,401	667,558	1,527,266	2,587,411	539,800	3,127,211	4,114,677
Totals, 1932...	741,486	68,554	653,216	1,463,256	2,694,164	516,157	3,210,321	4,157,420
PROVINCE, 1933.								
P. E. Island.....	1,180	443	1,199	2,822	699	5	704	3,521
Nova Scotia.....	92,066	4,275	11,559	107,900	93,119	9,196	102,315	201,019
New Brunswick...	60,433	2,933	21,327	84,693	94,489	44,071	138,560	179,182
Quebec.....	175,107	13,899	252,124	441,130	1,051,489	91,512	1,143,001	1,492,619
Ontario.....	258,064	41,259	247,580	546,903	1,086,997	238,542	1,325,539	1,633,900
Manitoba.....	13,192	2,238	78	15,508	74,883	446	75,329	90,391
Saskatchewan.....	10,114	1,881	75	12,070	18,987	337	19,324	31,057
Alberta.....	21,253	3,893	32	25,178	39,341	2,091	41,432	64,519
B.C. and Yukon...	112,024	5,792	123,721	241,537	211,436	116,506	327,942	452,973
Totals, 1933...	743,433	76,613	657,695	1,477,741	2,671,440	502,706	3,174,146	4,149,181
GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, 1933.								
Vegetable products	58,573	19,267	36,967	114,807	211,859	25,983	237,842	326,666
Animal products...	26,607	5,062	1,415	33,084	78,951	1,869	80,820	112,035
Textile products...	23,613	2,227	32,842	58,682	157,225	18,587	175,812	215,907
Wood and paper...	401,809	19,775	498,562	920,146	1,114,966	343,928	1,458,894	2,035,112
Iron products...	148,101	22,595	4,363	175,059	453,021	68,413	521,434	628,080
Non-ferrous metals	26,956	428	69,610	96,994	337,587	21,833	359,420	434,581
Non-metallics.....	30,475	5,825	5,386	41,686	177,926	13,623	191,549	219,612
Chemicals.....	17,491	330	8,465	26,286	84,587	8,450	93,037	110,873
Miscellaneous.....	8,808	1,104	85	10,997	55,318	20	55,338	66,316

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS.

Totals, 1921...	269,191	15,871	1,826,357	2,111,419	—	—	—	2,111,419
Totals, 1922...	279,615	16,751	2,112,289	2,408,655	—	—	—	2,408,655
Totals, 1923...	273,679	17,191	2,282,547	2,573,417	—	—	—	2,573,417
Totals, 1924...	291,354	18,241	2,707,957	3,017,552	—	—	—	3,017,552
Totals, 1925...	306,491	20,188	3,416,018	3,742,697	—	—	—	3,742,697
Totals, 1926...	314,377	22,426	3,609,335	3,946,188	—	—	—	3,946,188
Totals, 1927...	320,774	22,610	3,975,012	4,318,396	—	—	—	4,318,396
Totals, 1928...	316,311	25,058	4,445,531	4,786,906	—	—	—	4,786,906
Totals, 1929...	347,641	30,875	4,718,927	5,097,443	—	—	—	5,097,443
Totals, 1930...	393,990	34,462	5,144,109	5,572,561	—	—	—	5,572,561
Totals, 1931...	433,728	34,753	5,422,319	5,890,800	—	—	—	5,890,800
Totals, 1932...	456,674	35,600	6,036,239	6,528,533	—	—	—	6,528,533
PROVINCE, 1933.								
P.E. Island.....	4,248	980	464	5,692	—	—	—	5,692
Nova Scotia.....	73,101	1,184	81,616	155,901	—	—	—	155,901
New Brunswick...	30,315	1,170	105,485	136,970	—	—	—	136,970
Quebec.....	42,620	233	3,048,405	3,091,258	—	—	—	3,091,258
Ontario.....	40,168	3,301	2,003,426	2,046,895	—	—	—	2,046,895
Manitoba.....	33,581	2,710	436,925	473,216	—	—	—	473,216
Saskatchewan.....	117,630	17,768	—	135,398	—	—	—	135,398
Alberta.....	76,989	4,630	69,520	151,139	—	—	—	151,139
B.C. and Yukon...	48,801	4,149	560,156	613,106	—	—	—	613,106
Totals, 1933...	467,453	36,125	6,305,997	6,809,575	—	—	—	6,809,575

Fuel and Electricity.—Fuel and electricity consumed by the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1933 was valued at \$69,399,823. Of this amount \$36,059,823 was for fuel and \$33,340,000 for electric power. The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1933 included 3,878,795 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$19,898,280, constituting 55.2 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were: fuel oil comprising 13.7 p.c.; gas (principally manufactured gas) 13.5 p.c.; wood 4.7 p.c.; coke 4.4 p.c.; and anthracite coal 3.1 p.c. Out of a fuel account of about \$36,000,000, Ontario expended \$17,492,991 or 48.6 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing plants of Quebec expended \$8,982,890, British Columbia \$2,203,161 and Nova Scotia \$2,150,172.

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1933 were: wood and paper \$7,568,649, non-metallic minerals \$7,414,609, vegetable products \$5,430,639 and iron and steel products \$5,218,209. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces and steel mills, smelting plants, brick-, tile-, lime-, and cement-making, petroleum refining and the glass industry. In such industries as the manufacture of coke and gas the coal used as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product is not treated as a fuel but as a raw material and is not, therefore, included in the figures of Table 32.

The total annual expenditure on fuel decreased by \$15,581,089 or 30.2 p.c. in the twelve years 1921-33 covered by the summary figures in Table 32. During this period prices of fuel generally have declined; thus, with a decrease of 5.4 p.c. in the quantity of bituminous coal used, the value decreased 42.7 p.c.

The wood and paper products group is the largest user of electric power, the consumption in 1933 being valued at \$14,883,399 or 44.7 p.c. of the total cost of power used by all manufacturing industries. The iron and steel group ranks second with only 10.1 p.c. of the total. Other principal users were non-ferrous metals, vegetable products and textiles.

In the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, the cost of electricity exceeds that of fuel. For Quebec, which is the largest user of electrical power, the electricity used was \$14,725,277 as against \$8,982,890 for fuel, while in British Columbia electric power totalled \$2,609,056 and fuel \$2,203,161. Ontario, which ranks second as a user of electrical energy, expended \$12,055,377 for electricity and \$17,492,991 for fuel.

At the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, held in Ottawa, Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, 1935, Canadian representatives agreed with those of the United Kingdom and other British countries that fuel and power used in manufacture should be logically regarded as a material of production and their cost, therefore, should be deducted from the gross in arriving at the net value of production. This procedure has been followed in the compilation of manufacturing statistics for 1934, but has not as yet been carried back to earlier years.

32.—Fuel and Electricity Used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1921-33, with Details by Provinces and Groups, 1933.

Province or Group.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite Coal.		Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Fuel Oils.		Wood.	Gas. ²	Other Fuel, Including Gasolene.	Cost of Electricity. ¹	Total, Fuel and Electricity.
	Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$			\$	\$					
PROVINCE, 1933.													
Prince Edward Island.....	8,959	57,013	43	515	—	3,745	10,682	9,954	3,069	278,284	204,285	16,466	101,444
Nova Scotia.....	284,255	1,121,030	1,464	15,368	88	105,617	397,231	27,269	993,084	2,041,285	2,041,285	993,084	3,143,226
New Brunswick.....	289,566	1,296,766	825	8,727	124	21,015	64,867	125,873	20,580	1,349,032	1,349,032	2,001,596	3,001,596
Quebec.....	959,513	959,513	97,627	582,909	17,079	243,959	1,545,196	476,008	583,786	234,249	14,725,277	23,708,167	23,708,167
Ontario.....	1,946,413	10,215,236	51,209	402,446	18,386	982,428	1,442,473	519,919	3,489,692	492,411	12,055,377	19,458,368	19,458,368
Manitoba.....	89,669	568,387	9,357	99,480	270,145	79,791	158,862	123,129	97,259	37,726	717,595	2,102,374	2,102,374
Saskatchewan.....	154,256	692,650	760	5,188	179,139	72,068	270,806	54,828	54,905	32,821	402,734	1,782,929	1,782,929
Alberta.....	85,775	191,563	633	2,097	225,393	11,778	82,552	26,210	281,156	25,344	453,409	1,290,502	1,290,502
British Columbia and Yukon.....	80,390	405,931	121	1,449	—	130,575	966,335	346,104	106,833	240,541	2,609,066	4,812,217	4,812,217
Totals, 1933.....	3,878,795	19,898,280	162,039	1,118,179	715,747	1,601,966	4,938,804	1,709,294	4,862,495	1,215,058	33,340,000	69,399,823	69,399,823
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1933.													
Vegetable products.....	522,233	2,722,513	46,963	381,894	174,748	391,323	564,646	403,415	616,772	175,338	3,042,113	3,042,113	3,042,113
Animal products.....	304,664	1,639,846	3,921	34,308	172,953	10,937	119,312	411,715	77,044	103,887	1,488,816	1,488,816	1,488,816
Textiles and textile products.....	442,746	2,533,690	30,519	167,843	42,205	49,199	254,365	66,620	82,112	81,594	6,140,133	6,140,133	6,140,133
Wood and paper products.....	1,049,343	5,490,693	45,160	268,686	137,622	227,760	775,690	544,993	129,336	315,413	14,883,399	22,452,048	22,452,048
Iron and its products.....	590,371	2,796,815	19,434	146,315	21,027	227,660	680,954	36,836	1,072,306	89,701	3,370,528	3,370,528	3,370,528
Non-ferrous metal products.....	104,079	572,092	3,825	34,562	63,962	63,962	290,669	3,035	120,272	16,636	3,245,784	4,347,012	4,347,012
Non-metallic mineral products.....	337,861	1,733,830	4,861	30,146	6,590	758,621	1,823,718	179,890	720,858	160,956	2,188,858	9,573,467	9,573,467
Chemicals and chemical products.....	210,088	989,068	4,554	35,821	1,995	37,022	94,577	26,058	20,360	71,832	1,877,800	3,154,623	3,154,623
Miscellaneous industries.....	32,920	199,508	2,402	18,614	1,792	6,391	34,740	3,801	14,315	4,537	510,107	793,805	793,805
Central electric stations.....	284,490	1,170,225	—	—	156,741	4,111	300,133	32,931	9,123	195,164	—	1,868,428	1,868,428

¹Cost of electricity for central electric stations excluded.²Cost of electricity not available.³Does not include cost of electricity.

Section 5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of most of the cities and towns of Canada, especially in the East, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a large proportion of their gainfully occupied population. In the West the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

Table 33, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres, shows by provinces the proportion of the gross manufacturing production contributed by cities and towns having a gross production of over \$1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns account for about 86 p.c. of the total, while in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, where sawmilling, fish-packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportion falls to 51 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is largely confined to a few large urban centres.

33.—Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over \$1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1933.

NOTE.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the figures published in Table 35, since, in the table below are included statistics of towns with less than three establishments and production of over \$1,000,000 each. It was not possible to publish this information in Table 35 without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The statistics in this table do not include central electric stations.

Province.	Cities and Towns with a Gross Production of over \$1,000,000 each.	Establishments Reporting in Cities and Towns Producing over \$1,000,000 each.	Total Production in Cities and Towns Producing over \$1,000,000 each.	Total Production.	Production in Cities and Towns as a Percentage of Total Production.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	37	1,230,566	2,803,159	43.9
Nova Scotia.....	7	220	36,404,657	48,437,993	75.2
New Brunswick.....	8	221	30,796,898	41,672,999	73.9
Quebec.....	42	3,364	530,369,325	608,546,795	87.2
Ontario.....	93	6,069	887,922,521	964,916,764	92.0
Manitoba.....	4	655	78,667,736	85,200,485	92.4
Saskatchewan.....	4	226	26,503,864	31,962,617	82.9
Alberta.....	5	366	41,557,210	50,176,780	82.8
British Columbia.....	7	1,010	74,227,567	135,598,174	54.7
Canada.....	171	12,168	1,707,680,344	1,969,315,766	86.7

The five chief manufacturing cities of Canada are Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities during the latest five years for which the figures are available are given in Table 34. According to the Census of 1931, Hamilton was proportionately the most largely dependent of these cities upon manufacturing industries. About 45 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population was employed in manufacturing, as compared with 28 p.c. in Toronto, 27 p.c. in Montreal, 18 p.c. in Winnipeg and 16 p.c. in Vancouver.

Thirteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of over \$15,000,000 in 1933 were as follows, in descending order of the value of their products: Montreal East, London, Kitchener, Quebec, Port Colborne, Sarnia, Calgary, Oshawa, Ottawa, Walkerville, Three Rivers, East Windsor and Peterborough. Statistics of manufactures of cities and towns with a gross production of \$1,000,000 and over and with three or more establishments are given for 1933 in Table 35.

34.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1929-34.

NOTE.—For comparable figures for 1922-28, see p. 467 of the 1933 Year Book. Statistics for 1932-34 do not include central electric stations.

City and Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials. ¹	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....1929	1,818	495,081,057	104,330	125,501,945	293,927,832	598,832,894
1930	1,825	485,332,181	98,905	115,753,191	250,718,415	532,404,756
1932	2,088	363,851,307	78,633	80,734,197	147,093,263	310,502,225
1933	2,226	363,342,078	80,212	74,150,933	148,504,215	300,636,197
1934	2,360	373,098,770	88,131	84,228,834	185,459,720	361,058,212
Toronto.....1929	2,236	549,328,334	102,406	133,722,929	304,208,614	593,253,569
1930	2,320	524,161,983	94,745	121,221,281	253,974,080	521,540,080
1932	2,370	417,748,359	76,652	88,204,053	147,910,861	323,326,758
1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
1934	2,627	392,080,083	81,629	89,569,170	174,820,861	357,706,747
Hamilton.....1929	416	221,427,642	35,375	47,535,648	94,404,240	197,949,081
1930	439	214,227,256	31,053	39,661,672	75,785,992	166,910,535
1932	445	176,081,408	21,733	23,378,011	34,372,679	83,068,855
1933	469	171,625,714	21,524	21,623,337	35,672,272	83,530,255
1934	494	174,755,759	24,072	25,772,958	44,548,853	100,272,872
Winnipeg.....1929	501	125,321,028	19,150	25,216,832	55,116,644	109,320,746
1930	519	123,781,546	19,749	25,844,816	45,720,081	94,407,201
1932	559	70,201,107	16,119	17,426,358	26,989,727	56,415,286
1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,280
1934	612	75,513,530	15,745	15,985,206	31,761,326	60,860,444
Vancouver.....1929	639	129,078,372	16,663	21,882,312	50,933,163	99,646,413
1930	681	123,684,902	16,068	20,874,524	45,730,258	90,975,000
1932	717	78,670,170	11,851	12,506,703	26,970,636	54,532,881
1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883
1934	773	84,254,515	13,206	13,595,812	34,258,919	63,475,103

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1, p. 406.

35.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1933.

NOTE.—Statistics in this table do not include central electric stations.

City or Town.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital Invested.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used. ¹	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island— Charlottetown.....	37	1,272,129	382	303,185	591,673	1,230,566
Nova Scotia—						
Dartmouth.....	13	12,104,723	792	990,662	7,625,566	11,540,508
Halifax.....	112	14,595,707	2,858	2,876,188	3,744,777	9,297,520
Sydney.....	28	23,498,390	978	1,206,962	3,126,172	5,947,840
Liverpool.....	9	11,096,406	507	707,090	1,147,026	3,547,848
Truro.....	28	3,303,665	938	622,573	1,512,973	2,745,448
Trenton.....	3	8,383,121	392	320,696	1,370,624	2,257,358
Yarmouth.....	27	2,525,832	430	266,471	451,833	1,068,135
New Brunswick—						
Saint John.....	131	21,085,447	2,553	2,691,085	7,810,492	13,712,819
Moncton.....	47	6,827,234	2,088	1,851,707	2,565,255	4,994,397
Edmundston.....	9	12,337,988	437	400,670	1,203,632	2,720,301
St. Stephen.....	17	2,194,820	556	435,379	944,739	1,852,065
Milltown.....	3	2,037,876	535	448,524	692,476	1,472,561
Bathurst.....	12	8,084,159	356	328,332	565,754	1,198,048
Quebec—						
Montreal.....	2,226	363,342,078	80,212	74,150,933	148,504,215	300,636,197
Montreal East.....	11	51,274,200	1,650	2,028,012	25,767,492	41,023,558
Quebec.....	301	47,499,870	8,611	7,210,205	10,889,290	25,171,550
Three Rivers.....	56	57,299,772	4,511	3,887,574	6,296,584	16,497,480
Drummondville.....	27	18,071,158	3,070	2,835,238	3,722,541	11,400,586
Sherbrooke.....	71	18,257,039	3,693	2,944,148	3,720,541	9,393,991
La Salle.....	9	24,703,585	1,046	1,204,893	4,218,765	9,015,727
Magog.....	15	7,635,378	1,400	1,121,043	6,404,797	8,770,712
Shawinigan Falls.....	27	46,421,658	1,693	1,599,201	2,399,601	7,446,583
Lachine.....	33	16,958,463	1,757	2,112,131	2,208,594	7,775,617
St. Hyacinthe.....	59	11,187,219	2,825	1,770,247	4,136,825	7,755,314

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1, p. 406.

35.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1933—continued.

City or Town.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital Invested.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used. ¹	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
Granby.....	38	10,086,559	2,553	1,869,303	2,961,791	7,523,080
Hull.....	47	11,688,780	1,947	1,760,592	3,149,661	7,061,894
St. Jean.....	46	10,040,812	2,097	1,624,042	2,723,132	6,210,381
St. Jérôme.....	33	7,318,191	1,721	1,140,415	2,250,908	5,054,004
Valleyfield.....	31	11,419,881	2,324	1,606,746	2,132,911	4,776,464
Kenogami.....	6	14,304,843	793	941,097	1,574,566	3,819,649
Grand Mère.....	11	15,849,945	1,218	911,168	1,508,000	3,695,196
Westmount.....	10	1,924,185	992	1,146,282	1,409,958	3,334,269
La Tuque.....	13	10,909,125	736	623,619	1,327,549	3,068,147
Louiseville.....	11	1,970,728	1,033	596,739	1,425,598	2,724,921
Belœil.....	11	2,528,795	298	302,044	980,884	2,573,929
Windor.....	9	5,137,228	494	475,130	677,025	2,180,137
Brownsburg.....	6	1,453,509	476	482,380	691,368	2,126,935
Cowansville.....	12	2,167,387	819	544,347	845,561	2,098,284
Dolbeau.....	4	9,244,226	286	828,552	921,206	2,044,348
East Angus.....	8	6,084,111	486	472,491	918,209	1,965,194
St. Pierre.....	9	5,547,376	477	592,751	733,477	1,961,379
Victoriaville.....	25	2,118,778	1,011	621,925	711,435	1,888,667
Buckingham.....	10	9,479,185	344	425,490	811,271	1,745,014
Verdun.....	19	2,593,960	729	570,804	655,693	1,578,519
Joliette.....	51	1,936,051	790	465,321	754,764	1,554,313
Farnham.....	14	4,052,133	498	436,662	771,912	1,551,155
Port Alfred.....	3	19,133,793	246	320,975	476,918	1,499,506
Montmagny.....	20	2,528,820	601	325,263	646,735	1,466,861
Outremont.....	11	1,990,346	438	402,243	703,118	1,402,335
Beauharnois.....	9	3,202,663	327	263,920	377,983	1,346,957
Bromptonville.....	3	6,100,574	253	189,145	751,101	1,265,958
Coaticook.....	23	1,821,513	564	265,324	646,220	1,225,939
Plessisville.....	15	958,774	321	214,357	576,199	1,080,789
Sorel.....	19	1,931,733	633	577,983	241,864	1,033,997
Ontario—						
Toronto.....	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
Hamilton.....	469	171,625,714	21,524	21,523,337	35,672,272	83,530,255
London.....	242	36,886,660	7,786	7,711,019	11,709,449	29,468,324
Kitchener.....	140	31,685,109	6,916	6,206,187	10,680,380	25,549,350
Port Colborne.....	18	27,902,577	957	1,263,707	6,736,003	23,924,038
Sarnia.....	44	22,485,557	2,528	3,020,536	13,988,384	19,488,338
Oshawa.....	43	19,176,879	3,837	4,106,373	11,569,913	19,211,259
Ottawa.....	223	36,142,891	5,941	6,388,007	6,716,333	18,247,024
Walkerville.....	66	28,354,058	3,040	3,299,595	10,498,518	17,808,274
East Windsor.....	11	17,915,131	4,012	3,685,827	9,890,376	16,078,617
Peterborough.....	78	21,356,373	3,812	3,265,162	8,187,780	16,051,702
Brantford.....	99	42,855,287	4,870	4,198,983	6,708,997	14,215,285
New Toronto.....	19	25,677,929	2,012	2,350,202	5,277,018	12,999,938
Windsor.....	161	15,099,564	2,708	3,084,833	5,152,442	12,529,031
Cornwall.....	40	19,985,877	3,493	2,948,293	3,877,082	12,051,940
Niagara Falls.....	57	25,084,572	2,012	2,131,406	3,550,525	11,321,234
St. Catharines.....	91	15,850,698	3,139	3,112,659	4,099,939	10,104,955
Guelph.....	95	13,677,457	3,396	2,606,168	4,081,831	9,818,468
Chatham.....	56	10,692,911	1,604	1,479,367	5,323,056	8,483,835
Welland.....	41	21,470,484	2,793	2,304,834	3,481,074	8,318,939
Thorold.....	17	23,383,393	1,282	1,623,778	3,308,058	7,999,785
Sault Ste. Marie.....	43	51,437,013	1,454	1,763,783	3,124,863	7,499,790
Galt.....	76	12,503,283	2,998	2,391,879	3,142,829	7,358,868
Leamington.....	19	4,069,390	962	672,819	3,237,236	6,943,665
Woodstock.....	49	7,494,073	1,849	1,570,833	2,867,850	6,203,609
Stratford.....	62	7,541,114	2,287	2,009,173	3,188,099	6,058,823
Simcoe.....	25	7,817,601	761	672,281	3,036,000	5,142,981
Kapuskasing.....	6	31,674,219	691	883,438	1,590,592	4,526,282
Kingston.....	63	7,815,066	1,102	1,002,993	1,839,978	3,873,436
Preston.....	30	5,152,519	1,285	1,145,365	1,785,329	3,730,360
Wallaceburg.....	17	4,743,820	892	844,070	1,541,520	3,414,551
Leaside.....	11	9,843,739	868	1,037,658	1,615,587	3,408,384
Port Arthur.....	25	14,577,586	787	948,442	1,337,703	3,373,222
Brockville.....	33	5,602,835	760	707,062	1,947,060	3,359,183
Fort William.....	35	15,243,432	695	816,823	1,161,444	3,235,522
Waterloo.....	38	9,478,183	1,008	859,199	1,365,886	3,143,987
Owen Sound.....	56	5,542,727	1,213	871,258	1,371,171	3,050,410
Merrittton.....	9	4,187,215	544	668,761	1,159,498	2,953,936
Sandwich.....	9	5,029,619	452	649,564	210,922	2,943,323
Paris.....	19	4,527,727	1,048	808,880	1,233,626	2,795,118
Newmarket.....	14	3,328,100	621	549,635	1,734,001	2,634,465
Cobourg.....	26	2,949,523	536	523,917	985,702	2,627,194

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1, p. 406.

35.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1933—concluded.

City or Town.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital Invested.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used. ¹	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Belleville.....	49	6,129,094	755	618,985	1,135,760	2,511,281
Perth.....	19	2,744,387	784	765,707	1,113,468	2,474,960
Hespeler.....	15	5,005,734	1,075	768,759	1,236,562	2,443,796
Goderich.....	14	1,706,930	297	296,205	1,745,582	2,351,103
Delhi.....	7	901,541	317	189,015	1,990,831	2,289,690
Kenora.....	15	10,846,322	386	367,195	1,387,627	2,253,655
Cardinal.....	5	3,875,191	327	433,802	1,177,300	2,227,144
Hawkesbury.....	12	4,204,369	383	406,655	1,237,046	2,210,831
Brampton.....	22	2,257,064	792	712,461	1,141,692	2,132,893
Petrolia.....	9	2,038,911	156	186,116	1,386,052	2,103,197
Ingersoll.....	24	4,227,516	597	490,275	1,262,682	2,095,300
Pembroke.....	31	3,823,586	782	533,193	1,042,029	2,016,597
Dunnville.....	20	3,391,327	718	625,240	910,556	2,011,927
Tilbury.....	6	966,692	347	251,408	1,420,616	1,995,834
St. Mary's.....	17	5,080,952	350	326,125	902,998	1,975,954
Trenton.....	21	3,043,184	489	375,638	970,425	1,922,023
Renfrew.....	25	3,457,070	597	451,049	1,016,534	1,915,370
St. Thomas.....	39	2,868,350	761	635,895	726,870	1,903,539
Huntsville.....	13	2,305,110	322	199,049	852,546	1,886,876
Amherstburg.....	10	10,496,810	232	297,186	327,460	1,871,620
Weston.....	17	3,311,574	540	594,897	696,213	1,807,532
Georgetown.....	15	2,559,613	467	375,562	916,416	1,742,810
Aurora.....	8	1,298,331	426	373,943	1,114,966	1,730,843
Fergus.....	12	1,137,061	550	495,608	847,782	1,697,139
Bowmanville.....	15	3,462,176	395	355,412	493,346	1,625,052
Acton.....	12	1,984,740	408	372,267	976,963	1,503,439
Port Credit.....	3	3,278,932	205	236,855	678,387	1,453,977
Fort Frances.....	8	8,021,637	401	337,882	838,396	1,446,917
Tillsonburg.....	18	1,579,290	524	352,870	741,801	1,427,335
Hanover.....	14	2,844,456	550	399,077	706,684	1,368,360
Barrie.....	19	1,323,516	348	299,931	751,680	1,337,094
Orillia.....	29	2,341,822	439	373,009	667,320	1,303,574
Sudbury.....	30	2,254,970	293	315,540	677,925	1,283,507
Kingsville.....	12	1,760,170	399	222,781	899,293	1,272,297
Lindsay.....	30	1,597,982	391	335,009	534,803	1,250,878
Midland.....	16	2,197,330	256	186,187	893,021	1,202,986
Burlington.....	10	1,169,972	235	188,291	600,173	1,173,382
Aylmer.....	9	1,001,865	154	146,247	504,988	1,161,184
Oakville.....	20	1,483,037	357	335,532	573,362	1,140,144
Port Hope.....	28	1,747,804	500	455,689	367,073	1,137,031
Listowel.....	17	765,840	367	241,936	646,378	1,100,374
Arnprior.....	17	1,759,161	233	272,808	304,507	1,060,167
Carleton Place.....	15	2,023,320	498	371,748	459,682	1,055,116
Chesterville.....	5	606,279	112	95,811	514,379	1,019,128
Dundas.....	24	3,631,543	453	403,766	481,330	1,005,571
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg.....	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,280
St. Boniface.....	42	10,152,744	1,424	1,451,807	9,609,440	14,449,005
Transcona.....	3	6,639,948	1,408	1,474,932	2,109,216	3,881,018
Portage la Prairie.....	10	719,570	105	101,083	768,780	1,050,433
Saskatchewan—						
Regina.....	99	13,199,972	1,597	1,866,018	5,953,992	10,101,268
Saskatoon.....	70	7,750,773	1,107	1,241,533	4,214,111	7,566,086
Moose Jaw.....	35	10,964,983	741	774,304	4,895,411	7,162,027
Prince Albert.....	22	1,562,707	311	299,472	852,556	1,674,483
Alberta—						
Calgary.....	161	29,056,410	3,897	3,869,957	12,021,721	19,338,857
Edmonton.....	158	18,050,618	3,545	3,762,774	7,958,136	14,627,228
Medicine Hat.....	20	5,679,555	435	459,231	2,682,820	3,857,056
Raymond.....	3	3,633,951	242	223,008	965,302	2,227,914
Lethbridge.....	24	2,544,316	289	348,243	692,380	1,506,165
British Columbia—						
Vancouver.....	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883
New Westminster.....	65	11,330,010	1,631	1,440,391	4,424,092	7,540,382
Victoria.....	137	10,925,159	1,888	1,915,241	2,042,375	5,537,980
Trail.....	14	12,456,210	388	497,294	863,051	2,076,603
Prince Rupert.....	19	4,649,108	186	265,530	765,731	1,467,967
North Vancouver.....	20	4,225,841	387	443,320	714,068	1,400,620
Port Alberni.....	9	2,252,521	275	272,654	505,034	1,043,132

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1, p. 406.

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—

The construction and building industry is not only the most widespread in its operation, it is one which expands most rapidly in good times when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen—a characteristic which explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is decidedly seasonal, although new types of construction and mechanical improvements are making it possible to work more steadily on all branches of construction the year round. Conditions in the industry are being transformed as the result of the introduction of new types of construction. Nevertheless, in the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable number of men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand.

Activity in construction is of particular interest not only to those engaged in the industry itself but to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913 and that between 1926 and 1929, construction contributed in large measure to produce the “boom” of those years, as is indicated in the figures of Table 2.

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the War the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and skilled labour, as shown in Table 5. The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the War were fully met in the post-war years, but the peak of the inflation cycle in 1929 is reflected in the highest value of construction contracts on record. This was followed by successive declines until 1933,* when the industry reached a very low level of activity. There has been some recovery in 1934 and 1935 but a very great deficiency in housing and other forms of construction must still remain from the suspension of activity during the depression years, to be overtaken when confidence is restored in the future stability of prices and the permanence of the recovery. To facilitate and encourage this process, the Dominion Housing Act was passed in 1935.

The Dominion Housing Act.—Administered by the Finance Department, the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, has a twofold purpose: (1) to assist in the revival of the construction industries and (2) to assist in the improvement of housing conditions where overcrowding and other undesirable features exist. The Minister of Finance is empowered to make advances and to pay expenses of administering the Act to the extent of \$10,000,000. The Act provides for loans at 3 p.c. to approved lending institutions for re-loan to borrowers (including construction firms), at a rate not exceeding 5 p.c., as a first mortgage on the building to be erected. In most cases, the loans will be for 80 p.c. of the cost of construction of the dwelling

* October, 1933, marked the lowest point of activity in this industry.

or its appraised value, whichever is the lesser; of the loan of 80 p.c., the lending institution will advance 60 p.c. and the Government 20 p.c., while the remaining 20 p.c. is to be provided by the borrower. Provision is also made for loans of less than 80 p.c., where desired by the borrower or deemed advisable by the lending institution. Regulations call for the payment of principal and interest at a monthly rate over a period of 20 years, but more rapid amortization may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. The Act requires sound standards of construction and contains other clauses safeguarding the mortgage. The construction of new dwellings—houses, duplexes or apartments—is to be assisted by the Act, provisions of which do not apply to the remodelling or rehabilitation of existing buildings.

Lending institutions have been approved in the various provinces, and operations in many centres are already underway; however, statistics showing transactions under the Act are not yet ready for publication.

Industrial Statistics of Construction.—*The values of contracts awarded as published by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., (given in Table 3), have in the past been the only comprehensive measures of activity or depression in the construction industry. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, has published figures of the estimated value of construction in the leading cities of Canada, based upon building permits issued for the years 1910 to date (the number of cities was originally 35 but was increased to 61 in 1920 and is at present 58 owing to the amalgamation of East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville with Windsor during 1935). This information, supplemented by figures showing trends in the transportation and public utility fields and index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, wages in the building trades and employment as reported by employers, has been made the basis of this chapter up to the present. Obviously such figures are mainly barometric and do not attempt to give a true picture of conditions within the industry.

The importance of the industry, its ramifications and close relationship with other industries and with general business conditions, has, in spite of the difficulties involved, made it necessary that an attempt be made to bring it into the orbit of closer statistical analysis. In 1934 an additional Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was therefore established with the object of obtaining a comprehensive survey of all classes of building construction, including cost of materials used, values and kinds of the finished product or work performed, capital investment, numbers of men employed and wages and salaries paid. Construction in the transportation, public utility and similar fields is eventually to be included and any records of such construction already collected and published by other Branches of the Bureau are to be co-ordinated with the survey, but particular care is to be taken to maintain the distinction between work done on construction projects proper and that carried out as alterations and repairs. Great care is also taken to eliminate duplication as between contracts and sub-contracts.

Since 1934 much spade work has been done by the Census of Construction. A comprehensive list of contractors was first compiled through the co-operation of the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, supplemented by data from other reliable sources. Schedules, carefully planned to elicit the required information with the least difficulty or inconvenience to the industry, were then mailed and as a result the principal statistics of construction are now in process of being compiled for the year 1934. Since this year marked the beginning of the

* Revised by F. I. Tanner, Officer in Charge of the Census of Construction.

upturn from the low point in activity of the building and construction trades during the depression cycle, it was in many ways a satisfactory one in which to commence such a record. The difficulties which have arisen in classifying the data from the schedules and in compiling representative figures have been numerous. In the structural steel industry, for instance, a certain amount of erection or construction is carried on along with fabrication. Again, in wood-working and sawmilling a number of plants undertake certain types of construction, and in many large manufacturing plants of all kinds construction and repair operations of a sort are also carried on. Separation and valuation in all such cases is very difficult, especially in an initial survey of this kind.

From the reports received for 1934, a total value of \$186,198,890 of construction work was shown, of which \$115,988,781 was for new projects and \$70,210,109 for alterations and repairs. The capital employed was \$131,041,651, the wages and salaries paid amounted to \$101,608,228 and the cost of materials was \$70,792,135. The survey covers a large percentage of the contractors, builders, etc., who operated during 1934, and these results, though incomplete, give the construction industry a greater gross value than the largest manufacturing industry in Canada, pulp and paper, which, in 1934, had a production valued at \$152,648,000 (see p. 438).

Table 1 gives the principal statistics of the construction industry as compiled from the returns for 1934.

1.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces, 1934.¹

Province and Group.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Work Performed. ²		
					New Construc- tion.	Alter- ations and Repairs.	Total.
Canada.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Contractors, builders, etc.	94,561,429	46,479	39,356,442	51,776,922	65,971,690	33,410,132	99,381,822
Municipalities.....	17,418,926	52,850	21,759,944	6,741,108	9,086,410	19,889,811	28,976,221
Harbour Commissions....	1,622,678	1,259	1,278,880	757,791	357,926	2,898,014	3,255,940
Provincial Govt. Depts....	10,934,485	45,926	26,018,545	6,382,028	26,489,319	8,763,565	35,252,884
Dominion Govt. Depts....	6,504,133	26,639	13,194,417	5,134,286	14,083,436	5,248,587	19,332,023
Totals, Canada....	131,041,651	173,153	101,608,228	70,792,135	115,988,781	70,210,109	186,198,890
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS BY PROVINCES.							
Prince Edward Island.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	299,189	148	83,831	110,018	178,282	19,862	198,144
Municipalities.....	13,439	107	49,853	25,770	42,580	36,724	79,304
Harbour Commissions....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....	—	6	4,336	5,125	867	8,873	9,740
Totals, Prince Edward Island.....	312,628	261	138,020	140,913	221,729	65,459	287,188
Nova Scotia.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	2,740,887	1,447	1,253,933	1,740,514	2,285,763	1,197,885	3,483,648
Municipalities.....	359,915	1,079	658,074	149,201	342,286	384,684	726,970
Harbour Commissions....							
Provincial Govt. Depts....	491,811	3,105	2,170,203	646,312	1,872,049	3,211,550	5,083,599
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Nova Scotia....	3,592,613	5,631	4,082,210	2,536,027	4,500,098	4,794,119	9,294,217
New Brunswick.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	2,917,533	1,347	1,121,857	1,620,655	2,154,020	925,844	3,079,864
Municipalities.....	492,233	460	356,297	158,880	169,300	387,569	556,869
Harbour Commissions....							
Provincial Govt. Depts....	1,950,466	3,923	1,518,991	383,855	1,182,766	985,252	2,168,018
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, New Brunswick....	5,360,232	5,730	2,997,145	2,163,390	3,506,086	2,298,665	5,804,751

For footnotes see end of table, p. 475.

1.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces, 1934¹—
concluded.

Province and Group.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Work Performed. ²		
					New Construc- tion.	Alterations and Repairs.	Total.
	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	30,576,208	15,012	12,285,906	16,317,628	22,918,395	9,329,799	32,248,194
Municipalities.....	3,805,420	7,606	2,900,307	1,084,187	1,557,927	2,432,416	3,990,343
Harbour Commissions.....	2,207,285	4,589	2,381,382	962,935	2,014,846	2,109,450	4,124,296
Provincial Govt. Depts....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Quebec.....	36,588,913	27,207	17,567,595	18,364,750	26,491,168	13,871,665	40,362,833
Ontario.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	43,721,687	21,848	18,868,887	23,745,812	30,832,130	16,093,772	46,925,902
Municipalities.....	7,360,511	25,902	11,812,405	4,035,295	5,517,188	10,582,048	16,099,236
Harbour Commissions.....	8,670,625	42,733	22,883,155	5,755,886	23,921,658	3,893,153	27,814,811
Provincial Govt. Depts....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Ontario.....	59,752,823	90,483	53,564,447	33,536,993	60,270,976	30,568,973	90,839,949
Manitoba.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	3,686,198	1,778	1,501,051	1,826,745	1,349,797	1,820,163	3,169,960
Municipalities.....	860,689	2,608	975,558	348,691	365,240	912,938	1,278,178
Harbour Commissions.....	2,142,322	2,045	1,209,029	419,841	840,992	683,794	1,524,786
Provincial Govt. Depts....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Manitoba.....	6,689,209	6,431	3,685,638	2,595,277	2,556,029	3,416,895	5,972,924
Saskatchewan.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	2,475,878	1,066	853,520	2,112,550	1,725,755	1,105,344	2,831,099
Municipalities.....	1,625,801	5,775	1,239,687	168,833	192,036	1,253,846	1,445,882
Harbour Commissions.....	671,285	4,054	1,732,370	171,468	2,170,342	55,445	2,225,787
Provincial Govt. Depts....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Saskatchewan.	4,772,964	10,895	3,825,577	2,452,851	4,088,133	2,414,635	6,502,768
Alberta.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	2,959,386	1,392	1,127,101	1,425,858	1,456,876	1,259,412	2,716,288
Municipalities.....	1,595,351	6,128	2,007,560	292,360	412,129	1,986,482	2,398,611
Harbour Commissions.....	1,215,054	2,862	1,423,986	344,381	1,048,247	929,654	1,977,901
Provincial Govt. Depts....							
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, Alberta.....	5,769,791	10,382	4,558,647	2,062,599	2,917,252	4,175,548	7,092,800
British Columbia and Yukon.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	5,184,463	2,441	2,260,356	2,877,142	3,070,672	1,658,051	4,728,723
Municipalities.....	1,305,567	3,185	1,760,203	477,891	487,724	1,913,104	2,400,828
Harbour Commissions.....	592,024	5,795	2,000,877	261,648	1,805,668	251,080	2,056,748
Dominion Govt. Depts....							
Totals, B.C. and Yukon.....	7,082,054	11,421	6,021,436	3,616,681	5,364,064	3,822,235	9,186,299
Not Separable by Provinces.....	1,120,424	4,712	5,167,513	3,322,654	6,073,246	4,781,915	10,855,161

¹ These statistics are preliminary and subject to correction; they were compiled from the following numbers of reports received: contractors, builders, etc., 7,140; cities, towns, villages, municipalities, etc., 2,333; Dominion Government Departments, 31; Provincial Government Departments, 12; all others 11. Total, 9,527. ² The total value of work performed, shown by contractors, builders, etc., in the above table and amounting to \$186,199,090, is adjusted for subcontracts amounting to \$19,825,985, duplication having been carefully eliminated.

Contracts Awarded.—A record of contracts awarded during the years 1911-35, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table 2. The aggregate for 1935, though 27.4 p.c. greater than in 1934, and 64.7 p.c. higher than in 1933, was lower by 72 p.c. than the total for the record year, 1929, and amounted to only 57.6 p.c. of the average for the years 1911-34. The value of the contracts awarded in each of the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, has been lower than in any other post-war year.

Engineering contracts accounted for nearly 41 p.c. of the total value of the contracts awarded in 1935, business buildings for 30 p.c. and residential buildings for almost 23 p.c. As compared with 1934, engineering projects showed an increase of 31 p.c. in value, business construction work of 29 p.c. and residential building of 19 p.c. Table 3 shows in some detail the value of the construction contracts awarded in the latest six years.

2.—Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-35, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.
	\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1923.....	314,254,300
1912.....	463,083,000	1924.....	276,261,100
1913.....	384,157,000	1925.....	297,973,000
1914.....	241,952,000	1926.....	372,947,900
1915.....	83,916,000	1927.....	418,951,600
1916.....	99,311,000	1928.....	472,032,600
1917.....	84,841,000	1929.....	576,651,800
1918.....	99,842,000	1930.....	456,999,600
1919.....	190,028,000	1931.....	315,482,000
1920.....	255,605,000	1932.....	132,872,400
1921.....	240,133,300	1933.....	97,289,800
1922.....	331,843,800	1934.....	125,811,500
		1935.....	160,305,000

3.—Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1930-35, by Provinces and Types of Construction, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Province or Type of Construction.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PROVINCE.						
Prince Edward Island.....	1,120,500	186,800	1,071,500	386,900	384,600	414,800
Nova Scotia.....	7,238,500	6,923,800	4,009,500	2,880,800	4,993,700	7,003,400
New Brunswick.....	11,067,600	9,756,800	4,258,500	3,951,000	4,590,300	6,055,300
Quebec.....	154,672,000	106,125,700	52,525,300	32,539,200	34,135,500	44,471,900
Ontario.....	175,459,600	125,452,300	49,291,800	42,573,400	63,358,300	70,872,800
Manitoba.....	22,010,900	13,797,800	4,503,500	2,138,000	3,905,000	8,744,400
Saskatchewan.....	27,361,300	9,200,000	2,705,200	775,200	1,563,200	3,841,300
Alberta.....	25,081,700	14,334,700	5,948,200	2,825,900	3,489,400	5,893,000
British Columbia.....	32,987,500	29,704,100	8,558,900	9,219,400	9,391,500	12,108,100
Canada.....	456,999,600	315,482,000	132,872,400	97,289,800	125,811,500	160,305,000

3.—Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1930-35, by Provinces and Types of Construction, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.—concluded.

Province or Type of Construction.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION.						
Apartments.....	15,330,300	16,202,200	1,536,000	903,900	1,641,900	3,249,600
Residences.....	77,961,200	65,482,100	27,356,600	23,025,900	28,946,200	33,158,900
Totals, Residential....	93,291,500	81,684,300	28,892,600	23,929,800	30,588,100	36,408,500
Churches.....	7,265,600	7,744,600	2,736,800	2,052,100	1,827,900	1,698,400
Public garages.....	7,049,700	3,420,000	2,945,400	1,881,400	2,280,300	2,267,600
Hospitals.....	14,636,200	12,142,500	3,985,900	1,879,100	4,977,900	2,979,900
Hotels and clubs.....	13,806,700	2,881,100	1,436,600	1,294,900	1,756,000	2,312,000
Office buildings.....	26,529,600	3,575,200	3,192,600	1,096,100	3,989,300	1,687,900
Public buildings.....	16,804,600	16,803,200	8,174,300	2,784,500	7,012,800	20,243,500
Schools.....	35,079,800	17,852,700	6,749,900	5,391,100	6,161,900	5,429,200
Stores.....	10,006,100	9,035,900	4,742,100	3,629,900	4,127,000	4,374,300
Theatres.....	2,356,100	1,308,900	663,100	483,000	633,600	1,429,600
Warehouses.....	17,569,300	6,410,200	4,772,500	5,784,400	4,713,600	6,019,800
Totals, Business.....	151,103,700	81,174,300	39,399,200	26,276,500	37,480,300	48,442,200
Totals, Industrial.....	31,520,000	14,816,000	7,820,400	9,101,900	8,037,900	10,292,200
Bridges.....	11,333,700	16,064,600	7,675,500	6,315,900	5,329,800	3,362,200
Dams and wharves.....	10,281,600	3,943,300	2,777,600	627,500	2,932,800	8,557,800
Sewers and water-mains....	28,680,800	25,620,400	10,638,000	5,577,400	3,873,000	3,715,000
Roads and streets.....	40,490,200	41,035,800	20,019,500	16,509,700	24,432,400	27,421,300
General engineering.....	90,298,100	51,143,300	15,649,600	8,951,100	13,137,200	22,105,800
Totals, Engineering....	181,084,400	137,807,400	56,760,200	37,981,600	49,705,200	65,162,100

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 58* cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1930 to 1935 inclusive in Table 4. These cities had in 1931 about 36 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1935 building permits aggregated \$46,560,623 or 29 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table 2. In Table 4, the 35* cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group.

Table 5 shows the value of the building permits issued by 35* cities in the years 1910-35. The average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials since 1912 are given, together with index numbers of employment in the construction industries as reported by employers since 1920, both these indexes having been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average index numbers of wages in the building trades since 1910, as compiled by the Department of Labour, are also given. These indexes show as far as possible the fluctuations in

* See footnote to Table 4.

building costs with their effect upon construction work and employment. At various times attempts have been made to determine the relative proportions of material and wage costs in general building; such proportions vary with the type of building and the centres studied, and accurate and representative data are difficult to obtain. However, the results of a survey made in 1934 and published in "Building in Canada" (June, 1934) showed that in fifteen cities the average proportions in all types of construction were 63.6 p.c. for materials and 36.4 p.c. for labour. The reduction in the cost of building operations in the depression years has probably been much more than is indicated by the declines in the indexes of wholesale prices and wages from the relatively high averages shown since the Great War.

Owing to the increasing use of the automobile and other means of rapid transportation, a growing percentage of those who work in the cities reside outside the municipal boundaries. Hence arises, in part, the necessity for an extension of the record of building permits to include such suburban areas as the York Townships in the case of Toronto, and North Vancouver in the case of Vancouver. South Vancouver and Point Grey were annexed to Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929.

The construction contracts in 1935 as shown in Table 3 increased by 27.4 p.c. compared with 1934 and the building permits of 58 cities in Table 4 increased by 69.6 p.c.

4.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58¹ Cities for the calendar years 1930-35.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	158,000	2	587,000	115,200	87,310	168,395
Charlottetown.....	158,000	2	587,000	115,200	87,310	168,395
Nova Scotia.....	3,564,302	3,174,980	1,109,753	655,294	835,672	1,619,097
*Halifax.....	3,188,345	2,964,985	933,519	598,909	749,428	1,545,824
New Glasgow.....	141,250	107,165	35,890	23,060	11,252	18,855
*Sydney.....	234,707	102,830	140,344	33,325	74,992	54,418
New Brunswick.....	3,034,614	1,783,462	648,434	394,514	1,277,333	265,115
Fredericton.....	482,000	140,295	18,500	85,115	42,775	19,325
456,827	385,850	184,395	143,093	978,228	106,261	
*Saint John.....	2,095,787	1,257,317	445,539	166,306	256,330	139,529
Quebec.....	46,224,208	37,605,584	12,467,878	7,005,774	5,994,676	10,207,383
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve... 37,504,590	31,876,676	10,557,438	5,648,862	4,098,025	7,455,436	
*Quebec..... 4,912,257	4,049,875	1,179,465	724,548	415,308	2,141,695	
Shawinigan Falls..... 468,540	55,065	107,230	58,260	184,535	52,137	
*Sherbrooke..... 812,150	676,350	229,300	186,400	130,060	314,450	
*Three Rivers..... 851,730	242,030	108,075	28,588	465,765	55,555	
*Westmount..... 1,674,941	705,588	286,370	359,116	700,983	188,110	

¹ See footnote at end of Table 4.

² No information received.

4.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58¹ Cities for the calendar years 1930–35
—concluded.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	69,042,946	44,371,578	16,887,761	9,116,743	14,351,380	23,847,536
Belleville.....	312,360	221,900	100,705	29,700	76,455	145,602
*Brantford.....	1,034,957	506,677	170,844	171,783	283,586	272,648
Chatham.....	821,258	201,365	56,215	88,720	55,200	108,931
*Fort William.....	1,227,300	451,000	294,100	213,400	621,700	152,450
Galt.....	264,901	239,022	88,768	101,256	135,006	388,688
*Guelph.....	371,351	221,082	152,885	108,665	110,073	273,608
*Hamilton.....	6,291,100	5,026,050	1,424,300	510,200	772,535	1,887,622
*Kingston.....	1,056,986	548,199	349,039	179,667	141,398	213,929
*Kitchener.....	1,344,232	627,853	363,048	140,233	234,449	589,325
*London.....	2,744,735	1,746,900	567,690	551,485	671,840	1,835,110
Niagara Falls.....	483,678	158,018	168,266	43,445	73,540	92,057
Oshawa.....	195,470	146,375	41,314	49,035	50,970	125,300
*Ottawa.....	6,295,275	3,154,000	1,549,515	916,065	1,257,000	4,085,140
Owen Sound.....	132,000	81,975	22,415	38,875	23,885	48,727
*Peterborough.....	797,895	278,526	192,919	133,900	149,238	195,588
*Port Arthur.....	995,487	341,975	284,437	114,815	101,807	163,971
*Stratford.....	414,410	164,535	50,068	71,662	53,095	50,227
*St. Catharines.....	610,067	563,626	221,566	115,356	151,648	238,694
*St. Thomas.....	180,327	139,640	44,955	64,863	42,261	128,350
Sarnia.....	633,899	171,818	62,404	63,847	127,203	137,052
Sault Ste. Marie.....	589,773	436,147	142,680	93,377	257,340	131,320
*Toronto.....	32,130,589	22,002,099	7,862,693	4,415,510	7,496,983	10,005,455
York Townships.....	6,240,998	5,948,037	1,598,357	698,841	899,792	1,680,131
Welland.....	196,125	209,726	67,650	46,286	108,326	74,609
*Windsor.....	3,330,138	609,773	921,470	76,842	385,352	709,304
Riverside.....	153,920	29,165	2,525	6,000	3,100	11,475
Woodstock.....	193,715	146,095	86,933	72,915	67,593	102,223
Manitoba	7,631,620	4,953,908	2,381,433	851,681	833,048	2,945,175
*Brandon.....	197,245	286,613	33,088	46,821	44,758	111,235
St. Boniface.....	780,625	270,695	218,945	62,660	80,640	110,540
*Winnipeg.....	6,653,750	4,396,600	2,129,400	742,200	707,650	2,723,400
Saskatchewan	9,544,287	3,790,002	2,374,440	529,497	722,108	1,029,854
*Moose Jaw.....	1,058,303	473,047	392,542	44,845	350,687	252,260
*Regina.....	2,971,544	1,598,440	277,069	376,742	291,696	632,944
*Saskatoon.....	5,514,440	1,718,515	1,704,829	107,910	79,725	144,650
Alberta	9,460,834	4,730,465	2,243,718	947,240	1,262,407	1,686,457
*Calgary.....	4,054,364	1,944,039	917,868	449,917	687,094	874,286
*Edmonton.....	4,300,935	1,377,175	1,093,045	428,565	479,108	676,533
Lethbridge.....	984,830	1,294,056	192,150	54,398	70,110	118,442
Medicine Hat.....	120,705	115,195	40,655	14,360	26,095	17,194
British Columbia	17,718,514	11,812,866	3,618,980	2,160,553	2,093,590	4,791,611
Kamloops.....	205,235	133,642	49,435	50,517	34,201	69,652
Nanaimo.....	117,053	45,350	56,269	33,356	49,841	36,856
*New Westminster.....	553,990	580,321	137,712	114,880	77,695	210,490
Prince Rupert.....	148,695	156,493	54,230	29,327	66,420	43,235
*Vancouver.....	14,645,206	10,066,425	2,854,206	1,564,541	1,418,816	3,892,665
North Vancouver.....	150,073	94,025	77,455	27,796	14,505	20,250
*Victoria.....	1,898,262	736,610	389,673	340,136	432,112	518,463
Totals—58 Cities	166,379,325	112,222,845	42,319,397	21,776,496	27,457,524	46,560,623
*Totals—35 Cities	152,404,222	101,821,221	38,443,406	19,890,150	24,911,430	42,839,627

¹ The number of cities included in this tabulation has been reduced from 61 to 58, owing to the amalgamation of East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville with Windsor during 1935. This union does not affect the areas and populations covered in these statistics since 1920, but it does to some extent affect the comparability of the figures for the original 35 cities for which the record goes back to 1910. Statistics for these centres are not available prior to 1920.

5.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 35¹ Cities in the calendar years 1910-35 and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries.

Year.	Value of Building Permits. ¹	Average Index Numbers of—		
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.	Wages in the Building Trades.	Employment in Building Construction. ^{2,3}
	\$	(1913=100.)		(1926=100.)
1910.....	100,357,546	—	86.9	—
1911.....	138,170,390	—	90.2	—
1912.....	185,233,449	—	96.0	—
1913.....	153,662,842	100.0	100.0	—
1914.....	96,780,981	93.8	100.8	—
1915.....	33,566,749	90.3	101.5	—
1916.....	39,724,466	103.8	102.4	—
1917.....	33,936,426	130.7	109.9	—
1918.....	36,838,270	150.5	125.9	—
1919.....	77,113,413	175.0	148.2	—
1920.....	106,054,379	214.9	180.9	—
1921.....	100,797,355	183.2	170.5	62.1
1922.....	129,338,017	162.2	162.5	60.0
1923.....	117,243,806	167.0	166.4	66.4
1924.....	113,329,707	159.1	169.1	71.2
1925.....	110,314,698	153.5	170.4	75.8
1926.....	143,052,669	149.2	172.1	98.5
1927.....	164,791,231	143.4	179.3	108.7
1928.....	197,566,322	145.3	185.6	112.0
1929.....	214,277,386	147.7	197.5	135.3
1930.....	152,404,222	135.5	203.2	134.3
1931.....	101,821,221	122.2	195.7	104.3
1932.....	38,443,406	115.2	178.2	54.1
1933.....	19,890,150	116.8	158.0	38.5
1934.....	24,911,430	123.1	154.8	47.8
1935.....	42,839,627	121.1 ⁴	159.8	55.4

¹ See footnote 1 of Table 4.

² As reported by employers.

³ Figures for the years 1920-34

have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁴ Preliminary.

The index numbers of wages and wholesale prices of materials in Table 5 show the fluctuations in building costs over the period 1910-35. During 1935 the wages index increased by five points as compared with 1934, while the average index number of wholesale prices was practically the same in 1935 as in the preceding year.

The volume of employment afforded in building, as indicated by employers in that industry, was greater in 1935 than in 1934, 1933 or 1932, though it was less than in any other year for which statistics are available.

Over the period 1911-35 inclusive, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of construction contracts awarded, there has been an average annual per capita expenditure on construction of about \$30. The period covered includes, of course, the war years and the depression since 1930, as well as the booms of 1911-13 and 1926-30. This average, consequently, is not unreasonably high. For the present population, the annual total of construction, on the basis of this average, should amount to over \$300,000,000. Furthermore, there is undoubtedly an accumulated deficiency in construction from the recent years of subnormal activity. Some idea may be gained, therefore, of the part which the normal functioning of the construction industry might play in the reduction of unemployment.

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

This chapter commences with a historical sketch of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a brief account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of statistics of external trade under ten subordinate headings: historical statistics of Canadian trade; general analysis of current import and export trade; trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire; trade with the United States and other foreign countries; geographical distribution of Canadian trade by continents and countries; principal commodities imported and exported; trade in raw and manufactured products; Canada's position in international trade; main historical tables and tables showing current trends (Tables 1 to 21); and comparison of the volumes of imports and exports (Table 22). The chapter is finally brought to a close with sections on the tourist trade of Canada, and on Canada's balance of international payments in recent years.

Section 1.—The Development of Tariffs.

The development of tariffs as affecting Canada is here outlined under two divisions: first, a historical sketch showing phases in the growth of Canadian trade which have influenced tariff development; and second, the present tariff relationships with other countries. Owing to the limitations of space in the Year Book, it is impossible to go into detail with such an intricate matter as tariffs. It has therefore been necessary to adopt the policy of confining any detail regarding commodities and countries to tariff relationships at present in force, and to summarize as much as possible historical data and details of preceding tariffs, giving references where possible to those editions of the Year Book where extended treatments can be found.

Subsection 1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on, by Governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for "ships, colonies and commerce". Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the mother country and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering State arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels, perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the external trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants, who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal, for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the Colony fell into the hands of the traders

from England, Scotland and New England, who had flocked into the country on the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leading figures in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as settlement extended westward along the International Boundary. In 1822 the United Kingdom made large concessions to United States traders in respect of the Canadian trade. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, (Sir) A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government and, coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up in Canada of a protective tariff, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials and import from the United Kingdom the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference on Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the consequent opening of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. From its operation the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction between the United Kingdom and the United States during the Civil War period, and partly because the new Canadian tariff of 1859 shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the ten-year period for which it had been negotiated and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent consume each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became coterminous with British North America, the area of internal free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old Province of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. Later on, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling-off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent, on the importations of 1881, to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper and silks, to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods and woodenware, to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid \$2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the '80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards but in the '90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with the United Kingdom, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom, also France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was also extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain, under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by the United Kingdom of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and

later of a remission of $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900), was established. This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Subsection 2.—Tariff Relationships with Other Countries.*

Tariff of 1907 and Empire Preferences.—A new Canadian Customs Tariff was adopted on April 12, 1907, containing three columns of duties, British preferential, intermediate and general. This tariff with amendments is still in operation. The Customs Tariff itself mentions, as being entitled to the British preference, those parts of the Empire which were already enjoying it under previous measures. Power was taken to extend the same advantages, by Order in Council, to other parts of the Empire. Under this authority the British preference has since been extended to include, at various dates, almost all parts of the Empire and areas under British protectorates, mandates and spheres of influence. (See p. 520 of the 1934-35 Year Book.) A Canadian Act of June 13, 1935, amended Section 4 of the Customs Tariff, and authorized the Governor in Council to extend most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to any British country, or territory administered by a British country under mandate of the League of Nations. Orders in Council of July 19, 1935, granted most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa and Orders in Council of Aug. 21, 1935, to Australia and New Zealand. (The Irish Free State under a Trade Agreement with Canada is guaranteed duties as low as apply to the United Kingdom.)

Trade Agreements with Australia.—A formal Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia (superseding an arrangement of 1925, exchanging limited preferences by legislation) was brought into force on Aug. 3, 1931, providing for exchange of British preferential rates, except as set forth in two schedules—one of which concedes special Canadian rates on some Australian products, while the other specifies the tariff treatment given by Australia to Canada on certain items, as well as enumerating items which Australia reserves as regards granting preferential treatment. Canada is accorded the British preferential tariff of Australia on all but 18 of the 439 items comprising the entire tariff. On six items intermediate rates apply and on the other twelve, the general tariff. An important concession to Canada is the creation of new or larger margins of preference than existed in the former tariff on some products of importance to Canada. Other general provisions waive anti-dumping laws, and permit either country to apply its general tariff rates to imports from the other which are injuriously affecting the sale of similar domestic goods, provided that, after three months' notice, the exporting country has failed to remedy the situation.

Trade Agreements with British West Indies.—To the British West Indies concessions independent of the British preference were made in an Agreement of 1912. In 1920 a second Trade Agreement, broader both as to the extent of the preferences exchanged and the number of West Indian signatories, superseded the first. This in turn was replaced on July 6, 1925, by one still more extensive, brought formally into force by proclamation as from April 30, 1927. It is binding for a 12-year period and thereafter until terminated, on a year's notice. It includes: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. The larger colonies give a preference of 2s. per bbl. on flour, and various stated amounts on some other commodities of importance. The preference on manufactured goods in general, when

*Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

not specially dealt with, ranges from 20 p.c. to 50 p.c. of the general tariff. In return Canada grants the colonies: (a) specific amounts of preference on sugar and some other selected tropical products; (b) a 50 p.c. reduction from the general tariff on goods for which no special provision is made.

Trade Agreement with New Zealand.—Imports from New Zealand have been accorded British preferential rates since 1904. Furthermore, on Oct. 1, 1925, the special rates of the Trade Agreement with Australia were extended to New Zealand. Canada was granted the British preferential rates of New Zealand established in 1903. However, from Oct. 12, 1930, after due notice, Canada withdrew the Australian treaty rates as regards imports from New Zealand, and on June 2, 1931, New Zealand withdrew her British preferential rates from all but a few items of Canadian goods. After negotiations a new Trade Agreement with New Zealand was brought into force for one year by proclamation as from May 24, 1932, and, when due to expire, was extended from time to time, without change, to Nov. 24, 1935. From that date the Agreement was further extended to July 31, 1936, with amendments to the New Zealand rates of duty leviable on Canadian motor vehicles. By this Agreement Canada grants New Zealand rates lower than British preferential on various articles of outstanding interest to her, and otherwise extends to her the British preferential tariff. New Zealand restores the British preferential rates to Canada except on six items on which, however, she concedes rates lower than the general tariff. On lumber, latbs, and shingles, where no preference existed previously, because the general and preferential rates were the same, New Zealand creates a differential between her British preferential and general tariffs, so as to afford Canada a tariff preference on such products. Under a general provision of the Agreement anti-dumping laws of both countries are suspended except in the case of imports injurious to domestic industry when the exporting country does not apply remedial measures after 30 day's notice. Other general provisions extend the Agreement to Western Samoa and Cook Islands.

Preferences by The United Kingdom Prior to the Imperial Conference, 1932.—The United Kingdom, between 1919 and 1931, granted preferences to Empire products within the limited scope of her tariff of that time. By 1931 there were preferences under what were known as the "McKenna duties", "key industry duties", and duties on certain luxuries as sugar, tobacco, spirits, etc. (See pp. 481-482 of the 1931 Year Book.) The scope of the preference was greatly enlarged when goods of Empire origin were exempted from duties imposed under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, passed Nov. 20, 1931 (to remain in effect for six months), and the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, passed Dec. 11, 1931 (to remain in effect for twelve months). The Import Duties Act, effective Mar. 1, 1932, imposed a duty of 10 p.c. *ad valorem* on a wide range of goods not otherwise subject to duty. (See p. 385 of the 1932 Year Book.) Products of the Dominions, India, and Southern Rhodesia were exempt from this duty until Nov. 15, 1932, their treatment after that date to depend on the Imperial Conference. Products of other parts of the British Empire were exempt from the 10 p.c. duty without limitation as to date. By an Order effective April 26, 1932, the 10 p.c. general tariff was increased to rates ranging from 15 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. *ad valorem*, on a wide range of merchandise, chiefly manufactured goods. Over 150 subsequent orders have been issued either increasing rates on particular commodities or exempting articles from duty.

The Imperial Economic Conference, 1932.—*The United Kingdom-Canada Agreement.*—Under this Agreement the United Kingdom, while continuing to grant to products of Canada those preferences and exemptions from duty established by the Import Duties Act cited above, provided, for important Canadian products, additional preferences by the imposition of new or increased duties on competing foreign imports. Chief among these products were: eggs, butter, cheese, condensed milk, wheat, fresh and canned apples, and unwrought copper. The continuation of a 10 p.c. preference was guaranteed on dutiable timber, fresh and canned fish, asbestos, lead and zinc. Canada was granted unrestricted entry for a maximum quota of 2,500,000 cwt. per annum of bacon and hams, and for 10 years a margin of preference of 2s. 0½d. per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco. Certain preferences accorded in United Kingdom Agreements with other Dominions apply automatically to Canada as an Empire country. As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry was guaranteed for three years, after which the position regarding these articles was made subject to review. Increased preferences to Canada in many of the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates were provided for on selected articles. The British reserved the right to remove duties on foreign wheat, copper, lead and zinc if at any time Empire producers were unwilling or unable to provide, at world prices, the United Kingdom requirements. In return Canada agreed to widen the margin of preference on imports from the United Kingdom on a great variety of goods as set forth in a schedule attached to the Agreement. Actual changes were made in 225 Canadian tariff items, on 223 of which the margin of the British preference was increased. The tariff was lowered on 133 items, more than half of which were placed on the free list, in the other cases the margin was increased by raising the intermediate and general tariffs. By major groups, the tariff changes mainly concerned iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, textiles, leather goods, glass, vegetable oils, as well as a wide list of miscellaneous commodities. Generally speaking, manufactured goods of a class or kind not produced in Canada were made free. (See Section 3, Subsection 4, p. 504, for the effect of the Canadian preference on imports from the United Kingdom.) Additional preferences were also provided for imports into Canada of various commodities produced largely in the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates. Canada agreed that the tariff should be based on the principle that protective duties should not exceed such a level as would give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition in Canada on the basis of the relative cost of economic and efficient production with special consideration to be given to industries not fully established. Canada undertook to institute the Tariff Board, already authorized by statute, to review duties on United Kingdom goods in accordance with these principles and not to increase these duties except in accordance with the Board's findings. Since the appointment of the Tariff Board (see Section 12 of Chapter XXVIII) in February, 1933, it has investigated and reported on, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 to 15 of the United Kingdom-Canada Agreement of 1932, a number of United Kingdom applications for review of the tariff on commodities, namely, wool textiles, biscuits, boots and shoes, jute yarns, impregnated canvas, and wooden doors. In a number of Canadian references, it became necessary to apply the principles of the United Kingdom-Canada Agreement by reason of the interest of United Kingdom manufacturers in the Canadian market for such things as silver-bearing articles, brass and copper, nickel silver and German silver, hookless fasteners and zippers, hats and hoods. Canada further agreed at the Conference to abolish surcharges on imports from the United Kingdom as soon as Canada's

finances would allow and to give sympathetic consideration to the abolition of the exchange dumping duty on British goods. (By amendments to the Special War Revenue Act, an excise tax on imports amounting to 3 p.c. levied on duty-paid value was, as regards goods entered under the British Preferential tariff or under any trade agreement with a British country, reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on June 28, 1934, and removed altogether on June 13, 1935.) The Agreement was to continue for 5 years and be subject thereafter to termination upon 6 months notice by either party.

Other Agreements.—The Agreement between Canada and the Union of South Africa places commercial relations between these two Dominions on a treaty basis for the first time. It covers many of the commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other, but is more limited in scope than the Trade Agreements concluded earlier with Australia and New Zealand. A considerable extension of the preferred list of commodities has been obtained for Canada. Special consideration has been given to corn from South Africa, although fruits in certain seasons, peanuts, sugar and molasses are also given consideration. Wheat, flour, apples, hosiery, binder twine, machinery, vacuum cleaners, iron pipes, tools, shooks, lumber, canned fish, motor cars, electrical appliances, rubber goods and paper products are the chief items on which concessions are made to Canada.

The Agreement with the Irish Free State secured for all goods the produce and manufacture of Canada imported into the Irish Free State the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods the produce of the Irish Free State, when imported into Canada, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

The Agreement with Southern Rhodesia made provision for the exchange of preferential treatment on selected lists of commodities. In addition, other goods not enumerated in the schedules continue to enjoy the benefits of existing and future British preferences. Indian corn, citrous fruits and peanuts are given free entry by Canada, whereas Southern Rhodesia gives our manufacturers important concessions on cream separators, batteries, boots and shoes, and paper products.

Other Empire Preferences on Canadian Goods.—Even in the absence of trade agreements many tariff preferences are accorded to Canadian goods throughout the Empire. The general position now is that nearly all goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, shipped in accordance with prescribed regulations, are granted tariff preferences over non-Empire goods in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. To a considerable extent tariff preference is similarly granted to Canadian goods in the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius, St. Helena, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Malta, also on some goods in the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei and Cayman Islands. Empire motor cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements; spirits and malt liquors in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

Trade Agreement of 1933 between Canada and France.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and France replacing an Agreement of 1922 which had lapsed on June 16, 1932, was brought into force as from June 10, 1933. Under the

1933 Agreement Canada is accorded the rates of the French minimum tariff and most-favoured-nation treatment on 185 items or parts of items and reductions varying from 17 p.c. to 73 p.c. of the general tariff on 24 items or parts. In return Canada concedes to France a rate as low as British preferential on 7 items, reductions from the intermediate tariff of from 10 p.c. to 25 p.c. on 95 items and intermediate tariff rates on an extensive list of items. In an exchange of Notes of Sept. 29, 1934, France gave Canada some further minimum tariff rates, removed a depreciated currency surtax of 11 p.c. *ad valorem*, reduced an import (or sales) tax that had been imposed on many Canadian products, and guaranteed quotas on certain goods subject to French import restrictions. Canada granted to France an increased measure of preference on wines, brandies and some other products. An additional Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, incorporated the provisions of the 1934 exchange of Notes and added a few concessions on both sides.

Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States.—A comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed at Washington on Nov. 15, 1935, secures for Canada reduced duties for some 60 commodities representative of the main fields of Canadian production. Included among the concessions to Canada are those which apply on: agricultural products—cattle, cream, seed potatoes, clover and grass seeds, hay, turnips, and maple sugar; fisheries products—fresh or frozen halibut or salmon, certain fresh lake fish, pickled or salted salmon, and smoked herring; forest products—all lumber and timber previously subject to duty and excise; minerals—feldspar, talc, lime, and various ferro-alloys; and manufactures—acetic acid, pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, whisky, patent leather, and harness and saddlery leather. In addition, free entry to the United States market is preserved during the life of the Agreement for a score of products of which newsprint, wood-pulp and pulpwood, shingles and lobsters are especially notable.

The tariff concessions by Canada include the extension to the United States of the intermediate tariff in its entirety. In addition, specific reductions below existing favoured-nation rates are made in respect of 88 tariff items—this revision of Canadian duties on United States' products being especially designed to aid the Canadian consumer and the Canadian user of machinery and other implements of production. A Note accompanying the Agreement provides for the revision of Canadian customs valuation procedure.

Under Article I of the Agreement, Canada and the United States each agree to accord to the commerce of the other unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and related matters. This means that if either country reduce any customs duty, either autonomously or in connection with a trade agreement with a third foreign country, the like article of the other country will immediately get the benefit of the reduced rate. The practical importance of this assurance is that exporters in each country will continue to be able to compete in the other country on a parity with other foreign producers and that concessions which each country has granted to the other will not be impaired through granting of greater concessions to a third country. Article XIII excepts from the operation of the Agreement advantages accorded by Canada to any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while a corresponding reservation recognizes in a similar way the special relationship between the United States and Cuba, Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

The reductions in duty contained in the Agreement went into effect on Jan. 1, 1936. Provision is made for the coming into force of the whole Agreement upon the exchange at Ottawa of the ratification by His Majesty and the proclamation

issued by the President under the terms of the Trade Agreements Act.* The Agreement will remain in force, subject to certain contingencies provided for in Articles VII, X and XIV, until Dec. 31, 1938, and thereafter unless terminated by the Government of either country upon six months' notice.

The Agreement is designed to create wider markets for Canadian producers and to lower the living costs for Canadian consumers which, combined, should lead to an increase in the purchasing power of the people of Canada. The effect desired is to increase demands in the home markets for the products of other Canadian industries with consequent increased employment. Any improvement brought about in the position of the primary industries will logically be felt throughout the whole economic structure and particularly in the field of transportation. This objective the Agreement would attain by assuring the continuance of existing markets and the opening of new markets for the stated period.

Exchange of Notes with Japan.—An exchange of Notes on Dec. 26, 1935, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan effected adjustments in the tariff treatment of goods exported from one country to the other. The Japanese Government, as from Jan. 1, 1936, removed a 50 p.c. *ad valorem* surtax brought into force on July 20, 1935, on some principal Canadian exports to Japan, notably, wheat, wheat flour, lumber, woodpulp, and packing paper. In the exchange of Notes the Canadian Government cancelled, as from Jan. 1, 1936, a surtax of $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. *ad valorem* imposed on Japanese goods as from Aug. 5, 1935, under Section 7 of the Tariff. The Canadian Government gave an undertaking that in the case of goods imported from Japan of a class or kind made or produced in Canada (*i.e.*, sufficiently to supply at least 10 p.c. of normal Canadian consumption), the value for duty of the Japanese money unit, the yen, during the year 1936, would be 39.5 cents (average exchange value 1930-34). The value for succeeding years was to be computed on a corresponding basis, except that current exchange value if higher would prevail. Current exchange value of the yen was taken as regards Japanese goods of a class or kind not made or produced in Canada. Some Canadian assurances were given as to customs valuations, established under Section 43 of the Customs Act.

Summary of Tariff Arrangements with Foreign Countries.—Arising out of some old British treaties, later British treaties or favoured-nation clauses sanctioned by Canadian Acts of Parliament, in consequence of purely Canadian conventions of commerce or exchange of Notes, Canada extends, on a reciprocal basis, most-favoured-nation customs treatment, except where otherwise indicated, to the goods of the following countries:—

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Argentine Republic.....	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 2, 1825.....	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Austria.....	Exchange of Notes. Canadian Orders in Council of July 5, 1933, Dec. 29, 1933, and Jan. 14, 1935, latter for an indefinite period subject to termination on three months' notice.	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Austria.
Belgium and Luxembourg, Belgian colonies, possessions and mandated territory.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 3, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Bolivia.....	Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 15 of the United Kingdom-Bolivia Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Brazil.....	Exchange of Notes of Dec. 4, 1931.	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Brazil.

*The exchange took place at Ottawa on May 14th.

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Colombia.....	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 16, 1866.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Costa Rica.....	Exchange of Notes of Mar. 1-2, 1935. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Czechoslovakia.....	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Mar. 15, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Denmark.....	Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1 and July 11, 1670.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Estonia.....	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 28 of the United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Finland.....	Finland Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1925, accepted Article 23 of the United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
France and French Colonies	Trade Agreement with Canada, signed May 12, 1933, in force June 10, 1933. Exchange of Notes, Sept. 29, 1934, and additional Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, extending concessions on both sides.	As regards scheduled goods percentage reductions from Canadian intermediate tariff or actual intermediate exchanged for French minimum tariff or percentage reductions from general tariff, also quota arrangements.
Germany.....	Exchange of Notes. Canadian Orders in Council, Dec. 23, 1932; Mar. 31, 1933; Dec. 23, 1933, latter for an indefinite period subject to termination any time on condition that benefits of Agreement continue for six weeks after notice given.	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany.
Guatemala.....	Exchange of Notes of May 10-June 28, 1935. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 13 of the United Kingdom-Guatemala Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Feb. 22, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Haiti.....	Exchange of Notes of July 7-10, 1935 and April 6, 1936. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Hungary.....	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 20 of the United Kingdom-Hungary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 23, 1926.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Italy, colonies and possessions.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Jan. 4, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Japan.....	Japanese Treaty Act of April 10, 1913, sanctioned (with provisos) United Kingdom-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of April 3, 1911. Exchange of Notes, Dec. 26, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Latvia.....	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 26 of the United Kingdom-Latvia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of June 22, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Lithuania.....	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 4 of the United Kingdom-Lithuania Agreement respecting commercial relations of May 6, 1922.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 11, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Norway.....	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and (Sweden and) Norway of Mar. 18, 1826.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Panama.....	Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 12 of the United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Sept. 25, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Poland.....	Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935, ratified by Canadian Act July 5, 1935, to go into force on exchange of ratifications.	When in force will exchange most-favoured-nation treatment and as regards scheduled goods grant percentage reductions from Canadian intermediate tariff and from lowest Polish statutory tariff.

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Portugal, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and Azores.	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 21 of the United Kingdom-Portugal Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Aug. 12, 1914.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Roumania.....	Exchange of Notes of Sept. 30, 1930, under Article 36, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and Roumania of Aug. 6, 1930.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Yugoslavia).	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of the United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Spain.....	Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928, sanctioned United Kingdom-Spain Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Oct. 31, 1922 (revised April 5, 1927), also United Kingdom-Spain Agreement of June 27, 1924, regulating treatment of companies.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Sweden.....	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Sweden (and Norway) of Mar. 18, 1826.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Switzerland.....	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of Sept. 6, 1855.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
United States.....	Trade Agreement signed Nov. 15, 1935, and as regards reductions in duty, in force Jan. 1, 1936; otherwise to be in force on exchange of ratifications.	Terms include grant of reduced or fixed rates on scheduled goods by both sides and mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment exclusive of the tariff concessions made by the United States to Cuba and Canada's Empire preferences.
Venezuela.....	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia (of which Venezuela was then part) of April 18, 1825.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Under mutual most-favoured-nation customs treatment each contracting country accords to the goods of the other the lowest duties applied to similar products of any foreign origin, unless there are reservations. These reservations would be tariff concessions, not considered of relatively great importance, which one country may grant to another on historical, geographical, or some related ground. Most-favoured-nation obligations do not include Canadian preferences given to other parts of the Empire. Benefits to most-favoured nations under the Canadian tariff now consist of the rates of the immediate tariff because they are granted by Agreements to Brazil, Germany and Austria, and in addition any rates lower than intermediate granted to France and the United States.

The value to Canada of most-favoured-nation treatment in foreign countries depends on the customs system of the country concerned. Several countries have maximum and minimum schedules, meaning that there are reduced duties for practically all goods imported from reciprocating or treaty countries. Some countries, on account of rates conceded in treaties, maintain reduced duties on specified items of their tariffs. The number of countries maintaining uniform tariffs regardless of the origin of the goods is growing less from year to year. The benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment depends also on the extent to which tariff favours apply to countries competing with Canada in the market in question.

Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.*

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by a Director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. Assisting the Director are the following divisions: Directories—where inquiries for Canadian products, forwarded by the Trade Commissioners, are prepared for publication and distribution, and the Exporters Directory listing Canadian exporters with their agents abroad, commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc., and the Foreign Importers Directory are kept up to date; Editorial—where the Commercial Intelligence Journal is compiled; Commodity Records—where information regarding markets for Canadian export commodities is indexed; Economics; Animal and Fish Products; Vegetable Products; Mineral and Chemical Products; Forest Products; and Miscellaneous Manufactures. These last five divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications.

Also, in order to keep abreast of Canadian industrial development, each Trade Commissioner makes a periodic tour of Canada and while in this country gives first-hand information to the Canadian manufacturer regarding opportunities and conditions of trade in his territory.

Organization Abroad.—A list of the countries in which Canadian Trade Commissioners are located, showing territory covered, name, post office and cable address of the Trade Commissioner in each case, is given below:—

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

NOTE.—This list revised as at Jan. 1, 1936. Cable address of Trade Commissioners is "Canadian" unless otherwise stated.

<i>Argentine Republic</i> (Territory includes Uruguay).....	J. A. Strong, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1).
<i>Australia</i>	L. M. Cosgrave. Address for letters—Box 196c, G.P.O. Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. Commercial Agent—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.
<i>Belgium</i>	Henri Turcot, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.
<i>Brazil</i>	L. S. Glass. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A Noite", Sala 802, Praca Maua.
<i>British Malaya</i> (Territory includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, British Borneo, Northern Sumatra and Siam).....	Acting Trade Commissioner, Union Building, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
<i>British West Indies</i> — Trinidad (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward islands and British Guiana).....	F. W. Bull. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building.
Jamaica (Territory covers Jamaica, Haiti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras).....	F. W. Fraser, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston.

*Revised by L. D. Wilgress, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—continued.

<i>China—</i>	
Shanghai.....	H. A. Scott. P. O. Box 264, Shanghai. Office—Ewo Building, 27 The Bund, Shanghai.
Tientsin.....	
(Territory includes North China and Manchuria).....	C. S. Bissett, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building.
<i>Cuba</i> (Territory includes Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico).....	E. L. McColl. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 75, Havana.
<i>New Zealand</i> (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa).....	C. M. Croft. Address for letters—P. O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
<i>Norway</i> (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland).....	Richard Grew, Address for letters—Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo.
<i>Panama</i> (Territory includes the Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica).....	W. J. Riddiford. Address for letters—P. O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City.
<i>Peru</i> (Territory includes Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador).....	M. J. Vechsler. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Portal de Belen No. 166, Plaza San Martin, Lima.
<i>South Africa—</i>	
Cape Town (Territory includes Cape Province and Southwest Africa, Natal, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius and Madagascar).....	G. R. Heasman. Address for letters—P. O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn and Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable address—Cantracom.
Johannesburg (Territory includes Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, Somaliland, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique and Nyasaland).....	J. L. Mutter. Address for letters—P. O. Box 715, Office—Prudential Assurance Building, 92 Fox St., Johannesburg. Cable Address—Cantracom.
<i>United Kingdom—</i>	
London.....	Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable Address—Sleighing, London.
London (Territory covers Home Counties, South-eastern Counties, and East Anglia).....	J. H. English, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
London (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany).....	W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Cable address—Canfrucum.
London.....	W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson.
Liverpool (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands and North Wales).....	H. R. Poussette, Martins Bank Bldg., 31 North John Street.
Bristol (Territory covers West of England, South Wales and South Midlands).....	Frederick Palmer, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave.
Glasgow.....	G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street. Cable address—Cantracom.
<i>Egypt</i> (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania).....	Yves Lamontagne. Address for letters—P. O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo.
<i>France</i> (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa).....	Hercule Barré, Commercial Attaché, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). Cable address—Cancomac.
<i>Germany</i> (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia).....	Paul Sykes. Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg.
<i>Hong Kong</i> (Territory includes South China, the Philippines and Indo-China).....	V. E. Duclos. Address for letters—P. O. Box 80, Hong Kong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.
<i>India and Ceylon</i>	R. T. Young. Address for letters—P. O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—23 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta.
<i>Irish Free State and Northern Ireland</i>	James Cormack, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State; and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Cable address—Adanao.
<i>Italy</i> (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Albania and Yugoslavia).....	A. B. Muddiman, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded.

<i>Japan</i> —	
Tokyo.....	J. A. Langley, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box 401, Tokyo Central. Office—Canadian Legation, 16 Omotecho, 3-chome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.
Kobe.....	R. S. Omeara. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—309 Crescent Building, 72 Kyomachi.
<i>Mexico</i> (Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador).....	
	M. B. Palmer. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. Cable address—Cancoma.
<i>Netherlands</i> (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland).....	
	J. C. McGillivray, Coolsingel 111b, Rotterdam.
<i>Netherlands Indies</i>	
	Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (This office is administered as a branch of that at Singapore—see under British Malaya.)
<i>United States</i> —	
New York City. (Territory includes Bermuda).	D. S. Cole, 25 Broadway. Cable address—Cantracon.

Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the Trade Commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce in both English and French editions. The subscription price for either edition is \$1 per annum in Canada and \$3.50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Section 3.—Statistics of External Trade.*

NOTE.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on Mar. 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

Quantities and Values.—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports entered for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the same time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less

*Revised by W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, the Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada (annual), the Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, the Calendar Year Report of the Trade of Canada, the Summary of the Trade of Canada (monthly), etc. For complete list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "External Trade".

than the price to jobbers and wholesalers generally, nor less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling, and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.)

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence consigned for export.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise which had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual cost.

Countries to which Trade is Credited.—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit, save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence despatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment, to which the goods would be credited. An example is the case of tea grown in the Orient but purchased in the bonded market in London, England; Canadian statistics record such imports as coming from the United Kingdom.

Exports are credited to the country of final destination, *i.e.*, the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.—Canadian statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import figures of her customers and similar differences occur with Canadian imports. Many factors contribute to these discrepancies; among these are the following:—

(1) Differences in the basis of the Canadian valuations and those of the valuations of other countries.

The recent period of disturbed currency relations between countries has introduced an additional element of difference in valuations. Thus imports from the United Kingdom have been valued all along at \$4.86½ to the £, although for two years after Sept. 21, 1931, the actual value of the £ was below that figure, dropping as low as \$3.70, and the actual value of imports from the United Kingdom was thereby greatly exaggerated. Similar inaccuracies have resulted from disturbances in exchange levels with other countries.

A further discrepancy in valuation of imports from the United Kingdom existed from 1920 to Mar. 31, 1936, in connection with distilled spirits, an important item in our imports from that country. The valuation of Canadian imports of spirits from the United Kingdom included, during this period, the British excise tax in addition to the British export valuation, an excess valuation aggregating over \$200,000,000 for the period 1920-34.

(2) Even where the statistics cover the same period of time, there are quantities of goods on their way from the exporting to the importing country at the beginning and end of the period.

(3) By far the greatest discrepancies occur from the impossibility of determining the country of final destination for exports or the actual country of origin for imports. A considerable proportion of Canada's exports to overseas countries (17 p.c. in 1935) is shipped *via* the United States. Some of this is credited by importing countries to the United States. Canadian grain exports, for example, are frequently routed through the United States in bond. Most of this grain leaves Canada with the United Kingdom as the stated destination, but large quantities are later diverted to other European or overseas countries and some is taken out of bond for consumption in the United States. Thus the Canadian record of exports to the United Kingdom may be \$100,000,000 or more in excess of Canadian products actually received by the United Kingdom, while stated exports to other overseas countries are short this amount. Again, United States grain is routed through Canada and shipped from Montreal and is therefore frequently shown by other countries as imported from Canada, while it is included in United States statistics as an export to Canada. As mentioned above, purchases in bonded markets in England, Germany, Belgium and France are included in Canadian imports from those countries but are not included by those countries in exports to Canada.

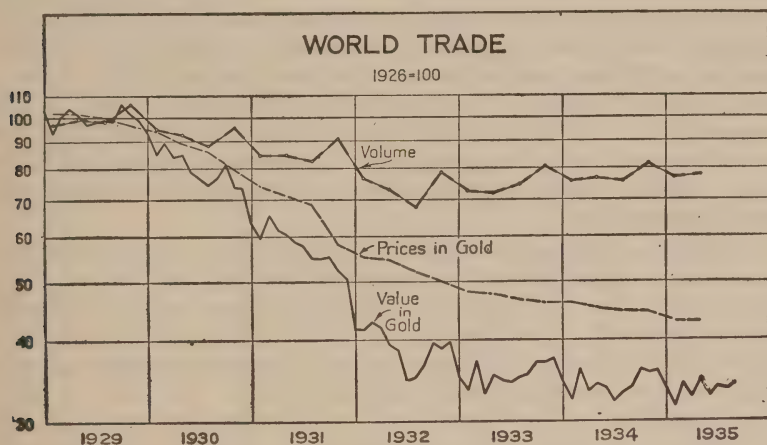
For more detailed discussion of this subject see the article and tables on "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics" on pp. 778-781 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1928, and pp. 27 and 40 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, both published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 1.—Recent Changes in the Value and Quantum of World Trade.*

According to the figures shown in Statement I below and illustrated in the accompanying chart, the value of world trade (imports plus exports) in terms of gold fell during each year from 1929 to 1934, until in that year it amounted to 34 p.c. of the figure for 1929. The drop was for the greater part due to the fall in average gold prices which during the period amounted to 56 p.c. (57.6 p.c. from 1927). The fall in quantum of trade was arrested in 1932 on a level 26 p.c. below that of 1929 (about 20 p.c. below that of 1927). In 1933 the quantum of trade rose about 2 p.c. and from 1933 to 1934 by about 3 p.c. Even after the change in the quantum movement which occurred in 1932 trade remains on a very low level. The increase in the quantum which has occurred during each of the last two years is much below the annual growth before the depression which during the period 1925-29 was estimated at an average of 5 p.c. per annum.

*Abbreviated from "Review of World Trade, 1934", published by the League of Nations.

The increase in the quantum of trade during the last quarter of each year, due mainly to the marketing of the autumn crop in the northern hemisphere, conceals to some extent the trend of the quantum curve in the diagram. Actually, the lowest level of trade activities would appear to have been reached either during the third quarter of 1932 or early in 1933. During the first quarter of 1935 the gold value of world trade was 3 p.c. below the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1934, but during the latest months of 1935 the gold value of world trade appears to be slightly exceeding that of the corresponding months of 1934. Measured in sterling, however, the value in 1934 was about 6.3 p.c. higher than in 1933 and 1.4 p.c. higher than in 1932.



Reproduced from the League of Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November, 1935.

During the first years of the depression, manufactured articles fell much less in price than foodstuffs and raw materials. Since 1932, however, the price fall has been heaviest in the case of manufactured articles. The three principal groups of commodities (foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods) all shared in the price fall in 1934, but the average fall was greatest for manufactured goods and smallest for raw materials. As in 1933, therefore, the barter terms of agricultural and mineral-producing countries, which had been most severely affected by the price declines in the early years of the depression, improved in 1934. The quantum of foodstuffs entering into trade, though it rose slightly in 1934, remained some 5 p.c. below the level of 1932 and it is open to doubt whether manufactured articles ready for immediate consumption exceeded the level of 1932, during which the quantum of total world trade reached its lowest point. While in 1933 the rise in total quantum was due principally to raw materials, in 1934 it was mainly due to iron and steel, building materials, heavy metal manufactures, machinery and certain semi-durable articles of consumption such as motor cars. This trade in capital goods which during the early part of the depression had fallen much more than that in consumption goods, rose considerably in 1934, in spite of the fact that Russian purchases of iron and steel and machinery declined greatly.

Europe (inclusive of the U.S.S.R.) represents three-fifths of world imports and half of world exports; but of the total decline in the gold value of world imports and exports in 1934 European trade accounts for three-fourths and nine-tenths respectively. While between 1932 and 1934 European imports fell in quantum by 2.6 p.c. those of other continents rose by over 14 p.c. and while in the same period European exports rose by 2.4 p.c. those of other continents rose by over 7 p.c. Thus the recent increase in the quantum of world trade must be attributed mainly to trade between continents other than Europe. The United Kingdom which trades mainly with countries outside Europe, has recently increased the quantum of both her imports and exports considerably, but the trade of continental Europe has continued to decline.

The foregoing brief outline of the recent course of world trade, taken from the League of Nations reports, is presented as a background against which Canada's position in world trade may be viewed. It should be noted that the figures of Canadian imports in Statement I have been adjusted for over—or under—valuation of imports from the United Kingdom because in Canadian recorded imports the value of the pound sterling is taken as \$4.86½. Furthermore, exports here include exports of bullion produced in Canada which are not included in Canadian recorded exports of merchandise.

According to these League of Nations figures, Canada, in 1934, stood ninth in imports, fifth in exports and sixth in total trade, whereas in 1929 she was fifth in each category. From 1929 to 1934 Canada's share in total world trade declined from 3.68 p.c. to 3.27 p.c. due to a great decline in the share of imports more than offsetting a slight increase in the share of exports. The greatest decline in its share of world trade occurred in the case of the United States. The United Kingdom, France, Japan, Belgium, Netherlands and Union of South Africa were some of the leading countries to show increases in their share of the world's trade during the period.

In the section of Statement I dealing with indexes of gold prices, it may be seen how Canada's barter position in world trade suffered on account of the uneven price decline since 1929, affecting the average prices of her exports more than those of her imports. There was a distinct improvement in this respect, however, from 1932 to 1933 which has been extended into 1934. Japan, Argentina, China, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies have been at a greater disadvantage than Canada as a result of this uneven price decline. In the case of the United States and of industrial countries of Europe, on the other hand, the barter advantage was greatly increased in the early years of the depression, but has tended to decline since 1932.

Changes in the quantum of world trade are indicated by the indexes in the last part of Statement I. Taking the year 1927 as 100, imports into Canada had risen to 118.1 in 1929, but declined to 71.6 in 1934, compared to 83.6 for total world imports. The Union of South Africa and Japan had a higher quantum of imports in 1934 than in 1929, while for the United Kingdom the quantum of imports was comparatively little below that of 1929. Imports of the United States declined rather less than those of Canada, while in Germany, Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia and Netherlands Indies the decline was considerably greater than in the case

of Canada. The quantum of Canadian exports has recovered well in the two latest years and in 1934 stood at about 88.3 compared to 96.4 in 1929. Japan and the Netherlands Indies had a larger volume of exports in 1934 than in 1929. Compared to other industrial countries of Europe the United Kingdom has maintained the volume of its exports fairly well. The United States, Germany and China appear to have suffered most severely in the reduced quantum of exports and in the case of Germany the latest year was the lowest so that the decline may not yet be arrested.

I.—VALUE, PERCENTAGE, PRICE AND QUANTUM OF TRADE OF TWENTY-ONE LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1929 AND 1932-34.

NOTE.—Basis, recorded values of merchandise trade. Values are in U.S.A. old gold dollars (000,000's omitted). Price indexes are on the basis of U.S.A. old gold dollars. 1927 is taken as the base year for both price and quantum indexes.

Item and Country.	Imports.				Exports.				Total Trade.	
	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1929.	1934.
VALUE IN MILLIONS OF U.S.A. OLD GOLD DOLLARS.										
United Kingdom.....	5,407	2,276	2,070	2,048	3,549	1,279	1,217	1,190	8,956	3,238
United States.....	4,339	1,325	1,119	975	5,157	1,576	1,280	1,253	9,496	2,228
Germany.....	3,203	1,112	1,001	1,046	3,212	1,367	1,160	980	6,415	2,026
France.....	2,282	1,171	1,114	904	1,965	774	724	699	4,247	1,603
Japan.....	995	395	380	398	970	364	366	377	1,965	775
Canada ¹	1,299	384	285	312	1,225	487	422	453	2,524	765
Belgium.....	988	450	412	381	884	411	390	374	1,872	755
Netherlands.....	1,106	524	486	417	800	341	292	286	1,906	703
Italy.....	1,140	424	387	392	801	349	312	267	1,941	659
British India.....	906	351	286	283	1,168	355	359	335	2,074	618
Argentina.....	820	215	229	222	908	330	286	288	1,728	510
China (incl. Manchuria)...	810	380	364	309	650	210	201	180	1,460	489
Union of S. Africa ¹	417	168	167	205	454	325	307	237	871	442
Australia.....	706	186	185	198	590	267	298	238	1,296	436
Switzerland.....	516	332	299	273	401	149	158	159	917	432
Sweden.....	478	213	189	201	486	174	185	200	964	401
British Malaya.....	498	154	136	163	521	132	144	192	1,019	355
Czechoslovakia.....	590	221	172	160	606	217	173	183	1,196	343
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	453	362	179	120	482	296	255	216	935	336
Denmark.....	460	207	182	173	433	204	173	157	893	330
Netherlands Indies.....	446	154	132	118	581	219	189	212	1,027	330
Totals for World ²	35,585	13,972	12,484	12,011	33,021	12,895	11,740	11,364	68,606	23,375
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.										
United Kingdom.....	15.19	16.29	16.58	17.05	10.75	9.92	10.37	10.47	13.05	13.85
United States.....	12.19	9.48	8.96	8.12	15.62	12.22	10.90	11.03	13.84	9.53
Germany.....	9.00	7.96	8.02	8.71	9.73	10.60	9.88	8.62	9.35	8.67
France.....	6.41	8.88	8.92	7.53	5.95	6.00	6.17	6.15	6.19	6.86
Japan.....	2.80	2.83	3.04	3.31	2.94	2.82	3.12	3.32	2.88	3.32
Canada.....	3.65	2.75	2.28	2.60	3.71	3.78	3.59	3.99	3.68	3.27
Belgium.....	2.78	3.22	3.30	3.17	2.68	3.19	3.32	3.29	2.73	3.23
Netherlands.....	3.11	3.75	3.89	3.47	2.42	2.64	2.49	2.52	2.78	3.01
Italy.....	3.20	3.03	3.10	3.26	2.43	2.71	2.66	2.35	2.83	2.82
British India.....	2.55	2.51	2.29	2.36	3.54	2.75	3.06	2.95	3.02	2.64
Argentina.....	2.30	1.54	1.83	1.85	2.75	2.56	2.44	2.54	2.52	2.18
China (incl. Manchuria)...	2.27	2.72	2.91	2.57	1.97	1.63	1.71	1.58	2.13	2.09
Union of S. Africa.....	1.17	1.20	1.37	1.71	1.38	2.52	2.61	2.09	1.27	1.89
Australia.....	1.98	1.33	1.48	1.65	1.79	2.07	2.54	2.09	1.89	1.87
Switzerland.....	1.45	2.38	2.40	2.27	1.21	1.16	1.35	1.40	1.34	1.85
Sweden.....	1.34	1.52	1.51	1.67	1.47	1.35	1.58	1.76	1.41	1.72
British Malaya.....	1.40	1.10	1.09	1.36	1.58	1.02	1.23	1.69	1.48	1.52
Czechoslovakia.....	1.66	1.58	1.37	1.33	1.84	1.68	1.47	1.62	1.74	1.47
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1.27	2.59	1.44	1.00	1.46	2.30	2.17	1.91	1.36	1.44
Denmark.....	1.29	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.31	1.58	1.47	1.38	1.30	1.41
Netherlands Indies.....	1.25	1.10	1.06	0.98	1.76	1.70	1.61	1.87	1.50	1.41
Totals for World ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table, p. 500.

I.—VALUE, PERCENTAGE, PRICE AND QUANTUM OF TRADE OF TWENTY-ONE LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1929 AND 1932-34—concluded.

Item and Country.	Imports.				Exports.				Total Trade. ⁷	
	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1929.	1934.
INDEX OF GOLD PRICES. (1927=100)										
United Kingdom.....	98.9	46.6	42.1	39.6	97.0	52.8	49.6	46.0	—	—
United States.....	91.6	45.3	35.3	31.4	101.2	59.3	48.8	44.4	—	—
Germany.....	101.3	50.2	45.9	45.6	98.7	70.7	63.9	60.4	—	—
France.....	94.0	55.2	50.4	47.7	95.8	64.9	59.9	55.5	—	—
Japan ¹	81.3 ²	39.7	36.2	35.6	77.3 ²	33.0	29.5	25.7	—	—
Canada.....	95.3	50.8	42.4	—	94.6	45.1	39.0	—	—	—
Belgium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	92.0	48.0	42.5	41.3	86.8	47.8	42.6	38.3	—	—
British India.....	94.1	43.4	38.9	—	90.8	41.2	35.9	—	—	—
Argentina.....	83.2	50.2	47.6	43.8	103.6	41.1	39.2	—	—	—
China ⁴ (incl. Manchuria) ..	90.7	53.1	44.3	43.5	105.8	44.4	37.6	32.5	—	—
Union of S. Africa.....	94.3	58.1	40.0	38.8	97.9	69.3	70.4	—	—	—
Australia.....	89.1	—	—	—	96.3	31.8	28.1	—	—	—
Switzerland.....	96.6	63.5	57.5	—	102.0	75.7	69.5	66.7	—	—
Sweden.....	98.9	55.8	49.2	—	96.6	51.2	45.0	—	—	—
British Malaya.....	93.9	49.7	42.3	—	94.8	32.3	28.4	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	94.8	59.3	59.7	52.9	97.7	70.0	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	101.1	—	—	—	89.6	40.2	33.5	—	—	—
Denmark.....	101.0	57.3	49.2	—	109.9	43.4	40.6	—	—	—
Netherlands Indies.....	96.9	59.5	49.0	46.4	94.6	39.7	33.6	33.2	—	—
Averages for World ² ...	96.1	51.4	45.2	42.3	96.5	50.7	44.9	42.5	96.3	42.4
INDEX OF QUANTUM. (1927=100)										
United Kingdom.....	101.4	88.9	89.5	93.9	104.0	68.1	68.8	72.2	—	—
United States.....	114.8	69.8	76.5	75.1	107.1	55.9	55.1	59.3	—	—
Germany.....	93.3	65.4	64.3	67.7	126.5	75.2	70.6	63.0	—	—
France.....	122.0	108.3	113.1	97.0	100.7	58.9	60.1	62.5	—	—
Japan ³	92.1 ⁵	100.9	104.7	111.6	102.6 ⁶	125.0	138.2	163.3	—	—
Canada.....	118.1	62.7	62.9	71.6 ⁶	96.4	74.9	81.0	88.3 ⁶	—	—
Belgium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	116.1	83.2	85.7	89.4	114.3	90.6	90.7	86.3	—	—
British India.....	102.4	88.0	79.5	—	107.3	71.9	85.2	—	—	—
Argentina.....	119.6	51.8	58.3	61.5	90.2	82.7	75.1	—	—	—
China ⁴ (incl. Manchuria) ..	127.8	93.0	89.1	68.3	96.9	57.1	52.4	52.4	—	—
Union of S. Africa.....	120.6	75.7	114.1	152.8	101.9	104.9	97.0	—	—	—
Australia.....	97.7	—	—	—	107.4	139.5	146.5	—	—	—
Switzerland.....	110.4	107.5	107.5	—	101.5	50.6	58.7	63.0	—	—
Sweden.....	113.7	89.9	90.4	—	116.1	78.5	94.7	—	—	—
British Malaya.....	94.6	55.2	57.4	—	91.8	67.6	84.9	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	117.2	70.1	54.1	57.1	104.2	52.1	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	116.0	—	—	—	125.6	183.5	189.4	—	—	—
Denmark.....	107.9	85.7	87.8	—	101.9	121.5	110.4	—	—	—
Netherlands Indies.....	126.8	71.6	75.0	70.3	93.0	83.3	85.1	96.5	—	—
Averages for World ² ...	109.3	79.8	81.4	83.6	108.3	80.6	82.8	84.5	108.8	84.1

¹ Includes exports of gold produced within the country. ² Totals include other countries not specified. ³ Index based on year 1928. ⁴ Excluding Manchuria from July 1, 1932. ⁵ For the year 1930. ⁶ Estimated from preliminary Canadian sources. ⁷ Indexes for individual countries not published in League of Nations Review, 1934.

Subsection 2.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the trade of Canada in the fiscal years from 1868 to 1935 is furnished in Table 1 (p. 526), giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising from the different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce since 1920 has been due to change of statistical

method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past 15 years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that, in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. From 1915 to 1929, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there was an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. In the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930 and 1931, however, there was an excess of imports which was changed to an excess of exports for the latest four years.

The percentage of exports to imports rose to a peak of 164.6 in 1918, owing to the exportation of war supplies, then dropped to 97.6 in 1921, rose again to a post-war high of 143.3 in 1926 and has since declined to 109.7 in 1929, 91.7 in 1930 and 90.1 in 1931, but rose to 101.6 in 1932, 118.3 in 1933, 135.0 in 1934 and 127.7 in 1935.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3, the later figures including much new Canadian gold refined at the Mint. Since June 1, 1931, the value of Canada's domestic exports of gold bullion represents the monthly average current market price of gold and not the legal Mint par of \$20.67 per fine ounce. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1935, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show, respectively, exports of Canadian produce and imports for home consumption to the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, for example, 75.6 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which, in the same year, together provided 79.5 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1911, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868 to 1935. The higher rates collected on imports from the United Kingdom than on those from the United States in spite of the preferential tariff accorded British goods since 1897 is largely due to the following factors: (1) imports of alcoholic beverages, which are subject to high duties, bulk largely in imports from the United Kingdom but are negligible from the United States; (2) imports of raw materials for processing in Canada, which are free of duty, form an important part of imports from the United States; and (3) dutiable imports from the United Kingdom are largely highly manufactured goods which are subject to relatively higher rates than semi-manufactured goods for further manufacture in Canada, which form another large element of imports from the United States. This subject is treated in more detail at pp. 64-66 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, and under Subsection 4 of this chapter.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1935.

Subsection 3.—General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade.

The external trade of Canada, like that of every other country in the world, declined considerably in volume and very greatly in value in the period of falling prices following the War. Thereafter it recovered and by 1929 had reached a value greater even than in the war period. The great world-wide depression which commenced in the autumn of 1929, however, was responsible for a very great reduction in the value, and a smaller reduction in the volume, of the trade of Canada and of every other country (see Subsections 1 and 11 of this chapter), the total value of our merchandise trade falling steadily from \$2,655,000,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929 to \$887,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933. The fiscal year ended 1934 saw the turn of the tide with a total merchandise trade of \$1,019,000,000, further increased to \$1,190,000,000 in 1935. Thus the external trade of Canada during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, represented a second year of expansion from the low level of 1933. There was an increase in 1935 over 1934 in both imports and exports, imports increasing in value by 20.4 p.c. and exports by 13.9 p.c. The continuation of this improvement is indicated by the figures for the calendar year 1935 in which imports exceeded in value those of the calendar year 1934 by 7.2 p.c. and exports exceeded those of the previous year by 11.6 p.c.

Imports are an indication of purchasing power in Canada and are especially influenced by the expansion or contraction of capital expenditures within Canada. The increase, therefore, of 13.9 p.c. in the volume and 20.4 p.c. in the value of imports reflects a recovery in purchasing power in Canada and probably some slight expansion in capital expenditures which were almost completely suspended during the worst years of the depression. It may be noted in Statement II that imports of iron and non-ferrous metal products, the groups chiefly influenced by capital expenditures, were much higher in 1935 than in 1933, though still much below those of the fiscal year 1927, chosen because it approximates to the calendar year 1926 taken as a representative year of the post-war prosperity period. Similarly in the latest year imports have increased from the United States which is the chief external source for machinery and structural materials.

Exports represent the sale in world markets of surplus products of Canadian farms, mines, forests, fisheries and factories and when there is a ready sale for such products at prices profitable to the producer, large exports result in prosperity in Canada. In the year 1935 exports increased in volume by 8.9 p.c., while higher prices accounted for an increase of about 5 p.c. in the value of exports, so that Canadian goods were sold abroad not only in larger volume but also at more profitable prices. (See Subsection 11, pp. 598-601, for a comparison of volume and value.) The figures of exports shown in Statement II indicate that a shift is taking place in the importance of groups in the composition of our exports. In the prosperity period 1925-29 Canadian exports were predominantly agricultural. Indeed in that period it was largely because bountiful harvests coincided with an active world demand at good prices that prosperity was widespread in Canada. In 1927 the two groups, vegetable and animal products, made up 59 p.c. of our exports, while wood products constituted 23 p.c., non-ferrous metals 6.4 p.c. and chemical products 1.3 p.c. In 1935, on the other hand, vegetable and animal products made up only 47 p.c. of exports, but wood products were 24.4 p.c., non-ferrous metals increased to 14.3 p.c. and chemical products to 2.3 p.c. The proportion of 14.3 p.c. for non-ferrous metals is exclusive of exports of nearly \$97,000,000 of gold bullion, the product of Canadian gold mines, which are not included in the figures of commodity exports.

II.—SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1914, 1927, 1933, 1934 AND 1935.

Group.	Values of Imports (Million \$).					Values of Domestic Exports (Million \$).				
	1914.	1927.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1914.	1927.	1933.	1934.	1935.
(a) ALL COUNTRIES.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products....	97.6	213.1	88.3	90.8	109.4	201.2	575.0	203.4	205.8	226.2
Animals and Products	41.1	53.2	15.4	19.8	20.0	76.6	167.3	54.3	75.2	86.9
Fibres and Textiles..	109.2	183.6	61.2	79.4	81.8	1.9	7.7	4.7	7.8	7.5
Wood and Paper.....	37.4	48.0	20.5	19.4	21.2	63.2	284.1	120.9	143.1	160.9
Iron and Its Products	143.8	229.4	58.9	69.1	100.0	15.5	74.3	17.3	26.6	40.7
Non-Ferrous Metals..	35.6	52.7	18.1	20.2	28.5	53.3	80.6	42.6	81.8	94.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85.3	156.8	87.7	83.4	102.4	9.3	28.9	9.2	14.8	15.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17.1	31.8	25.5	25.6	28.9	4.9	16.2	11.1	13.8	15.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	52.1	62.2	30.8	26.1	30.2	5.7	18.1	10.2	10.4	12.1
Totals.....	619.2	1,030.9	406.4	433.8	522.4	431.6	1,252.2	473.8	579.3	659.9
(b) WITH UNITED KINGDOM.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products....	16.2	38.3	17.4	20.4	20.1	146.8	330.1	114.2	112.5	127.7
Animals and Products	5.7	5.4	2.4	3.1	3.0	35.4	67.8	30.0	44.7	54.6
Fibres and Textiles..	60.6	72.8	25.6	35.1	36.5	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.2
Wood and Paper.....	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	12.8	15.8	11.3	20.4	25.4
Iron and Its Products	17.3	15.0	12.0	16.7	18.6	1.4	8.1	5.6	5.2	10.1
Non-Ferrous Metals..	4.8	5.6	3.3	3.0	4.6	16.6	14.2	14.6	35.8	46.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	6.3	9.3	12.6	13.2	13.2	0.4	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.2	0.6	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	13.2	8.8	5.2	4.7	6.2	1.0	4.1	3.3	2.0	2.7
Totals.....	132.1	163.9	86.5	105.1	111.7	215.2	446.9	184.4	227.6	274.2
(c) WITH UNITED STATES.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products....	44.1	97.1	30.2	31.0	35.6	34.1	60.0	3.9	22.3	43.2
Animals and Products	23.3	35.4	8.6	10.5	9.8	32.3	75.3	13.9	18.4	19.9
Fibres and Textiles..	32.5	66.9	22.5	28.6	30.6	1.2	3.5	0.9	2.5	0.9
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	41.1	15.1	14.5	16.0	45.2	242.0	93.9	102.2	108.7
Iron and Its Products	121.4	206.7	43.9	49.1	77.5	2.0	10.7	2.0	4.4	2.7
Non-Ferrous Metals..	27.7	42.2	12.9	14.1	20.9	34.2	39.0	13.8	22.4	25.2
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	132.0	62.9	58.9	77.2	7.2	17.6	4.9	9.2	9.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.6	20.6	15.5	14.5	17.1	3.2	7.7	4.7	6.4	7.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	31.8	45.0	20.9	17.0	18.9	4.0	10.6	5.2	6.6	7.6
Totals.....	396.3	687.0	232.5	233.2	303.6	163.4	466.4	143.2	194.4	224.7

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables 10 to 18 (pp. 532-593) deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables 10 and 11 are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the latest four fiscal years. Table 12 shows the same in detail for exports and Table 13 for imports of all important articles. Table 14 shows by main classes imports as dutiable or free and exports as of Canadian or foreign produce for the five fiscal years 1931-35. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1935 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table 16 gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table 17 gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces, and Table 18 shows the values imported from different countries dutiable or free under the general, preferential and treaty rate tariffs in 1935.

Subsection 4.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

Ever since Confederation the external trade of Canada has been carried on predominantly with one or other of the two great English-speaking countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the early years of the Dominion, the United Kingdom, which was then lending us capital on a considerable scale for those times, supplied more than half our imports, though as a customer she came second to the United States. Later on, however, partly as the result of the free trade policy of the United Kingdom and the protectionist policy of the United States, the United Kingdom became the chief market for our exports, holding that position steadily from 1890 to 1920, while in certain of the more recent years the United States has been our largest customer. This latter tendency has again been reversed, however, owing on the one hand to the increasingly restrictive tariff legislation of the United States and to the preferences granted to Canada and other Empire countries by the United Kingdom in 1932.

As regards our imports, on the other hand, the United States, though in the beginning ranking second in supplying our wants, took first place as early as 1876 and has maintained that position steadily since about 1883, the proximity of the two countries and the increasing population on both sides of the line being largely responsible. During the Great War, when the resources of the United Kingdom were absorbed in the struggle, the percentage of Canada's imports coming from the United States rose as high as 82.3 p.c. in 1918. From 1921 to 1930 it remained fairly constant at about two-thirds, while in recent years it has declined and was 58.1 p.c. in 1935. Our imports from the United Kingdom, which fell as low as 8.0 p.c. of the total in 1919, fluctuated between 15.2 p.c. and 19.0 p.c. between 1921 and 1930, but have shown a rising trend since then and stood at 21.4 p.c. in 1935. In the same period the percentage of our exports taken by the United Kingdom has risen from 25.2 to 41.5 or from one-quarter to two-fifths. (See Tables 5 and 6 of this chapter.)

Statement II above shows our trade with the United Kingdom in the three most recent years compared with that in 1927 and 1914. It may be noted that in the latest years there has been a very great decline in imports of textiles, partially compensated by some increase in imports of iron, non-metallic mineral and chemical products. Vegetable and animal products continue to make up the major part of our exports to the United Kingdom but there has been an actual and a great proportional increase in exports of wood and paper products and non-ferrous metals.

The commodities making up Canada's export and import trade with the United Kingdom in recent years are dealt with in summary form in Tables 10 and 11, and in detail in Tables 12 and 13 of this chapter.

Trade of Canada with the British Empire.—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference on goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended by Order in Council from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession. In the case of Newfoundland, in addition to the preference, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products. Australia receives special concessions under the Trade Agreement of 1931 and the British West Indies under the Agreement of 1925 referred to on p. 484. Table 18 on p. 593 shows for the latest fiscal year the imports from countries of the British Empire entering Canada either at lower rates of duty or free under the preferential tariff. The British preferential tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When the British preference became effective in 1897 Canada's total imports from

the United Kingdom amounted to only \$29,401,000, compared with imports in 1887 valued at \$44,741,000 and in 1873 at \$67,997,000, so that from 1873 to 1897 imports from the United Kingdom declined by \$38,596,000 or 56.7 p.c. After the introduction of the British preferential tariff, the downward trend in the value of imports from the United Kingdom was reversed, although the proportion of our total imports coming from the United Kingdom continued to decline. Imports from other Empire countries which were insignificant before the beginning of the century have increased both in actual value and proportion of total imports. However, during the latest four years and especially since the Ottawa Agreements, the proportion of trade with both the United Kingdom and the total British Empire has shown a distinctly upward trend, although both the volume and direction of Canada's exports vary widely with the vicissitudes of crops here and in other parts of the world. Canada's exports to Empire countries other than the United Kingdom consist very largely of manufactured products, while imports from those Empire countries are chiefly raw materials.

In the interpretation of statistics covering a long period, such as those in Statement III following, the wide fluctuations in price levels should be borne in mind. Thus the fiscal year 1896, just prior to the introduction of the British preference, marked about the close of a long period of declining prices which began in the '70's. Prices followed a rising trend from then to the last pre-war fiscal year 1914, and rose very steeply throughout the War to a peak in the fiscal year ended 1921. In the following year, prices suffered a sudden drop and then remained fairly steady until 1929, after which the recent serious decline has occurred. (See Chapter XX.) The trade of Canada with the British Empire in certain fiscal years since 1886 was as under:—

III.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.						
1886.....	39,033,006	2,383,560	41,416,566	40.7	2.5	43.2
1896.....	32,824,505	2,388,647	35,213,152	31.2	2.2	33.4
1906.....	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24.4	5.1	29.5
1914.....	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21.4	3.6	25.0
1921.....	213,973,562	52,029,126	266,002,688	17.3	4.2	21.5
1922.....	117,135,343	31,973,910	149,109,253	15.7	4.3	20.0
1926.....	163,731,210	45,088,918	208,820,128	17.6	4.9	22.5
1929.....	194,041,381	63,346,829	257,388,210	15.3	5.0	20.3
1930.....	189,179,738	63,494,864	252,674,602	15.2	5.1	20.2
1931.....	149,497,392	55,401,034	204,898,426	16.5	6.2	22.7
1932.....	106,371,779	41,440,214	147,811,993	18.4	7.2	25.6
1933.....	86,466,055	33,918,269	120,384,324	21.3	8.3	29.6
1934.....	105,100,764	35,303,122	140,403,886	24.2	8.2	32.4
1935.....	111,682,490	44,503,981	156,186,471	21.4	8.5	29.9
EXPORTS (Canadian).						
1886.....	36,694,263	3,262,803	39,957,066	47.2	4.2	51.4
1896.....	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57.2	3.7	60.9
1906.....	127,456,465	10,984,757	138,421,222	54.2	4.5	58.7
1914.....	215,253,969	22,388,548	238,642,517	49.9	5.4	55.3
1921.....	312,844,871	90,607,348	403,452,219	26.3	7.6	33.9
1922.....	299,361,675	46,473,735	345,835,410	40.4	6.3	46.7
1926.....	508,237,560	90,330,435	598,567,995	38.7	6.9	45.6
1929.....	429,730,485	106,258,803	535,989,288	31.5	7.8	39.3
1930.....	281,745,965	97,825,173	379,571,138	25.2	8.3	33.9
1931.....	219,246,499	73,617,897	292,864,396	27.4	9.2	36.6
1932.....	174,043,725	44,912,662	218,956,387	30.2	7.8	38.0
1933.....	184,361,019	37,757,908	222,118,927	38.9	8.0	46.9
1934.....	227,601,411	50,423,723	278,025,134	39.3	8.7	48.0
1935.....	274,182,737	67,314,241	341,496,978	41.5	10.2	51.7

Canadian Preference on Imports from Empire Countries.—As indicated in the paragraph above dealing with trade with Empire countries, a declining trend in the imports from Empire countries down to 1897 was changed after the British Preferential Tariff of 1897 to a rising trend. Imports from the United Kingdom since 1868 are shown in Table 6. Table 8 shows the average *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries. This shows an appreciable drop in the rates of duty on imports from the United Kingdom after 1897. However, even after this, average rates of duty are shown in many years to be higher on both dutiable imports and total imports from the United Kingdom than from the United States in spite of the British Preference being in effect. A number of factors explain this situation. Dutiable imports from the United Kingdom consist very largely of highly manufactured goods normally subject to high rates of duty, whereas dutiable imports from the United States include a large proportion of semi-manufactured goods for further processing in Canadian factories and such goods carry a reasonably low rate of duty. The United States is also the chief source of Canadian imports of raw materials free of duty. Furthermore, alcoholic beverages and manufactured tobaccos which are subject to very high duties are an important element of imports from the United Kingdom but are insignificant in imports from the United States. Finally, especially in recent years, there is a large range of imports which are free of duty under the British Preference but are subject to moderate duties when coming from the United States. The values of such imports from Empire countries in the latest fiscal year are shown in Table 18. Imports from the United Kingdom which are free only under the preference tariff have increased from 0.6 p.c. in 1925 to 36.9 p.c. in 1935 of our total imports from that country. To make a fair comparison between the United Kingdom and the United States of the average rates of duty collected on ordinary dutiable imports, imports of alcoholic beverages and manufactured tobaccos should be eliminated, while imports free of duty under the British Preference but dutiable when imported from the United States should be added to the dutiable imports from the United Kingdom. This is done in Statement IV which follows.

IV. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY ON DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES WITH DUTIABLE IMPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO ELIMINATED AND IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY UNDER THE BRITISH PREFERENCE ADDED TO DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, FISCAL YEARS 1922-35.

NOTE.—Figures in this statement do not include dumping and other special duties.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.				United States.		Average Ad Valorem Rate on Dutiable Imports.	
	Dutiable Imports less Beverages and Tobacco.	Imports Free under British Preference.	Total Adjusted Imports.	Duty Collected.	Dutiable Imports less Beverages and Tobacco.	Duty Collected.	U.K.	U.S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
1922...	75,384,256	790,869	76,175,125	15,977,248	310,641,315	71,056,875	20.97	22.88
1923...	97,753,953	972,878	98,726,831	19,033,512	331,557,774	74,254,698	19.28	22.39
1924...	107,322,128	918,525	108,240,653	19,107,658	355,602,796	79,034,573	17.65	22.23
1925...	108,139,903	937,875	109,077,778	19,275,978	286,837,866	66,092,666	17.67	23.04
1926...	110,911,676	1,242,274	112,153,950	19,513,817	337,745,276	80,561,886	17.39	23.85
1927...	108,754,494	3,563,212	112,317,706	20,002,688	392,414,228	90,502,549	17.89	23.06
1928...	110,589,187	4,655,899	115,245,086	19,874,228	415,776,746	96,825,728	17.24	23.29
1929...	113,419,780	10,864,569	124,284,349	20,665,148	523,564,068	122,449,986	16.63	23.39
1930...	110,424,784	10,668,033	121,092,817	19,897,185	522,993,501	121,773,816	16.43	23.28
1931...	78,434,058	18,288,442	96,722,500	15,135,145	359,393,734	88,888,918	15.65	24.73
1932...	57,483,404	12,315,899	69,799,303	13,000,442	229,463,754	62,988,474	18.62	27.45
1933...	44,279,734	22,014,358	66,294,142	9,618,288	143,699,800	40,326,933	14.52	28.06
1934...	44,201,298	39,665,543	83,866,841	10,046,378	139,882,492	39,924,268	11.97	28.54
1935...	46,072,232	41,468,717	87,540,949	10,534,028	181,095,348	49,565,647	12.03	27.37

On this fair basis of comparison the average rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom has been lower in every year shown here while the difference in favour of the United Kingdom has become 50 p.c. or more in the years since the Ottawa Agreements became effective.

Subsection 5.—Trade with the United States and other Foreign Countries.

Trade with the United States.—In the period immediately following Confederation the United States was Canada's chief customer, trade still following its accustomed channels in spite of the denunciation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which had expired on Mar. 17, 1866. On the other hand, we bought more from the United Kingdom than from the United States. (See Tables 5 and 6 for a record of trade with the United States since 1868.)

In the '70's, however, the proportion of our exports going to the United States, which had been over 50 p.c. in the first few years of the Dominion, declined materially, but for the most part remained at over 40 p.c. until after the enactment of the McKinley Tariff of 1890, when it fell to 35 p.c. in 1892 and as low as 27 p.c. in 1898. In the first decade of the twentieth century it averaged about 35 p.c., but fell off considerably in the war years, rising to about 40 p.c. on the average of the nineteen-twenties, but declining once more to about 33 p.c. since 1932.

Imports from the United States exceeded half of our total imports for the first time in the years from 1877 to 1879, while in the eighteen-eighties they were approximately equivalent to those from the United Kingdom, at from 40 to 45 p.c. from either country. By 1896, however, imports from the United States again reached half of the total, and subsequently have never fallen below that point, increasing both absolutely and relatively during the great period of expansion until 1913, when they were 65.0 p.c. of all imports. In the extraordinary circumstances of the Great War they rose as high as 82.3 p.c. in 1918, and throughout the nineteen-twenties stood at about two-thirds of the total. They have declined to less than three-fifths of the total in the three latest years as shown in Statement VI below.

The commodities making up our export and import trade with the United States are shown in summary form in Tables 10 and 11 and in detail in Tables 12 and 13 of this chapter.

Trade with the United States by main groups of commodities for the three latest fiscal years compared with 1927 and 1914 is shown in Statement II (c), p. 503. Non-metallic minerals (chiefly coal and petroleum products) and chemicals are an increasingly important factor in imports from the United States, although iron products became again in 1935 the most important group and there are still large imports of textiles which include raw cotton and of vegetable products largely comprised of tropical or out-of-season fruits and vegetables. Imports from the United States declined to 54.9 p.c. of total imports in 1934 but rose again to 58.1 p.c. in 1935. Aside from the effects of the Ottawa Agreements with their purpose of increasing intra-Empire trade and of the at-times heavy discount against Canadian funds in the United States, a factor in the fluctuation of the United States' share in our imports which should not be overlooked is the influence of capital expenditure in Canada. The United States is the principal external source for machinery, equipment and structural materials. The almost complete cessation of capital expenditures in 1932 and 1933 therefore affected imports from the United States more than from any other country, while the recovery since the beginning of 1934 is reflected in an increasing proportion of imports from the United States

again, and especially in increased imports of iron and steel products. Another important factor governing imports from the United States is Canadian purchasing power which is very directly affected by exports to the United States.

United States Tariffs and Canadian Trade.—Under the Underwood Tariff in force in the United States from Oct. 3, 1913, to May 27, 1921, Canadian exports to that country increased from \$139,725,000 in 1913 to \$542,323,000 in the fiscal year 1921. In that year exports of farm products amounted to \$190,790,000 and no less than 88.4 p.c. of the total exports entered the United States free of duty. The Emergency Tariff came into force May 27, 1921, and was succeeded by the Fordney-McCumber Tariff on Sept. 21, 1922. Although by 1930 total exports to the United States almost recovered to the level of 1921, exports of farm products were less than half those of 1921, this decline being compensated by increased exports of wood, paper and non-ferrous metal products. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff which came into force on June 18, 1930, was practically a prohibitive tariff as regards farm products. These tariffs of 1921 and 1930 also placed heavy duties on fish products so that exports of the fisheries to the United States were curtailed during a time when production in Canada was expanding. Finally, in June, 1932, a heavy duty was placed on softwood lumber and copper with the result that exports of those products were seriously curtailed in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933. Statement V shows the effects of these tariff measures on exports of Canadian products and the parallel decline in Canadian imports from the United States. The subject is more fully dealt with at pp. 51-54 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1934-35.

V.—THE EFFECT OF UNITED STATES TARIFFS ON CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1921-35

NOTE.—The figures in this statement show values in thousands of dollars.

Fiscal Year and U.S. Tariff.	Exports of Wood Products.	Exports of Paper.	Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals.	Total Exports of Wood, Paper and Non-Ferrous Metals.	Exports of Farm Products.	Exports of Fishery Products.	Total Canadian Exports to U.S.	Total Canadian Imports from U.S.
UNDERWOOD TARIFF, OCT. 3, 1913.								
1921.....	143,283	72,170	30,030	245,483	190,790	15,729	542,323	856,177
EMERGENCY TARIFF, MAY 27, 1921.								
1922.....	86,234	61,481	14,687	162,402	73,044	12,737	292,589	515,958
FORDNEY-McCUMBER TARIFF, SEPT. 21, 1922.								
1923.....	120,933	70,054	27,889	218,876	75,044	13,218	369,080	540,990
1924.....	139,564	90,204	43,432	273,200	83,484	13,552	430,708	601,256
1925.....	127,797	91,725	57,334	276,856	76,676	13,912	417,417	509,780
1926.....	138,967	98,410	58,740	296,117	105,577	13,517	474,987	608,619
1927.....	131,165	110,189	39,007	280,361	107,046	14,612	466,423	687,023
1928.....	117,971	120,209	44,114	282,294	120,553	13,974	478,145	718,896
1929.....	109,800	124,898	63,222	297,920	115,175	15,514	499,612	868,012
1930.....	108,632	128,082	101,729	338,443	92,134	14,928	515,050	847,442
HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF, JUNE 18, 1930.								
1931.....	76,249	111,974	58,836	247,059	42,383	12,953	349,661	584,407
1932.....	49,929	90,097	36,176	176,202	17,918	10,652	235,187	351,687
1933.....	28,619	64,998	13,808	107,425	6,948	8,087	143,160	232,548
1934.....	39,987	61,871	22,400	124,258	28,655	8,696	194,443	238,188
1935.....	39,786	68,649	25,213	133,648	49,299	9,468	224,698	303,640

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined in recent years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed: (1) general propaganda to utilize Canadian sea and river ports; (2) additional concessions to goods imported under the preferential tariff if they come direct. Provision has been made, in trade treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign countries, that goods must be imported *via* a Canadian sea or river port in order to obtain the full benefits of special rates of duty. Between 1920 and 1935 imports *via* the United States have decreased from 9.5 p.c. to 2.45 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going *via* the United States shows a considerable decline since 1927, the percentages for the past nine fiscal years being: 1927, 39.4; 1928, 38.7; 1929, 36.6; 1930, 33.7; 1931, 27.3; 1932, 18.7; 1933, 14.2; 1934, 14.4; 1935, 17.3. An important factor in the decline for recent years has been the requirement of direct shipment for goods to qualify under the Empire preferences introduced in Britain. Details by countries are given in Table 21 of this chapter.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—The relative changes in the positions occupied by the United States and other foreign countries in Canada's trade in various years from 1886 to 1934 are shown in Statement VI below. During the War and the years immediately following, when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion and were 69 p.c. in 1921, while those from other foreign countries declined. With this exception the proportion of imports from other foreign countries has remained surprisingly constant over the period of nearly half a century at about one-tenth to one-eighth of total imports. Canadian exports to the United States have fluctuated between 30 p.c. and 46 p.c. of the total, while those to other foreign countries have increased from 4.5 p.c. to as high as 24.0 p.c. in 1929, declining to 14.2 p.c. in 1935.

VI.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.						
1886.....	42,818,651	11,756,920	54,575,571	44.6	12.2	56.8
1896.....	53,529,390	16,618,619	70,148,009	50.8	15.8	66.6
1906.....	169,256,452	30,694,394	199,950,846	59.6	10.9	70.5
1914.....	396,302,138	68,365,014	464,667,152	64.0	11.0	75.0
1921.....	856,176,820	117,979,374	974,156,194	69.0	9.5	78.5
1922.....	515,958,196	82,736,883	598,695,079	69.0	11.0	80.0
1926.....	608,618,542	109,890,062	718,508,604	65.6	11.9	77.5
1929.....	868,012,229	140,278,652	1,008,290,881	68.6	11.1	79.7
1930.....	847,442,037	148,156,943	995,598,980	67.9	11.8	79.7
1931.....	584,407,018	117,307,251	701,714,269	64.5	12.9	77.4
1932.....	351,686,775	79,005,136	430,691,911	60.8	13.6	74.4
1933.....	232,548,055	53,451,365	285,999,420	57.2	13.2	70.4
1934.....	238,187,681	55,207,058	293,394,739	54.9	12.7	67.6
1935.....	303,639,972	62,604,710	366,244,682	58.1	12.0	70.1

VI.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES—concluded.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
EXPORTS (Canadian).						
1886.....	34,284,490	3,515,148	37,799,638	44.1	4.5	48.6
1896.....	37,789,481	5,152,185	42,941,666	34.4	4.7	39.1
1906.....	83,546,306	13,516,428	97,062,734	35.5	5.8	41.3
1914.....	163,372,825	29,573,097	192,945,922	37.9	6.8	44.7
1921.....	542,322,967	243,388,515	785,711,482	45.6	20.5	66.1
1922.....	292,588,643	101,816,627	394,405,270	39.5	13.8	53.3
1926.....	474,987,367	241,800,429	716,787,796	36.1	18.3	54.4
1929.....	499,612,145	328,108,239	827,720,384	36.7	24.0	60.7
1930.....	515,049,763	225,637,401	740,687,164	46.0	20.0	66.0
1931.....	349,660,563	157,217,708	506,878,271	43.7	19.7	63.4
1932.....	235,186,674	122,201,241	357,387,915	40.8	21.2	62.0
1933.....	143,160,400	108,520,628	251,681,028	30.2	22.9	53.1
1934.....	194,443,139	106,874,872	301,318,011	33.6	18.4	52.0
1935.....	224,697,923	93,705,093	318,403,016	34.1	14.2	48.3

With further reference to the trade of Canada with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, attention is directed to Tables 10 to 41 (pp. 165-206) of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These tables show the trade of Canada in leading commodities with 96 British and foreign countries for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935.

Subsection 6.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Canadian Trade by Continents, 1935.—In the latest fiscal year there was a further increase in both exports of Canadian products and imports for consumption, exports increasing by \$80,600,000 and imports by \$88,600,000. Exports increased substantially to both the United Kingdom and the United States, not only in actual value but in proportion to total exports, so that these two countries together took over three-quarters of our total exports. There were also increased exports in 1935 to South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa, exports to the two last-mentioned regions rising to a greater proportion of total exports than in any of the other five years shown, largely owing to exports to the other leading British Dominions. On the other hand, exports to "Other Europe" and "Other North America" continued to decline and represented a smaller proportion of total exports than in any of the other years shown. In imports there were increases from all the geographic divisions shown, but the major increase was in imports from the United States, which showed the largest increase in the proportion of imports supplied. The proportion of imports coming from Asia has also shown a continuous upward trend over the six years, and the proportion from the United Kingdom is much higher now than six years ago, although there was a decline in the latest year. The proportion from "Other Europe", on the other hand, is lower than at any other time in the six years.

VII.—CANADA'S TRADE BY CONTINENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1930-35.

Item and Continent.	Values in Millions of Dollars.						Percentages of Totals.					
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.												
Europe—												
United Kingdom.....	189.2	149.5	106.4	86.4	105.1	111.7	15.2	16.5	18.4	21.3	24.2	21.4
Other.....	95.7	74.7	50.6	34.9	34.0	37.0	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.1
North America—												
United States.....	847.4	584.4	351.7	232.5	238.2	303.6	67.9	64.5	60.8	57.2	54.9	58.1
Other.....	24.0	23.4	17.6	13.9	13.1	17.1	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3
South America.....	31.9	25.6	17.3	10.6	11.6	15.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9
Asia.....	31.1	27.7	18.8	12.4	16.2	20.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.9
Oceania.....	24.5	14.4	9.5	9.1	9.7	10.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1
Africa.....	4.5	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2
Totals, Imports.....	1,248.3	906.6	578.5	406.2	433.8	522.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EXPORTS (CANADIAN).												
Europe—												
United Kingdom.....	281.7	219.2	174.0	184.4	227.6	274.2	25.2	27.4	30.2	38.9	39.3	41.5
Other.....	125.9	90.0	77.2	72.7	72.4	56.9	11.2	11.3	13.4	15.3	12.5	8.6
North America—												
United States.....	515.0	349.6	235.2	143.1	194.4	224.7	46.0	43.7	40.8	30.2	33.6	34.1
Other.....	46.2	45.8	31.6	25.9	23.2	20.8	4.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.0	3.1
South America.....	34.7	20.6	8.9	6.6	7.9	11.0	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7
Asia.....	63.1	39.4	28.3	22.7	26.3	30.4	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6
Oceania.....	36.1	20.0	10.2	12.4	17.5	26.3	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.0
Africa.....	17.6	15.0	10.9	6.0	10.0	15.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.4
Totals, Exports.....	1,120.3	799.6	576.3	473.8	579.3	659.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imports from Principal Countries.—The following statement on imports from twelve leading countries shows how predominant the two great English-speaking countries are as the source of supply of Canadian imports, the United States supplying approximately 58 p.c. of all our imports in 1935, while the United Kingdom, with less than half the share of the United States in our import trade, has, nevertheless, more than ten times as large a share as Germany, ranking third. While France still ranked fourth in supplying Canada with goods, imports from France show a declining trend both in actual value and in percentage of the total, so much so, that, although in 1932 France ranked third, in 1935 France was almost displaced from fourth position by British India which is increasing in importance as a source of imports. Japan and the Netherlands have dropped from fifth and sixth positions, respectively, in 1932 to ninth and tenth in 1935. The following statement outlines the imports from twelve leading countries, while in Table 19 of this chapter actual figures will be found showing imports from all important countries of the world in each of the last five fiscal years.

VIII.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM EACH OF TWELVE LEADING COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1932-35.

NOTE.—Countries arranged by order of importance, 1935.

Rank in—					Country.	Percentage of Total Imports.				p.c.Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) 1935 Compared with—		
1932	1933	1934	1935			1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.
						p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	1	1	1	1	United States.....	60.8	57.2	54.9	58.1	− 13.7	+ 30.6	+ 27.5
2	2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	18.4	21.3	24.2	21.4	+ 5.0	+ 29.2	+ 6.3
3	3	3	3	3	Germany.....	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	− 14.1	+ 10.2	+ 0.9
4	4	4	4	4	France.....	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	− 52.5	− 16.5	− 6.6
5	5	5	5	5	British India.....	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	+ 25.7	+ 56.6	+ 7.9
7	7	5	6	6	Australia.....	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	+ 11.0	+ 7.2	+ 17.9
8	5	6	6	6	Barbados.....	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	+ 81.9	+ 70.1	+ 55.5
20	13	13	7	7	Colombia.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	− 9.4	+ 35.6	+ 27.8
10	11	9	8	8	Japan.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	− 26.1	+ 14.6	+ 33.6
5	8	10	9	9	Netherlands.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	− 25.5	+ 16.9	+ 34.0
6	9	11	10	10	Jamaica.....	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	− 2.3	+ 34.8	+ 63.1
12	12	15	11	11	Belgium.....	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	− 28.4	− 0.8	+ 12.9
9	10	12	12	12								
Percentages of Total Imports coming from Above 12 Countries.....						90.5	90.1	89.9	89.9	−	−	−

Exports to Principal Countries.—Percentages in the following statement, as in the import statement, are indicative of the predominance of the United Kingdom and the United States as our customers. The third country, Australia, in 1935, took from us only about 8 p.c. of the commodities taken by the United States. It may be noted that the Netherlands and Belgium were our best customers on the continent of Europe, surpassing France and Germany in this respect, while Italy ranked only seventeenth as a customer, whereas it was third in 1933. The relative positions of these countries are in some measure due to the attitudes taken by them to imports of Canadian wheat. In the Orient, Japan retained fourth place in 1935. Among Empire countries the increasing proportions of our exports going to Australia and British South Africa are of special significance. Table 20 of this chapter gives actual figures of Canadian exports to all important British and foreign countries for the latest five fiscal years.

IX.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO EACH OF TWELVE LEADING COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1932-35.

NOTE.—Countries arranged by order of importance, 1935.

Rank in—					Country.	Percentage of Domestic Exports				p.c.Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) 1935 Compared with—		
1932	1933	1934	1935			1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.
						p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
2	1	1	1	1	United Kingdom.....	30.2	38.9	39.3	41.5	+ 57.5	+ 48.7	+ 20.5
1	2	2	2	2	United States.....	40.8	30.2	33.5	34.1	− 4.7	+ 57.0	+ 15.6
12	10	6	3	3	Australia.....	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.7	+ 235.6	+ 147.3	+ 49.0
4	6	4	4	4	Japan.....	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	+ 2.3	+ 63.0	+ 22.7
9	13	9	5	5	British South Africa.....	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.9	+ 50.6	+ 216.2	+ 64.8
5	4	5	6	6	Belgium.....	2.4	3.1	2.2	1.8	− 16.1	− 13.7	− 6.0
6	3	3	7	7	Netherlands.....	2.3	3.5	3.4	1.5	− 25.4	− 38.8	− 48.8
3	5	7	8	8	France.....	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.5	− 45.2	− 22.7	− 17.3
16	15	12	9	9	New Zealand.....	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	+ 97.2	+ 103.6	+ 64.0
10	11	10	10	10	Newfoundland.....	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	− 2.0	+ 14.6	+ 5.5
17	14	14	11	11	Norway.....	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	+ 44.0	+ 29.6	+ 22.4
7	7	8	12	12	Germany.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.7	− 57.0	− 44.5	− 57.7
Percentages of Total Domestic Exports going to Above 12 Countries.....						88.2	87.4	90.7	91.1	−	−	−

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—In addition to Tables 19 and 20 referred to above in connection with trade by countries, Table 21 shows by countries the values and percentages of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the latest two fiscal years.

A series of tables showing Canadian trade in principal commodities with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13) will be found in the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935 (pp. 165-206). Historical tables showing our trade with leading countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pp. 13-19 of the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for 1935, both reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 7.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

The commodities which make up Canada's external trade are shown in detail for the four latest fiscal years in Tables 12, dealing with exports, and 13, with imports.

Canada's Principal Imports.—Statement X, which follows, shows the long-term trend of principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935. In the interpretation of the trends in imports, shown in this statement, the effects of price changes and of fluctuations of the so-called business cycle should be kept in mind. Thus the Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices on the 1926 base was 59.3 in the calendar year 1889, 52.1 in 1899, 59.5 in 1909, 134.0 in 1919, 95.6 in 1929 and 71.6 in 1934, these calendar years approximating to the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935. In the matter of business fluctuations, the fiscal year 1910 was influenced by the general development boom in Western Canada, 1920 was affected by the feverish activity which immediately followed the War, 1930 represented the end of the security inflation period and the beginning of the downturn, while in 1935 the effects of the depression and price decline were still being severely felt, although there was a distinct improvement as compared with 1933 and 1934.

During the period of 45 years covered by the statement, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, due to developments both in the industrial organization of the country and the goods consumed by the people. Thus in 1890, many present-day leading imports such as crude petroleum, automobiles and parts, artificial silk, electric apparatus, aluminium, were either non-existent or formed very insignificant items of trade. Imports of farm implements in 1890 were valued at only \$161,000 but, due to the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time, as well as to increasing mechanization of agricultural operations, imports of farm implements have grown to a large item in spite of the wide development of their manufacture within the country. On the other hand, a number of the leading imports of 1890, such as woollen goods and raw wool, sugar and products, silk goods, tea, grain products and meats, have become relatively much less important as imports. Then again, there were certain leading imports in 1890, such as coal, rolling-mill products, machinery and fruits, which still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high grade iron ore deposits in the central portion of Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits which cannot be grown in

Canada. Owing to the industrial development of Canada since the beginning of the century many of the leading imports are now raw materials required by Canadian industries. The quantities of a number of these raw materials imported in each year since 1911 are shown in Table 9.

Among the factors affecting short-term fluctuations of imports, in distinction from the long-term trends outlined above, probably the greatest is the so-called business cycle. In periods of booming business activity capital expenditures are high as are also expenditures upon luxuries. The decline in capital expenditures from 1930 to 1935 is illustrated by greatly decreased imports of machinery, rolling-mill products, electrical apparatus, farm implements, automobiles, unmanufactured wood, etc., while decreased consumption of luxuries is indicated by the drop in imports of alcoholic beverages, silk goods, furs, diamonds, musical instruments, etc.

X.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1935.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Coal.....	8,013,156	11,012,223	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,812,418	35,618,429
2	Crude petroleum.....	—	23,244	1,189,071	20,306,693	50,951,202	32,500,727
3	Automobile parts.....	—	—	269,586	12,674,823	35,746,929	22,178,231
4	Rolling-mill products.....	5,645,704	11,905,937	15,692,051	39,985,746	61,943,553	21,412,574
5	Fruits.....	2,400,851	3,133,407	8,316,462	33,463,270	34,277,882	19,751,998
6	Machinery (not including farm implements).....	1,877,551	5,159,952	14,690,873	36,716,791	69,702,213	19,127,704
7	Raw cotton.....	3,539,249	4,229,198	9,384,801	33,854,457	21,682,463	18,111,446
8	Sugar and products.....	6,452,654	8,610,845	14,962,770	73,618,354	27,987,156	17,623,398
9	Alcoholic beverages.....	1,695,161	1,938,112	4,459,566	9,135,536	45,026,487	14,350,828
10	Cotton goods.....	3,792,584	6,399,705	17,928,093	51,435,017	28,316,037	12,272,448
11	Woollen goods (including carpets).....	10,900,600	9,427,575	20,767,010	45,545,127	32,632,927	10,899,459
12	Rubber and products.....	1,512,427	2,942,044	6,151,157	18,059,435	20,025,316	10,438,911
13	Books and printed matter....	1,404,583	1,588,432	4,127,179	11,228,018	18,130,779	9,034,343
14	Grain and grain products....	3,034,049	8,298,884	7,806,665	9,086,073	25,082,671	8,455,658
15	Electrical apparatus.....	317,515	810,900	3,688,538	15,550,254	37,611,263	7,943,639
16	Flax, hemp and jute.....	1,416,217	3,551,037	5,340,312	15,923,836	14,995,198	7,811,445
17	Engines and boilers.....	188,759	778,364	2,019,558	12,997,757	15,146,437	7,781,902
18	Vegetable oil.....	612,671	826,882	1,862,265	15,973,417	12,244,151	7,425,906
19	Tea.....	3,073,643	3,604,027	5,347,854	8,336,163	10,694,379	7,107,322
20	Petroleum, refined.....	690,283	830,025	2,326,681	10,566,692	25,180,476	6,741,070
21	Clay and products.....	948,876	1,593,255	3,418,844	6,371,567	12,256,769	6,094,940
22	Paper.....	1,208,683	1,378,749	4,567,810	9,949,574	14,764,904	5,600,024
23	Glass and glassware.....	1,268,314	1,658,694	2,932,104	6,926,459	10,453,706	5,341,828
24	Dyeing and tanning materials	484,217	711,508	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,548,656	4,853,908
25	Leather.....	1,173,777	1,879,333	4,202,934	17,102,702	11,537,331	4,318,849
26	Noils, tops and waste wool...	12,100	151,510	599,446	5,830,957	3,833,801	4,267,051
27	Furs.....	1,058,001	2,106,441	5,768,075	12,877,520	11,953,949	4,135,464

X.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935
—continued.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
28	Vegetables.....	337,859	625,749	1,751,265	5,722,600	11,040,765	4,039,296
29	Raw silk.....	193,529	277,708	393,011	3,090,845	8,360,968	3,837,406
30	Wood, unmanufactured.....	1,444,727	3,775,240	8,324,585	14,112,391	15,348,150	3,829,144
31	Stone and products.....	862,037	1,029,711	1,773,953	3,687,702	8,702,988	3,732,424
32	Farm implements.....	161,277	2,148,867	2,661,207	14,578,106	30,075,453	3,716,319
33	Aluminium.....	159	12,543	794,490	2,747,385	6,058,864	3,655,202
34	Coffee, green.....	591,158	491,148	1,194,061	4,711,079	5,924,635	3,509,504
35	Coke.....	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	6,403,354	3,487,284
36	Paints and varnishes.....	672,885	1,012,535	1,376,023	3,821,880	5,957,078	3,484,897
37	Hides and skins, raw.....	1,703,093	4,214,012	8,235,819	22,654,661	8,402,075	3,086,167
38	Settlers' effects.....	1,810,217	3,065,410	10,273,428	10,181,034	11,181,203	2,915,858
39	Silk goods.....	2,654,505	3,880,535	5,590,829	31,341,944	19,606,589	2,870,262
40	Nuts, edible.....	231,449	400,441	1,237,292	5,889,573	5,095,109	2,812,416
41	Wool, raw.....	1,729,058	1,574,834	1,587,175	2,672,211	4,306,945	2,765,921
42	Wood, manufactured.....	1,355,230	824,195	3,085,079	7,893,284	12,711,307	2,736,176
43	Drugs and medicines.....	513,331	481,359	962,083	3,402,932	3,808,721	2,715,920
44	Tobacco, raw.....	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,471,626	2,616,637
45	Sulphur.....	44,276	215,433	430,632	1,296,458	3,823,245	2,500,514
46	Fertilizers.....	14,444	88,974	5,395,423	1,796,752	5,033,592	2,484,724
47	Cotton yarns.....	17,879	321,348	767,760	4,078,510	3,827,867	2,430,096
48	Soda and compounds.....	329,084	624,873	785,524	2,982,371	4,410,621	2,409,537
49	Woolen yarns.....	117,729	402,328	1,671,765	4,445,270	5,870,353	2,368,962
50	Automobiles.....	—	—	1,732,215	15,035,545	34,464,666	2,306,315
51	Seeds.....	478,397	1,916,994	1,167,321	4,210,782	5,061,255	2,286,168
52	Hardware and cutlery.....	1,250,369	1,434,209	1,937,647	4,210,142	4,950,119	2,272,405
53	Artificial silk.....	—	—	—	—	13,418,910	2,141,239
54	Brass and products.....	554,545	851,606	2,228,215	4,531,015	7,000,455	2,082,637
55	Iron ore.....	551	282,191	3,345,550	4,601,716	5,020,921	1,975,532
56	Gums and resins.....	159,508	287,276	2,256,307	4,987,716	3,431,591	1,692,344
57	Fish.....	899,683	1,060,708	1,630,744	3,491,678	3,474,921	1,671,331
58	Cocoa and chocolate.....	118,569	286,363	1,130,335	7,626,745	3,651,425	1,594,487
59	Manila, sisal, istle, etc., fibre	—	—	1,548,457	5,195,812	3,822,613	1,437,865
60	Tools.....	427,305	825,541	891,820	2,050,286	3,192,449	1,422,119
61	Clocks and watches.....	773,538	698,378	1,459,617	3,126,267	3,495,659	1,390,852
62	Wire, iron.....	387,490	1,844,788	3,530,226	5,843,623	3,658,798	1,380,577
63	Celluloid in lumps.....	18,311	27,136	120,002	743,856	2,042,941	1,346,459
64	Tubes and pipe, iron.....	484,008	1,122,987	2,358,848	4,160,378	5,948,162	1,276,185
65	Surgical instruments.....	25,186	103,740	209,302	1,137,567	1,937,334	1,173,795
66	Stamped and coated products	42,042	268,545	492,884	1,016,777	2,349,230	1,091,240
67	Meats.....	1,632,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	22,100,333	7,599,473	1,018,298
68	Animals, living.....	837,385	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,802,754	931,937
69	Spices.....	213,677	242,597	428,075	1,130,902	1,478,575	862,506
70	Nickel-plated ware.....	13,578	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	3,022,935	802,941
71	Plants and trees.....	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,913,447	748,345

X.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935
—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
72	Diamonds, unset.....	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	649,474
73	Salt.....	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	596,113
74	Hats and caps.....	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	593,613
75	Copper and products.....	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	575,028
76	Optical instruments.....	40,515	181,852	575,929	947,075	1,391,045	536,053
77	Musical instruments.....	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	446,878
78	Soap.....	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,316,418	437,597
79	Butter.....	62,212	290,220	92,934	176,994	14,471,688	139,398

Canada's Principal Exports.—Statement XI, which follows, gives Canada's leading domestic exports for the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935, arranged in descending order of importance in 1935. In the interpretation of these figures of the main commodities exported the same qualifications should apply regarding price changes and business fluctuations as cited above in the case of imports. Furthermore, since agriculture still constitutes the leading source of Canadian exports, variations in crop conditions here and in other parts of the world cause important fluctuations in the year to year volume and value of our exports.

Over the period of 45 years covered by the statement, the changes in Canada's exports have been very great, both in volume and in the relative importance of commodities. The great agricultural expansion of the Canadian West had scarcely begun in 1890. The leading exports then were sawmill and timber products, cheese, fish, cattle, barley, coal and furs—indicating the large dependence of Canadian production at that time upon the eastern forests, mixed-farming areas, and fisheries. Of the five leading exports in 1935 four were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in the statement in which wheat appears as the leading export, although this first occurred in 1906. The rise of the great pulp and paper industry to a leading position has been still more recent, and similarly with regard to the production of non-ferrous metals, automobiles and rubber tires. On the other hand, exports of the products of mixed-farming operations, such as cattle, hides, cheese and butter, while showing wide fluctuations, have not expanded proportionately, and in some cases were very little or no greater in 1935 than in 1890. Much of the new agricultural area developed since 1890 has been better adapted to grain growing than to mixed-farming operations, so that, owing to the growth of population, the production of the older mixed-farming districts is to a larger extent consumed within the country. The rising importance during the past two decades of the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in this statement by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of copper, nickel, zinc, lead, aluminium and platinum. Furthermore, expansion in the gold-mining industry has kept pace with that of the aforementioned metals, but its product being now almost entirely refined in Canada is excluded from the commodity trade, being shown as exports of gold bullion. The importance of these mining industries in supporting Canada's export trade has increased since 1930

with the curtailment of world trade in agricultural products. Indeed, in 1935, if exports of gold bullion worth \$97,000,000 be added to those of the other non-ferrous metals shown here, it will be found that these great mining and metallurgical industries provided exports almost equal to those of agriculture and greater than those derived from the forest resources of Canada.

XI.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1935.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Wheat.....	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,044,806	215,753,475	132,441,685
2	Newsprint paper.....	—	—	2,612,243	53,640,122	145,610,519	82,147,844
3	Nickel.....	—	1,040,498	3,320,054	9,039,221	25,034,975	28,422,859
4	Wood pulp.....	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,383,482	44,704,958	25,869,296
5	Planks and boards.....	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	49,446,887	24,900,902
6	Meats.....	895,757	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	15,030,671	24,114,755
7	Fish.....	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,687,172	34,767,739	22,411,413
8	Automobiles.....	—	—	405,011	14,883,607	35,307,045	19,192,170
9	Copper, refined.....	—	—	—	541,338	48,181	18,750,596
10	Wheat flour.....	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	45,457,195	18,386,040
11	Furs, raw.....	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	18,706,311	14,897,986
12	Whisky.....	25,383	396,671	1,010,657	1,504,132	25,856,136	13,407,076
13	Fruits, chiefly apples.....	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	9,593,484	10,496,002
14	Barley.....	4,600,409	1,010,425	1,107,732	20,206,972	10,388,735	8,210,230
15	Aluminium in bars, etc.....	—	—	1,202,723	5,680,871	13,828,010	7,788,189
16	Zinc.....	—	—	—	950,082	8,366,712	7,545,793
17	Pulpwood.....	80,005	902,772	6,076,628	8,454,803	13,860,209	7,131,238
18	Rubber tires.....	—	—	—	7,395,172	18,153,225	6,816,497
19	Cheese.....	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	18,278,004	6,480,947
20	Lead.....	2,000	688,691	529,422	1,193,144	10,637,887	5,548,748
21	Platinum concentrates.....	—	—	61,717	39,058	357,748	5,522,018
22	Machinery.....	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	7,154,706	5,368,997
23	Silver ore and bullion.....	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	11,569,855	5,357,657
24	Asbestos, raw.....	444,159	490,909	1,886,613	8,767,856	12,074,065	5,153,508
25	Cattle.....	6,949,417	8,704,523	10,792,156	46,064,631	13,119,462	4,979,152
26	Copper ore and blister.....	133,251	1,387,388	6,023,925	11,871,039	37,735,413	4,953,897
27	Oats.....	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	4,055,855	4,915,135
28	Stone and products.....	949,158	575,749	955,636	3,531,916	6,909,442	4,745,174
29	Fertilizers.....	4,291	51,410	371,315	6,694,037	7,990,313	4,179,314
30	Gold, raw.....	657,022	14,148,543	6,016,126	5,974,334	34,375,003	3,725,211
31	Rubber footwear.....	—	—	129,618	1,750,967	9,986,392	3,680,921
32	Vegetables.....	597,074	503,993	1,534,228	11,656,483	11,240,747	3,591,664
33	Farm implements.....	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	18,396,688	3,567,253
34	Leather, unmanufactured.....	727,087	1,535,440	1,296,480	11,742,268	6,496,951	3,514,834
35	Shingles, wood.....	340,872	1,131,506	2,331,443	10,848,602	6,704,494	3,505,425
36	Sodium compounds.....	—	—	—	—	4,208,518	3,375,074
37	Paper board.....	—	—	—	4,568,066	2,506,496	3,372,355
38	Cereal foods.....	—	—	1,689,648	1,087,901	2,431,137	3,274,009
39	Bran and shorts.....	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,582,484	3,259,579
40	Settlers' effects.....	818,001	1,095,536	2,274,005	7,631,498	6,304,199	3,238,124
41	Acids.....	5,545	67	—	901,397	5,096,529	3,063,484
42	Films.....	—	—	7,746	1,486,079	4,790,619	3,026,341
43	Electrical energy.....	—	—	—	—	4,028,154	3,019,154
44	Malt.....	150,380	10,939	11,328	1,320,773	64,736	2,935,114
45	Logs, wood.....	682,572	760,416	999,681	1,819,083	3,677,917	2,883,550
46	Tobacco, raw.....	234	3,661	76,564	130,264	1,504,264	2,773,452
47	Automobile parts.....	—	—	—	3,097,466	2,298,742	2,642,335
48	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	254,857	474,991	1,123,861	4,283,772	2,440,968	2,330,784
49	Electric apparatus.....	—	—	27,743	424,474	2,521,045	3,006,266
50	Milk, preserved.....	—	—	541,372	8,517,771	3,262,101	2,277,088
51	Hardware and cutlery.....	84,109	278,054	100,085	7,730,826	1,743,096	1,323,704
52	Hides and skins, raw.....	506,402	1,396,907	5,508,185	19,762,646	7,730,914	1,805,242
53	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	—	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	4,727,137	1,767,267
54	Timber, square.....	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,309	1,707,425
55	Coal.....	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,998,692	1,527,011
56	Sugar and products.....	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,324,583
57	Sausage casings.....	—	—	—	564,222	955,933	1,220,679
58	Hay.....	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	1,137,587
59	Petroleum products.....	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	1,001,223
60	Brass.....	—	—	—	1,644,157	2,332,962	920,565
61	Tubes, pipes and fittings, iron.....	—	—	—	2,325,369	2,202,769	886,287
62	Binder twine.....	—	—	—	5,530,908	1,502,921	710,580
63	Wrapping paper.....	—	—	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	690,446

XI.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900,
1910, 1920, 1930, 1935—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
64	Seeds.....	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	657,234
65	Stationery.....	—	—	23,380	276,224	602,170	619,263
66	Poles, telegraph and telephone.....	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	529,835
67	Rye.....	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	463,420
68	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	415,058
69	Butter.....	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	104,758
70	Ale, beer and porter.....	10,347	6,272	2,687	145,077	1,995,990	75,450
71	Milk and cream, fresh.....	—	—	—	1,699,090	5,379,174	67

Subsection 8.—Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

The stage attained in the industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development the imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and the exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the opening of the twentieth century this has been almost reversed, a large percentage of the imports consisting of raw and semi-manufactured products for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, and the exports consisting predominantly of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. In fact, the leading manufactures of Canada are for the processing of raw materials in the production of which Canada excels, and many of these processed domestic products are marketed abroad. Furthermore, as the population of the country grows, the range of elaborated goods formerly imported, which may be manufactured on a competitive basis of mass production within the country, expands, so that there are now many industries in Canada, serving the domestic and even foreign markets, using imported raw materials such as rubber, cotton and sugar. Since the opening of the present century, Canada has passed through much the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, although the trend in Canada has been more pronounced in increasing the proportion of partly and fully manufactured goods as compared with raw materials exported, rather than in increasing the proportion of raw materials compared with that of partly and fully manufactured goods imported. Since 1929, the rapid decline in commodity prices, which has affected raw materials more than manufactured goods, has tended to increase the percentages of both imports and exports of manufactures on a value basis.

Statement XII shows how Canada's imports and exports, analysed into the three categories of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, are distributed among the continents and leading countries of the world. The close of the analysis demonstrates that the imports into Canada from the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, consist chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products, while the exports to "Other Empire" are made up mainly of fully manufactured products (80.6 p.c. in 1935).

In trade with industrialized continents, such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and our exports raw materials or partly manufactured goods, while in trade with South America, Oceania, Africa and North America (if the United States be excluded) the situation is the reverse.

See also Table 15 of this chapter which shows the external trade classified by main groups according to origin and degree of manufacture.

XII.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1935.

NOTE.—Values in thousands of dollars. Totals for continents include trade with countries other than those specified. Figures are preliminary.

Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	000 \$	p.c.	000 \$	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.
EUROPE.												
Belgium.....	319	8.8	588	16.3	2,707	74.9	10,194	86.5	1,021	8.7	565	4.8
Czechoslovakia...	251	10.9	7	0.3	2,052	88.8	5	12.8	5	12.8	29	74.4
Denmark.....	48	38.1	28	21.4	51	40.5	1,292	64.2	166	8.3	554	27.5
France.....	363	5.6	210	3.3	5,871	91.1	6,741	68.5	1,545	15.7	1,556	15.8
Germany.....	903	9.0	1,422	14.2	7,689	76.8	2,645	59.1	1,564	35.0	265	5.9
Irish Free State..	17	48.6	—	—	18	51.4	2,489	60.4	403	9.8	1,229	29.8
Italy.....	617	22.7	234	8.6	1,864	68.7	1,287	35.4	1,512	41.7	832	22.9
Netherlands.....	860	19.8	780	18.0	2,704	62.2	5,379	53.4	3,557	35.3	1,136	11.3
Norway.....	54	7.6	36	5.0	624	87.4	3,535	73.8	143	3.0	1,111	23.2
Spain.....	229	16.7	204	14.8	942	68.5	11	0.4	81	3.1	2,535	96.5
Sweden.....	105	6.2	139	8.2	1,461	85.6	352	21.4	416	25.5	870	53.1
Switzerland.....	6	0.3	1	—	2,328	99.7	14	2.3	370	59.5	238	38.2
United Kingdom..	12,386	11.1	7,176	6.4	92,121	82.5	131,997	48.2	56,500	20.6	85,686	31.2
Totals, Europe.	16,463	11.1	10,902	7.3	121,345	81.6	166,181	50.2	67,679	20.4	97,286	29.4
N. AMERICA.												
Br. W. Indies—												
Barbados.....	12	0.2	2,837	58.4	2,012	41.4	97	9.4	220	21.4	710	69.2
Jamaica.....	2,220	51.6	1,995	46.3	90	2.1	96	3.1	88	2.8	2,904	94.1
Trinidad—												
Tobago.....	479	35.3	854	62.9	24	1.8	128	5.8	119	5.4	1,960	88.8
Other B.W.I....	600	43.4	611	44.2	171	12.4	71	5.4	65	5.0	1,176	89.6
Cuba.....	338	36.4	515	55.4	76	8.2	300	24.9	82	6.8	1,822	68.3
Mexico.....	456	92.3	2	0.4	36	7.3	9	0.5	171	9.1	1,705	90.4
Newfoundland....	947	59.6	35	2.2	607	38.2	1,457	22.5	105	1.6	4,907	75.9
San Domingo....	—	—	1,313	99.8	2	0.2	8	3.1	11	4.2	242	92.7
United States.....	112,600	37.1	18,874	6.2	172,166	56.7	59,849	26.6	53,076	23.6	111,773	49.8
Totals, North America.....	118,141	36.9	27,048	8.4	175,533	54.7	62,696	25.5	54,101	22.0	128,700	52.5
S. AMERICA.												
Argentina.....	2,365	84.7	1	—	425	15.3	37	0.9	53	1.3	3,925	97.8
Brazil.....	722	86.5	—	—	113	13.5	53	1.9	241	8.7	2,476	89.4
Br. Guiana.....	39	1.6	2,252	92.0	158	6.4	107	11.5	41	4.5	779	84.0
Colombia.....	4,562	100.0	—	—	2	—	186	23.2	10	1.4	601	75.4
Peru.....	2,804	81.7	—	—	626	18.3	116	15.6	198	26.6	431	57.8
Venezuela.....	835	100.0	—	—	—	—	3	0.6	2	0.2	479	99.2
Totals, South America.....	11,351	74.6	2,350	15.5	1,506	9.9	624	5.7	573	5.2	9,792	89.1
ASIA.												
Br. India.....	514	8.0	45	0.7	5,856	91.3	10	0.2	1,444	35.0	2,664	64.8
Br. Str. Sett....	1,780	59.9	620	20.9	570	19.2	19	1.3	1	0.1	1,474	98.6
Ceylon.....	113	5.4	192	9.2	1,787	85.4	—	—	1	0.4	236	99.6
China.....	803	34.3	465	19.8	1,077	45.9	234	5.2	1,804	40.4	2,424	54.4
Hong Kong.....	303	44.8	—	—	373	55.2	59	4.5	58	4.5	1,183	91.0
Japan.....	1,277	28.9	222	5.0	2,926	66.1	4,529	26.7	8,260	48.8	4,147	24.5
Totals, Asia.....	5,502	26.7	1,780	8.6	13,329	64.7	4,868	16.0	11,636	38.3	13,876	45.7

XII.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1935—concluded.

Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.	\$ 000	p.c.
OCEANIA.												
Australia.....	654	10.3	1,944	30.7	3,729	59.0	1,238	6.8	1,773	9.8	15,071	83.4
Fiji.....	2	0.1	1,798	99.9	—	—	2	1.0	50	25.3	146	73.7
New Zealand.....	1,677	66.2	769	30.3	89	3.5	172	2.3	111	1.5	7,062	96.2
Totals, Oceania...	2,370	22.1	4,511	42.0	3,866	35.9	1,423	5.4	1,935	7.5	22,871	87.1
AFRICA.												
Br. E. Africa.....	1,043	78.4	257	19.7	30	1.9	1	0.2	10	1.6	624	98.3
Br. S. Africa.....	2,162	65.6	966	29.3	169	5.1	1,608	13.3	424	3.5	10,096	83.2
Egypt.....	955	99.8	—	—	2	0.2	178	59.7	9	3.0	111	37.3
Portuguese Africa.	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	87	6.3	188	13.7	1,098	80.0
Totals, Africa...	4,747	73.8	1,447	22.6	241	3.6	1,993	12.8	656	4.2	12,960	83.0
Grand Totals.	158,574	30.4	48,037	9.2	315,820	60.4	237,787	36.0	136,629	20.7	285,484	43.3
BRITISH EMPIRE.												
United Kingdom.	12,386	11.1	7,176	6.4	92,121	82.2	131,997	48.1	56,500	20.6	85,686	31.3
Other Br. Empire	13,373	30.1	15,392	34.6	15,739	35.3	8,110	12.0	5,009	7.4	54,195	80.6
Totals, British Empire.....	25,759	16.5	22,568	14.4	107,860	69.1	140,107	41.0	61,509	18.1	139,881	41.0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.												
United States.....	112,600	37.1	18,874	6.2	172,166	56.7	59,849	26.6	53,076	23.6	111,773	49.8
Other foreign countries.....	20,215	32.3	6,595	10.5	35,794	57.2	37,830	40.4	22,044	23.5	33,831	36.1
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	132,815	36.3	25,469	6.9	207,960	56.8	97,679	30.7	75,120	23.6	145,604	45.7

Subsection 9.—Canada's Position in International Trade in 1934.

Canada's Position in World Trade, 1934.—Subsection 1 of this section presented a League of Nations' compilation, based on gold values, of the external trade of 21 leading countries of the world for recent years. Statement XIII deals with changes from 1913 to 1934 in the rank and value of the external trade of 10 leading countries, as compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with values converted to Canadian currency. In this compilation exports of domestic gold are excluded from the trade figures, while they are included in the former League of Nations' statement.

Canada, during the calendar year 1934, somewhat recovered her place among the principal trading countries of the world. In export trade Canada moved from sixth place in 1933 up to fifth place in 1934 and, consequently, was exceeded in value of exports, in order of importance by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. In import trade Canada moved up to ninth place from eleventh last year and thus in 1934 she was exceeded in value of imports in order of importance by the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, the

Netherlands, Japan, Italy and Belgium. In aggregate or total trade she occupied eighth place, as compared with ninth place last year, and, consequently, Canada, in value of aggregate or total trade, in order of importance, was exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands.

XIII.—COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF TEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1913 AND 1934

NOTE.—Converted to Canadian currency. Countries arranged in order of importance of trade in 1934.

Ranks.		Item and Country.	Foreign Trade.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1934 Compared with 1913.		Trade per capita.	
1913.	1934.		1913.	1934.	Amount.	Proportion	1913.	1934.
			Million \$	Million \$	Million \$	p.c.	\$	\$
NET IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.								
1	1	United Kingdom.....	3,207.9	3,394.4	+ 186.5	+ 6.0	69.68	72.81
2	2	Germany.....	2,563.3	1,735.9	− 827.4	− 32.3	38.62	26.28
3	3	United States.....	1,756.9	1,618.7	− 138.2	− 7.6	18.10	12.84
4	4	France.....	1,625.3	1,501.5	− 123.8	− 7.8	41.04	35.79
5	5	Netherlands.....	1,575.0	692.5	− 882.5	− 56.0	256.35	84.62
13	6	Japan.....	363.3	662.5	+ 299.2	+ 82.8	6.94	10.15
7	7	Italy.....	703.6	650.1	− 53.5	− 7.6	20.28	15.40
6	8	Belgium.....	894.9	632.0	− 262.9	− 29.4	118.07	76.94
8	9	Canada.....	659.1	506.5	− 152.6	− 23.2	87.55	46.74
9	10	British India.....	594.1	471.7	− 122.4	− 20.6	1.88	1.33
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).								
2	1	United States.....	2,448.3	2,077.9	− 370.4	− 15.0	25.23	16.46
1	2	United Kingdom.....	2,556.2	1,976.2	− 580.0	− 22.7	55.52	42.35
3	3	Germany.....	2,402.9	1,625.1	− 777.8	− 32.4	36.22	24.60
4	4	France.....	1,327.9	1,160.8	− 167.1	− 12.8	33.53	27.66
10	5	Canada ¹	436.2	653.3	+ 217.1	+ 49.6	57.95	60.26
13	6	Japan.....	313.5	631.5	+ 318.0	+ 101.4	5.99	9.65
7	7	Belgium.....	701.5	624.5	− 77.0	− 11.6	92.55	75.49
6	8	British India.....	781.9	558.4	− 223.5	− 28.6	2.48	1.58
5	9	Netherlands.....	1,239.4	474.8	− 764.6	− 61.7	201.71	58.02
8	10	Italy.....	434.7	443.1	+ 8.4	+ 8.6	13.97	10.50
AGGREGATE TRADE.								
1	1	United Kingdom.....	5,764.1	5,370.6	− 393.5	− 6.7	125.20	115.16
3	2	United States.....	4,205.2	3,696.6	− 508.6	− 11.9	43.33	29.30
2	3	Germany.....	4,966.2	3,361.0	− 1,605.2	− 32.3	74.84	50.88
4	4	France.....	2,953.2	2,662.3	− 290.9	− 10.0	74.57	63.45
12	5	Japan.....	676.8	1,294.0	+ 617.2	+ 91.4	12.93	19.80
6	6	Belgium.....	1,596.4	1,256.5	− 339.9	− 21.6	210.62	152.43
5	7	Netherlands.....	2,814.4	1,167.3	− 1,647.1	− 58.5	458.06	142.64
9	8	Canada ¹	1,095.3	1,159.8	+ 64.5	+ 5.9	145.50	107.00
8	9	Italy.....	1,188.3	1,093.2	− 95.1	− 8.0	34.25	25.90
7	10	British India.....	1,376.0	1,030.1	− 345.9	− 25.1	4.36	2.91

¹ Not including exports of domestic gold.

Canada's Share in World Trade.—Two tables on pp. 99 and 100 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, not reproduced here to economize space, show in values and percentages Canada's share in the imports and in the exports of the forty principal trading countries of the world for the calendar years 1913, 1922 and 1933. Canadian exports constituted 1.95 p.c. of the imports of these countries in 1913 and 4.05 in 1933. Canadian imports constituted 3.39 p.c. of the exports of these countries in 1913, 3.90 p.c. in 1922 and 3.13 in 1933.

Subsection 10.—Main Historical Tables and Tables Showing Current Trends in External Trade.

In this subsection are assembled, in summary form, the main tables of Canadian trade since Confederation, while the figures of trade in the latest years are given in greater detail by countries and commodities.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA
1910-1935

MILLIONS

\$ 1,500

1,000

500

0

1910

'15

'20

'25

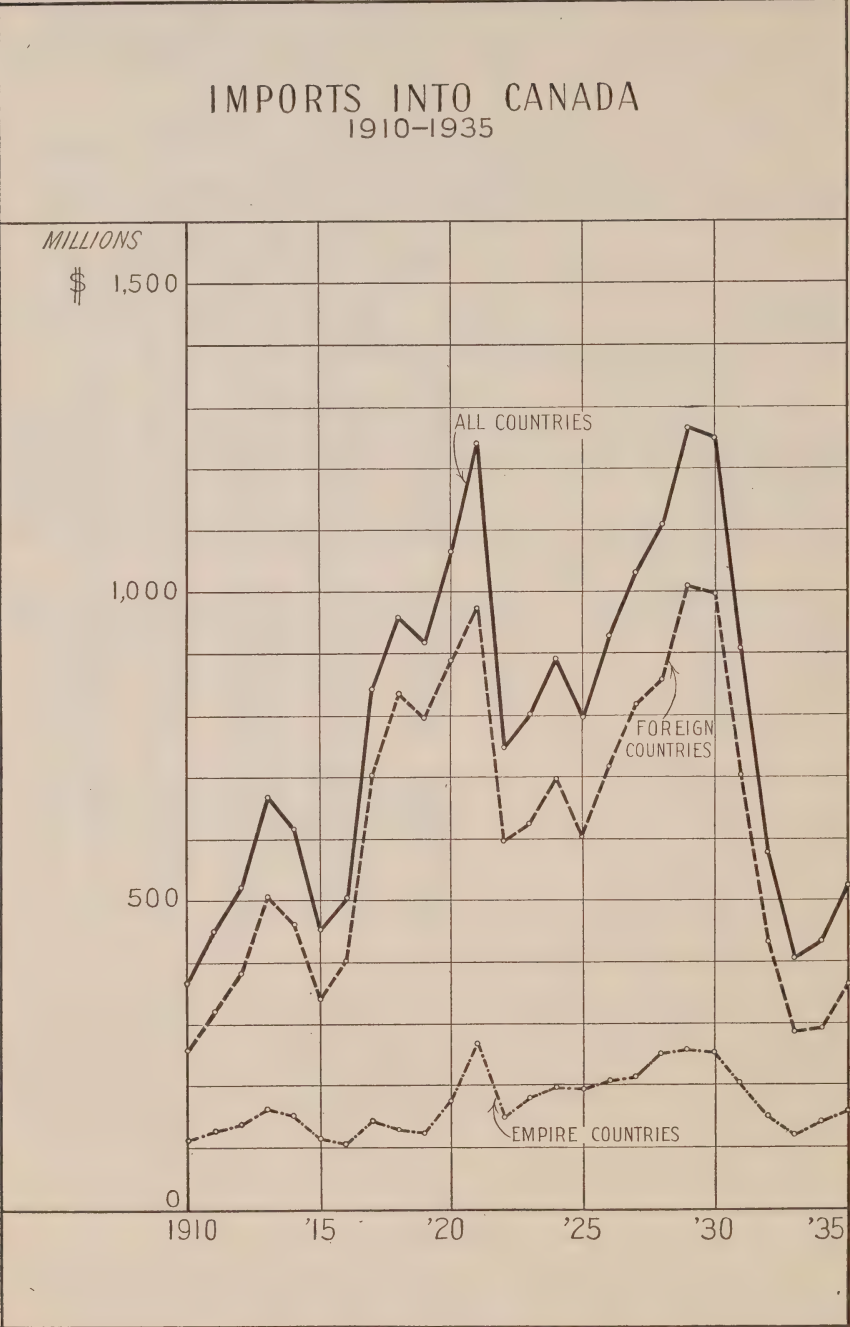
'30

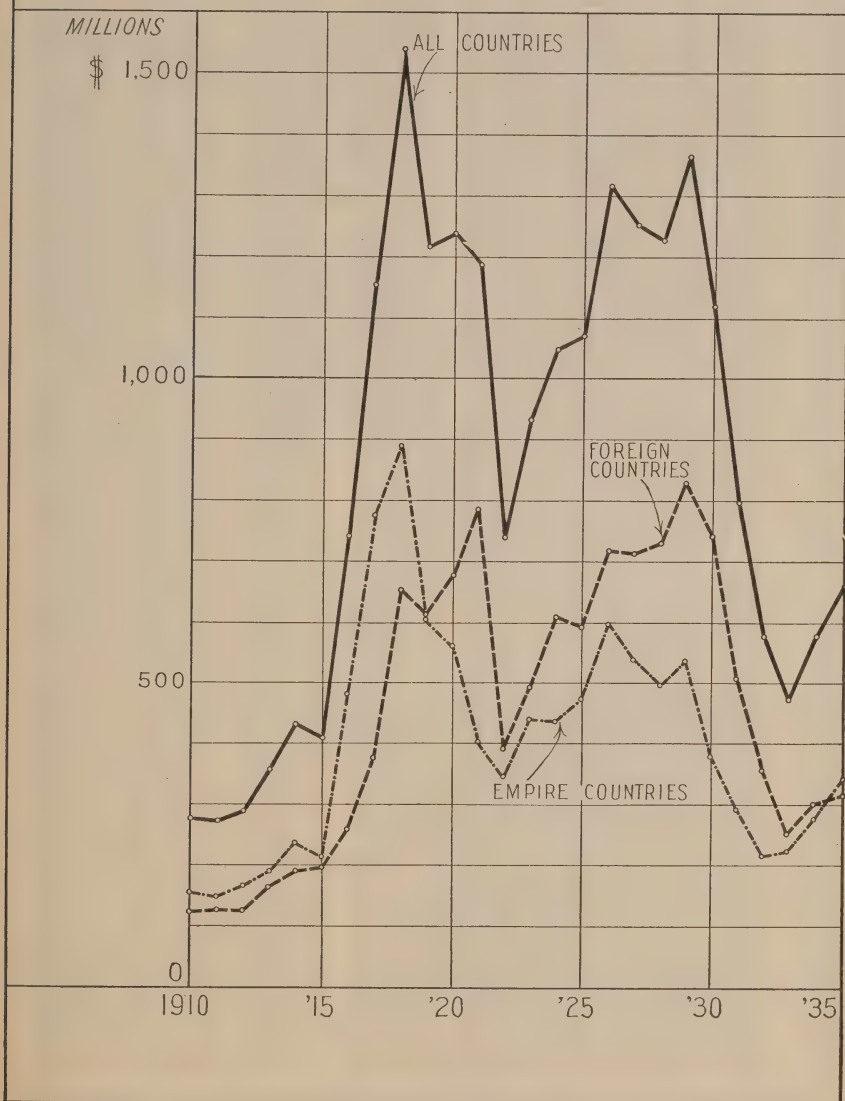
'35

ALL COUNTRIES

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

EMPIRE COUNTRIES



EXPORTS FROM CANADA
1910-1935

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. ¹			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce. ¹	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,653	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,103	75,141,654	169,268,043
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,183
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886.....	70,653,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894.....	62,779,182	46,261,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,305	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,706
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,303,296
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,308	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907 ²	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,831
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,516,562
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914.....	410,253,744	208,935,254	619,189,998	341,688,439	23,848,785	365,537,224	1,074,631,222
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,370
1919.....	526,494,658	395,217,047	921,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920.....	698,655,165	372,872,958	1,071,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,180,832
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922.....	495,626,323	252,173,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923.....	537,258,782	265,520,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,082	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180
1926.....	583,051,670	344,277,062	927,328,732	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	1,328,700,137	2,256,028,869
1927.....	659,897,013	370,995,492	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	1,267,573,142	2,298,465,647
1928.....	710,050,228	398,906,238	1,108,956,466	1,228,349,343	22,248,691	1,250,598,034	2,359,554,500
1929.....	821,075,430	444,603,661	1,265,679,091	1,363,709,672	25,186,403	1,388,896,075	2,654,575,166
1930.....	819,230,474	429,043,108	1,248,273,582	1,202,258,302	24,679,768	1,226,938,070	2,393,211,652
1931.....	574,090,230	332,522,465	906,612,695	799,742,667	17,285,381	817,028,048	1,723,640,743
1932.....	388,498,048	190,005,856	578,503,904	576,344,302	11,221,215	587,565,517	1,166,069,421
1933.....	256,377,100	150,006,644	406,383,744	473,799,955	6,913,842	480,713,797	887,097,541
1934.....	250,476,412	183,322,213	433,798,625	579,343,145	6,311,324	585,654,469	1,019,453,094
1935.....	301,245,922	221,185,231	522,431,153	659,899,994	7,658,963	667,558,957	1,189,990,110

¹ Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900.² Nine months.

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Values per Capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	Excess of Imports Entered for Consumption over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports Entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Total Exports to Imports Entered for Consumption.	Values per Capita.		
				Exports Canadian Produce.	Total Imports.	Total Trade. ¹
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	14,388,439	-	78-55	14-38	19-90	34-28
1869.....	6,898,368	-	89-07	15-35	18-50	33-85
1870.....	1,330,862	-	98-01	17-09	19-37	36-46
1871.....	16,731,120	-	80-13	16-38	23-94	40-32
1872.....	26,326,102	-	74-92	18-23	29-06	47-29
1873.....	38,565,194	-	69-03	20-87	33-94	54-81
1874.....	35,824,794	-	70-92	20-06	32-20	52-26
1875.....	40,561,426	-	64-45	17-93	30-21	48-14
1876.....	12,786,709	-	86-18	18-36	23-43	41-79
1877.....	18,984,740	-	79-83	16-97	23-45	40-42
1878.....	11,241,173	-	87-56	16-67	22-16	38-83
1879.....	7,915,850	-	89-94	15-06	18-98	34-04
1880.....	-	16,239,161	123-23	17-29	16-58	33-87
1881.....	-	6,831,489	107-05	19-36	20-86	40-22
1882.....	9,379,074	-	91-57	21-47	25-35	46-82
1883.....	24,407,292	-	79-97	19-78	27-49	47-27
1884.....	16,750,774	-	84-19	17-60	23-63	41-43
1885.....	12,544,394	-	87-42	17-43	21-98	39-41
1886.....	10,797,354	-	88-75	16-94	20-92	37-86
1887.....	15,596,968	-	85-16	17-46	22-66	40-12
1888.....	10,486,162	-	89-58	17-36	21-47	38-83
1889.....	21,187,285	-	79-93	16-94	23-02	39-96
1890.....	17,373,206	-	84-44	17-79	23-30	41-09
1891.....	14,063,585	-	87-39	18-31	23-02	41-33
1892.....	3,006,156	-	97-39	20-26	23-55	43-81
1893.....	740,176	-	99-36	21-37	23-33	44-70
1894.....	-	6,614,658	106-06	20-84	21-88	42-72
1895.....	-	8,637,593	108-58	20-43	20-00	40-43
1896.....	-	10,453,382	110-40	21-57	20-72	42-29
1897.....	-	27,839,876	126-11	24-04	20-73	44-77
1898.....	-	33,222,383	126-30	27-80	24-29	52-09
1899.....	-	5,458,464	103-65	26-12	28-41	54-53
1900.....	-	10,585,879	106-13	31-75	32-44	64-19
1901.....	-	16,578,224	109-32	32-84	33-13	65-97
1902.....	-	13,233,060	106-73	35-43	35-56	70-99
1903.....	-	134,952	100-06	37-79	39-68	77-47
1904.....	32,853,737	-	86-53	34-06	41-87	75-93
1905.....	50,492,153	-	79-96	31-85	42-05	73-90
1906.....	37,082,478	-	86-93	38-16	45-98	84-14
1907 (9 months).....	58,138,602	-	76-77	28-65	39-70	68-35
1908.....	89,171,927	-	74-71	38-05	54-31	92-36
1909.....	28,671,830	-	90-06	36-24	43-10	79-34
1910.....	71,554,200	-	80-68	40-37	53-54	93-91
1911.....	162,724,393	-	64-06	38-06	62-82	100-88
1912.....	214,688,524	-	58-90	39-40	70-93	110-33
1913.....	294,138,879	-	56-18	47-26	89-17	136-43
1914.....	163,756,774	-	73-56	56-10	80-49	136-59
1915.....	-	5,486,601	101-20	52-08	57-99	110-07
1916.....	-	271,098,936	153-34	92-29	63-24	155-53
1917.....	-	332,760,222	139-31	140-75	103-48	244-23
1918.....	-	622,637,214	164-62	184-91	115-69	300-60
1919.....	-	349,053,580	137-95	143-48	108-48	251-96
1920.....	-	222,130,586	120-87	143-61	123-34	266-95
1921.....	29,730,763	-	97-60	135-32	141-20	276-52
1922.....	-	6,122,677	100-82	83-00	83-84	166-84
1923.....	-	142,716,593	117-78	103-39	89-09	192-48
1924.....	-	165,396,430	118-51	114-35	97-72	212-07
1925.....	-	284,429,106	135-69	115-04	85-76	200-80
1926.....	-	401,371,405	143-28	159-19	98-13	237-32
1927.....	-	236,680,637	122-92	129-96	106-99	236-95
1928.....	-	141,641,568	112-76	124-92	112-78	237-70
1929.....	-	123,216,984	109-72	136-00	126-23	262-23
1930.....	103,335,512	-	91-72	117-83	122-31	240-14
1931.....	89,584,647	-	90-12	77-09	87-39	164-48
1932.....	-	9,061,613	100-16	54-86	55-06	109-92
1933.....	-	74,330,053	118-28	44-36	38-05	82-41
1934.....	-	151,855,844	135-00	53-52 ²	40-08 ²	93-60 ²
1935.....	-	145,127,804	127-78	60-27	47-72	107-99

¹Not including exports of foreign produce.

²Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,895,147	4,866,168	-	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869.....	4,247,229	4,218,208	-	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870.....	4,335,529	8,002,278	-	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871.....	2,733,094	6,690,350	-	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872.....	2,753,749 ¹	4,010,398	-	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873.....	3,005,465	3,845,987	-	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874.....	4,223,282	1,995,835	-	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875.....	2,210,089	1,039,837	-	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876.....	2,220,111	1,240,037	-	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877.....	2,174,089	-	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878.....	803,726	-	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879.....	1,639,089	-	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880.....	1,881,807	-	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881.....	1,123,275	-	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882.....	1,503,743	-	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883.....	1,275,523	-	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884.....	2,207,666	-	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885.....	2,954,244	-	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886.....	3,610,557	-	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887.....	532,218	-	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888.....	2,175,472	-	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889.....	575,251	-	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890.....	1,083,011	-	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891.....	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892.....	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893.....	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894.....	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895.....	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,325,319 ³	8,901,939
1896.....	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897.....	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898.....	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899.....	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900.....	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901.....	3,307,069	-	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902.....	6,053,791	-	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903.....	8,695,707	-	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904.....	7,554,917	-	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905.....	9,961,340	-	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906.....	6,620,527 ³	-	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 months).....	7,029,047	-	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908.....	5,887,737	-	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909.....	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910.....	5,514,817	-	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911.....	9,226,715	-	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912.....	25,077,515	-	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913.....	4,309,811	-	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914.....	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915.....	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916.....	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917.....	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918.....	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919.....	-	-	-	-	-
1920.....	50,463,494	230,117	49,815,279	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921.....	7,218,775	24,368,846	9,815,827	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922.....	4,788,246	18,085,901 ³	5,251,430	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923.....	26,455,231	1,766,060	25,782,806	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924.....	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925.....	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265
1926.....	51,437,859	45,880,408	25,242,303	71,122,711	122,560,570
1927.....	46,086,458	2,011,391	43,040,819	45,052,210	91,138,668
1928.....	31,308,807	30,855,656	31,031,311	61,886,967	93,195,774
1929.....	29,560,310	36,932,465	58,299,998	95,232,463	124,792,773
1930.....	2,716,218	410,435	4,494,783	4,905,218	7,621,436
1931.....	39,126,924	80	44,996,512	44,996,592	84,123,516
1932.....	1,815,016	48,979,415	22,860,214	71,839,629	73,654,645
1933.....	1,011,685	58,140,997	6,842,342	64,983,339	65,995,024
1934.....	849,290	99,063,579	2,749,629	101,813,208	102,662,498
1935.....	730,612	96,754,127	803,782	97,557,909	98,288,521

¹ No record of 1919 imports and exports. ² Revised; exports of domestic gold bullion after June 1, 1931, are now valued at monthly average market price of gold. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

4.—Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-92, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1935, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, fiscal years 1868-1935.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For net customs revenue see statistics of revenue from customs duties, in the historical revenue table in Chapter XXI on Public Finance.

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	p.c.
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	5.99	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645	3.87
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	7.09	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028	3.33
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	5.41	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553	3.26
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	4.21	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448	3.96
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	4.04	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254	4.14
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	4.35	1886.....	20,726	19,427,398	4.10
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	4.55	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309	3.64
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	4.44	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869	3.81
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	5.61	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317	3.62
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	5.75	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234	3.63
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	5.58	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266	3.83
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	5.56	1892.....	108	20,550,474	4.39
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953	5.04				

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.
1893.....	21,161,711	4.26	1907 ² ..	40,290,172	3.04	1921...	179,667,683 ¹	3.36
1894.....	19,379,822	4.75	1908...	58,331,074	3.30	1922...	121,487,394 ¹	3.22
1895.....	17,887,269	5.13	1909...	48,059,792	4.15	1923...	133,803,370 ¹	2.58
1896.....	20,219,037	4.43	1910...	61,024,239	3.31	1924...	135,122,345	2.49
1897.....	19,891,997	4.73	1911...	73,312,368	2.98	1925...	120,222,454	3.09
1898.....	22,157,788	4.37	1912...	87,576,037	2.78	1926...	143,933,111	2.83
1899.....	25,734,229	4.02	1913...	115,063,688	2.74	1927...	158,966,367	2.66
1900.....	28,889,110	3.71	1914...	107,180,578	3.59	1928...	171,872,768	3.09
1901.....	29,106,980	3.86	1915...	79,205,910 ¹	4.77	1929...	200,479,505	3.02
1902.....	32,425,532	3.62	1916...	103,940,101 ¹	3.55	1930...	199,011,628	3.30
1903.....	37,110,355	3.31	1917...	147,631,455 ¹	2.54	1931...	149,250,992	4.45
1904.....	40,954,349	3.31	1918...	161,595,629 ¹	2.51	1932...	113,997,851	4.87
1905.....	42,024,340	3.49	1919...	158,046,334 ¹	3.13	1933...	77,271,965	3.86
1906.....	46,671,101	3.31	1920...	187,524,182 ¹	2.49	1934...	73,154,472	3.37
						1935...	84,627,473	2.97

¹ Includes war tax. ² Nine months.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries, of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.K. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.S. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	17,905,808	36.9	25,349,568	52.3	5,249,433	48,504,809
1869.....	20,486,389	39.1	28,717,656	51.0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870.....	22,512,991	38.1	30,361,328	51.4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871.....	21,733,556	37.7	29,164,858	50.6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872.....	25,223,785	38.3	32,871,496	49.9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873.....	31,402,234	41.0	36,714,144	48.0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874.....	35,769,190	46.6	33,195,805	43.3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875.....	34,199,134	49.1	27,902,748	40.0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876.....	34,379,005	47.4	30,080,738	41.5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877.....	35,491,671	52.2	24,326,332	35.8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878.....	35,861,110	52.7	24,381,009	35.9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879.....	29,393,424	47.1	25,491,356	40.8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880.....	35,208,031	48.3	29,566,211	40.6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881.....	42,637,219	50.8	34,038,431	40.5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882.....	39,816,813	42.3	45,782,584	48.6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883.....	39,538,067	45.1	39,513,225	45.1	8,651,139	87,702,431
1884.....	37,410,870	46.9	34,332,641	43.0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885.....	36,479,051	46.1	35,566,810	44.9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886.....	36,694,263	47.2	34,284,490	44.1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887.....	38,714,331	47.8	35,269,922	43.6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888.....	33,648,284	41.3	40,407,483	49.6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889.....	33,504,281	41.7	39,519,940	49.2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890.....	41,499,149	48.7	36,213,279	42.5	7,545,158	85,257,586
1891.....	43,243,784	48.8	37,743,430	42.6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892.....	54,949,055	55.5	34,666,070	35.0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893.....	58,409,606	55.4	37,296,110	35.4	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894.....	60,878,056	58.6	32,562,509	31.4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895.....	57,903,564	56.3	35,603,863	34.6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896.....	62,717,941	57.2	37,789,481	34.4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897.....	69,533,852	56.2	43,664,187	35.3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898.....	93,065,019	64.4	38,989,525	27.0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899.....	85,113,681	62.0	39,326,485	29.0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900.....	96,562,875	57.1	57,996,488	34.2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901.....	92,857,525	52.3	67,983,673	38.3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902.....	109,347,345	55.8	66,567,784	34.0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903.....	125,199,980	58.4	67,766,367	31.6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904.....	110,120,892	55.5	66,856,885	33.7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905.....	97,114,867	50.9	70,426,765	36.9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906.....	127,456,465	54.1	83,546,306	35.5	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 (9 months).....	98,691,186	54.7	62,180,439	34.4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908.....	126,194,124	51.1	90,814,871	36.8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909.....	126,384,724	52.1	85,334,806	35.2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910.....	139,482,945	50.0	104,199,675	37.3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911.....	132,156,924	48.2	104,115,823	38.0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912.....	147,240,413	50.7	102,041,222	35.2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913.....	170,161,903	47.8	139,725,953	39.3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914.....	215,253,969	49.9	163,372,825	37.9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915.....	186,668,554	45.6	173,320,216	42.3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916.....	451,852,399	60.9	201,106,488	27.1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917.....	742,147,537	64.5	280,616,330	24.4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918.....	845,480,069	54.9	417,233,287	27.0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919.....	540,750,977	44.5	454,873,170	37.4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920.....	489,152,637	39.5	464,028,183	37.4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921.....	312,844,871	26.3	542,322,967	45.6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922.....	299,361,675	40.4	292,588,643	39.5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923.....	379,067,445	40.7	369,080,218	39.6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924.....	360,057,782	34.4	430,707,544	41.2	224,585,730	1,045,351,056
1925.....	395,843,433	37.0	417,417,144	39.0	255,806,766	1,069,067,353
1926.....	508,237,560	38.6	474,987,367	36.1	332,130,864	1,315,355,791
1927.....	446,872,851	35.7	466,422,789	37.3	338,861,866	1,252,157,506
1928.....	410,691,392	33.4	478,145,383	38.9	339,512,568	1,228,349,343
1929.....	429,730,485	31.5	499,612,145	36.7	434,367,042	1,363,709,672
1930.....	281,745,965	25.2	515,049,763	46.0	323,462,574	1,120,258,302
1931.....	219,246,499	27.4	349,660,563	43.7	230,835,605	799,742,667
1932.....	174,043,725	30.2	235,186,674	40.8	167,113,903	576,344,302
1933.....	184,361,019	38.9	143,160,400	30.2	146,278,536	473,799,955
1934.....	227,601,411	39.3	194,443,139	33.6	157,298,595	579,343,145
1935.....	274,182,737	41.5	224,697,923	34.1	161,019,334	659,899,994

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries, of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home Consumption.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	37,617,325	56-1	22,660,132	33-8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869.....	35,496,764	56-2	21,497,380	34-0	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870.....	37,587,095	56-1	21,697,237	32-4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871.....	48,498,202	57-6	27,185,586	32-3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872.....	62,209,254	59-7	33,741,995	32-1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873.....	67,996,945	54-6	45,189,110	36-3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874.....	61,424,407	49-9	51,706,906	42-0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875.....	60,009,084	51-1	48,930,358	41-7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876.....	40,479,253	43-8	44,099,880	47-7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877.....	39,331,621	41-8	49,376,008	52-5	5,418,765	94,126,894
1878.....	37,252,769	41-2	48,002,875	53-1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879.....	30,967,778	39-3	42,170,306	53-6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880.....	33,764,439	48-3	28,193,783	40-3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881.....	42,885,142	47-4	36,338,701	40-6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882.....	50,356,268	45-3	47,052,935	42-3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883.....	51,679,762	42-4	55,147,243	45-3	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884.....	41,925,121	39-6	49,785,888	47-0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885.....	40,031,448	40-1	45,576,510	45-7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886.....	39,033,006	40-7	42,818,651	44-6	14,140,480	95,992,137
1887.....	44,741,350	42-6	44,795,908	42-6	15,569,952	105,107,210
1888.....	39,167,644	38-9	46,440,296	46-1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889.....	42,251,189	38-7	50,029,419	45-9	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890.....	43,277,009	28-8	51,365,661	46-0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891.....	42,018,943	37-7	52,033,477	46-7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892.....	41,063,711	35-7	51,742,132	44-9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893.....	42,529,340	36-9	52,339,796	45-4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894.....	37,035,963	34-0	50,746,091	46-5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895.....	31,059,332	30-9	50,179,004	49-8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896.....	32,824,505	31-2	53,529,390	50-8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897.....	29,401,188	27-6	57,023,342	53-5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898.....	32,043,461	25-4	74,824,923	59-2	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899.....	36,966,552	24-7	88,506,881	59-2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900.....	44,280,041	25-7	102,224,917	59-2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901.....	42,820,334	24-1	107,377,906	60-3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902.....	49,022,726	25-0	115,001,533	58-4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903.....	58,793,038	26-2	129,071,197	57-3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904.....	61,724,893	25-3	143,329,697	58-7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905.....	60,342,704	24-0	152,778,576	60-6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906.....	69,183,915	24-4	169,256,452	59-6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907 (9 months).....	64,415,756	25-8	149,085,577	59-5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908.....	94,417,320	26-8	205,309,803	58-2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909.....	70,682,600	24-5	170,432,360	59-0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910.....	95,337,058	25-8	218,004,556	58-9	56,976,585	370,318,199
1911.....	109,934,753	24-3	275,824,265	60-8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912.....	116,906,860	22-4	331,384,657	63-4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913.....	138,742,044	20-7	436,887,315	65-0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914.....	132,070,406	21-4	396,302,138	64-0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915.....	90,157,204	19-8	297,142,059	65-2	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916.....	77,404,361	15-2	370,880,549	73-0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917.....	107,096,735	12-7	665,312,759	78-6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918.....	81,324,283	8-4	792,894,957	82-3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919.....	73,035,118	8-0	750,203,024	81-6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920.....	126,362,631	11-9	801,097,318	75-3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921.....	213,973,562	17-3	856,176,820	69-0	170,008,500	1,240,153,882
1922.....	117,135,343	15-7	515,958,196	69-0	114,710,793	747,804,332
1923.....	141,330,143	17-6	540,989,738	67-4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924.....	153,586,690	17-2	601,256,447	67-3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925.....	151,033,946	19-0	509,780,009	64-0	136,068,582	796,932,537
1926.....	163,731,210	17-6	608,618,542	65-6	164,978,980	927,328,732
1927.....	163,939,065	15-9	637,022,521	66-6	179,930,919	1,030,892,505
1928.....	186,435,824	16-7	718,896,270	64-9	203,624,372	1,108,956,466
1929.....	194,041,381	15-3	868,012,229	68-6	203,625,481	1,265,679,091
1930.....	189,179,738	15-2	847,442,037	67-9	211,651,807	1,248,273,582
1931.....	149,497,392	16-5	584,407,018	64-5	172,708,285	906,612,695
1932.....	106,371,779	18-4	351,686,775	60-8	120,445,350	578,503,904
1933.....	86,466,055	21-3	232,548,055	57-2	87,369,634	406,383,744
1934.....	105,100,764	24-2	238,187,681	54-9	90,510,180	433,798,625
1935.....	111,682,490	21-4	303,639,972	58-1	107,108,691	522,431,153

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, to Totals of Dutiable and Free in the fiscal years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1927-28, p. 499.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31.	United Kingdom.			United States.		
	Dutiable to Total Dutiable.	Free to Total Free.	Dutiable and Free to All Imports.	Dutiable to Total Dutiable.	Free to Total Free.	Dutiable and Free to All Imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1911.....	29.82	15.05	24.34	54.14	72.05	60.84
1912.....	26.69	14.72	22.42	58.72	71.74	73.37
1913.....	24.47	13.43	20.71	62.67	69.78	65.03
1914.....	24.95	14.26	21.35	60.81	70.16	63.96
1915.....	24.31	12.61	19.79	60.27	72.85	65.13
1916.....	17.97	11.63	15.24	68.93	78.29	72.95
1917.....	16.35	8.24	12.67	71.91	86.59	78.57
1918.....	10.70	5.64	8.45	79.61	86.29	82.27
1919.....	9.50	5.90	7.97	79.10	84.74	81.50
1920.....	13.44	8.93	11.87	72.04	81.26	75.25
1921.....	20.07	11.17	17.25	64.19	79.51	69.04
1922.....	19.20	8.72	15.66	62.97	80.88	69.02
1923.....	21.61	9.49	17.61	61.85	78.66	67.41
1924.....	21.32	9.12	17.19	60.20	81.21	67.30
1925.....	24.16	9.40	18.96	55.63	79.36	64.00
1926.....	22.83	8.89	17.65	57.97	78.94	65.76
1927.....	20.44	7.81	15.90	59.52	79.53	66.73
1928.....	21.13	8.98	16.76	58.59	76.06	64.87
1929.....	18.82	8.91	15.34	63.82	77.40	68.56
1930.....	18.14	9.45	15.16	63.88	75.55	67.89
1931.....	18.91	12.31	16.49	62.65	67.59	64.46
1932.....	20.51	14.04	18.39	59.11	64.23	60.78
1933.....	21.71	20.52	21.28	56.07	59.16	57.20
1934.....	22.77	26.22	24.22	55.85	53.56	54.88
1935.....	19.53	23.89	21.38	60.14	55.38	58.12

8.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable² and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries.		Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries.	
	Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.		Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Dutiable Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868.....	-	-	-	-	20.2	13.1	1902.....	24.0	17.2	25.2	13.2	27.3	16.5
1869.....	16.9	13.5	20.1	7.3	20.2	13.1	1903.....	23.3	16.7	24.9	13.3	27.1	16.5
1870.....	16.8	13.4	19.5	7.8	20.9	14.1	1904.....	24.1	17.6	25.2	13.6	27.5	16.8
1871.....	16.4	13.5	16.3	8.4	19.6	14.0	1905.....	24.8	18.5	26.1	13.5	27.8	16.7
1872.....	16.4	12.7	18.0	7.1	19.1	12.4	1906.....	24.6	18.7	24.8	13.1	27.0	16.4
1873.....	15.6	10.9	17.7	6.5	18.3	10.4	1907.....	24.3	18.4	24.2	12.8	26.5	16.1
1874.....	16.5	12.8	17.4	7.1	18.9	11.7	1908.....	24.2	18.3	24.6	13.2	26.7	16.5
1875.....	18.1	14.8	17.3	7.9	19.6	13.1	1909.....	25.8	19.0	24.9	13.2	27.5	16.7
1876.....	18.8	15.0	19.2	9.3	21.3	13.9	1910.....	25.1	18.9	24.8	13.5	26.8	16.5
1877.....	19.4	16.2	18.7	7.9	20.6	13.3	1911.....	24.6	18.9	24.7	13.7	25.9	16.2
1878.....	20.1	17.3	20.4	9.4	21.4	14.2	1912.....	25.0	19.1	25.0	14.8	26.1	16.8
1879.....	20.5	18.0	23.2	13.1	23.3	16.4	1913.....	25.1	19.6	24.9	15.8	26.1	17.1
1880.....	24.0	20.0	23.1	16.0	26.1	20.2	1914.....	25.2	19.5	24.8	15.6	26.1	17.3
1881.....	24.5	20.5	22.0	15.5	25.8	20.4	1915.....	27.1	20.5	25.1	14.2	27.4	16.8
1882.....	24.1	19.9	21.5	15.0	25.3	19.5	1916.....	28.4	19.1	25.0	13.5	27.2	15.5
1883.....	24.3	19.2	21.1	14.8	25.3	19.0	1917.....	24.9	17.6	22.7	11.4	23.8	13.0
1884.....	24.4	19.1	20.7	14.9	25.2	19.0	1918.....	24.3	17.3	20.5	11.1	21.5	12.1
1885.....	24.8	19.0	21.2	14.5	26.1	19.2	1919.....	22.3	15.3	20.9	11.6	21.5	12.3
1886.....	25.7	20.0	22.8	15.8	27.5	20.2	1920.....	22.1	16.2	22.5	14.0	22.5	14.7
1887.....	26.1	20.8	23.8	16.2	28.7	21.3	1921.....	20.9	16.6	20.3	12.9	20.6	14.1
1888.....	29.1	22.9	26.2	15.3	31.8	22.0	1922.....	24.8	20.1	23.0	13.9	24.5	16.2
1889.....	29.3	24.2	25.4	14.7	31.9	21.8	1923.....	24.5	20.1	22.5	13.8	24.9	16.7
1890.....	28.8	22.1	26.6	15.8	31.0	21.4	1924.....	22.3	18.3	22.3	13.2	22.9	15.1
1891.....	29.0	21.7	26.0	14.9	31.4	21.0	1925.....	22.1	18.2	23.1	13.0	23.3	15.1
1892.....	29.4	22.1	26.5	16.1	29.7	17.8	1926.....	21.6	18.4	23.9	13.2	24.7	15.5
1893.....	29.8	22.3	26.7	14.6	30.3	18.4	1927.....	23.9	19.7	23.1	13.2	24.1	15.4
1894.....	30.0	22.3	27.0	13.7	30.9	17.8	1928.....	25.6	20.6	23.3	13.5	24.2	15.5
1895.....	30.1	22.6	26.7	13.7	30.5	17.8	1929.....	25.9	20.6	23.4	14.1	24.4	15.8
1896.....	30.2	22.4	26.7	14.5	30.0	19.2	1930.....	25.5	20.0	23.3	14.4	24.3	15.9
1897.....	30.7	21.1	26.7	14.3	30.0	18.7	1931.....	26.9	19.5	24.8	15.2	26.0	16.4
1898.....	29.5	20.8	26.1	13.3	29.7	17.5	1932.....	29.2	21.9	27.4	17.9	29.3	19.7
1899.....	26.6	19.8	26.3	13.2	28.8	17.2	1933.....	25.8	16.6	28.1	17.4	30.1	19.0
1900.....	25.6	18.2	25.0	13.2	27.7	16.7	1934.....	26.2	14.2	28.6	16.8	29.2	16.9
1901.....	24.7	18.3	24.8	12.4	27.5	16.4	1935.....	26.2	13.8	27.4	16.3	28.1	16.2

¹ Nine months.

² See Statement IV, p. 506.

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, fiscal years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1902 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Raw.	Vegetable Oil for Soap Industry.	Crude Cotton-seed Oil.	Raw Rubber (including Balata).	Tobacco, Raw.	Hides and Skins.	Cotton, Raw (including Linters).	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed.	Silk, Raw, etc.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1911....	271,532	297,338	—	28,035	17,204,271	8,105,330	812,622	81,017	121,748
1912....	281,402	407,825	80,916	44,313	17,203,513	8,903,727	727,939	82,661	112,581
1913....	310,101	393,239	243,872	56,755	22,153,588	13,486,459	774,578	64,990	75,776
1914....	347,168	393,862	265,789	44,504	17,598,449	8,831,010	769,930	55,572	101,669
1915....	335,820	411,797	293,849	65,045	18,595,957	12,842,558	730,325	55,370	94,458
1916....	298,433	615,923	430,013	99,132	20,834,672	12,441,731	969,679	50,914	80,745
1917....	365,772	1,267,174	315,621	107,580	17,702,637	12,873,970	877,634	15,846	138,765
1918....	382,807	2,081,672	408,850	130,956	17,824,947	8,796,906	880,374	45,177	158,648
1919....	359,470	2,390,107	459,685	192,272	25,103,080	5,427,544	1,117,235	72,887	213,441
1920....	540,787	861,462	578,986	244,335	24,345,295	22,654,661	964,715	46,553	298,985
1921....	347,504	1,103,672	417,301	228,062	20,007,411	10,652,787	986,315	47,090	272,508
1922....	432,212	1,342,390	488,683	189,525	20,870,509	5,898,087	953,860	77,833	371,570
1923....	571,728	1,928,386	258,381	253,957	14,548,694	7,947,410	1,252,615	203,844	368,026
1924....	419,710	1,886,162	216,082	288,857	15,941,339	461,581 ¹	955,966	340,402	335,495
1925....	419,371	1,692,744	213,201	344,509	13,712,885	502,586 ¹	1,008,793	249,032	361,403
1926....	579,272	2,591,232	335,755	469,893	14,943,864	534,089 ¹	1,355,738	281,639	529,446
1927....	564,779	3,177,800	297,706	502,312	17,446,774	579,085 ¹	1,497,438	123,426	679,923
1928....	447,389	3,377,856	623,148	582,039	18,475,772	678,670 ¹	1,462,246	99,503	938,459
1929....	409,585	4,182,659	302,197	777,169	18,726,618	507,773 ¹	1,511,270	27,390	1,282,815
1930....	402,871	3,749,571	400,653	733,400	17,113,472	486,442 ¹	1,260,699	42,620	1,668,972
1931....	415,000	3,982,440	174,711	595,591	16,580,394	345,439 ¹	1,067,222	28,423	1,954,395
1932....	405,607	3,922,152	386,275	552,694	13,075,335	281,316 ¹	1,009,023	18,348	2,539,133
1933....	311,365	3,610,175	407,055	410,939	10,199,212	268,355 ¹	1,009,073	15,810	2,572,949
1934....	229,330	4,577,451	165,257	511,681	8,129,142	313,482 ¹	1,394,536	23,498	2,505,200
1935....	321,025	4,287,377	130,743	636,347	9,414,889	333,013 ¹	1,434,408	19,166	2,692,693

Fiscal Year.	Wool, Raw. ²	Nails and Worsteds.	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico.	Rags, Waste Paper and other Waste.	Iron Ore.	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite.	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Crude Petroleum for Refining. ³
	cwt.	\$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.
1911....	64,224	778,320	—	274,493	536,604	—	186,152	35,706	54,310,597
1912....	71,954	689,304	—	291,976	564,296	—	218,998	41,740	72,231,006
1913....	92,092	980,432	115,710	346,109	760,003	2,116,933	276,170	51,319	143,338,070
1914....	72,521	1,072,066	129,982	190,867	716,882	1,972,207	312,259	46,076	177,879,835
1915....	131,940	1,312,885	128,148	284,620	540,922	1,055,724	261,553	29,402	196,203,287
1916....	211,407	2,587,949	183,278	384,152	510,472	1,595,995	385,959	32,756	186,753,081
1917....	145,812	2,988,177	276,873	327,691	780,062	2,318,547	816,509	35,726	135,533,089
1918....	115,380	4,418,854	160,090	496,904	505,643	2,203,506	1,664,799	38,683	191,376,057
1919....	158,767	5,314,793	161,206	315,067	570,211	2,227,919	1,916,929	28,044	260,819,944
1920....	117,717	5,847,787	360,297	456,801	826,593	1,632,011	451,349	44,010	298,540,725
1921....	92,772	55,331 ¹	512,109	457,497	1,142,850	1,950,291	1,198,605	42,727	311,719,057
1922....	125,867	72,254 ¹	570,450	189,071	686,483	1,656,902	1,666,695	27,242	391,292,960
1923....	182,556	91,103 ¹	933,791	219,591	870,542	1,044,999	792,210	39,258	397,603,716
1924....	193,217	86,062 ¹	1,239,986	272,462	1,123,282	1,807,223	1,266,799	39,837	418,791,375
1925....	143,629	58,231 ¹	1,684,811	258,804	1,232,567	911,586	1,358,148	43,535	440,671,846
1926....	134,344	61,421 ¹	1,689,730	442,561	1,307,473	1,053,593	1,336,538	44,409	470,616,511
1927....	164,234	78,875 ¹	1,516,448	523,074	1,364,897	1,445,504	1,647,244	50,858	596,466,714
1928....	138,957	81,331 ¹	1,563,020	529,541	1,371,469	1,491,234	2,663,166	48,742	709,959,837
1929....	140,219	86,470 ¹	2,240,704	770,936	1,314,494	2,272,130	3,444,911	58,928	865,335,849
1930....	103,343	62,939 ¹	2,132,362	464,378	1,606,931	2,456,919	2,738,777	56,318	1,110,169,704
1931....	107,449	66,493 ¹	2,569,574	487,035	1,254,557	1,428,970	2,221,550	49,727	994,384,918
1932....	96,245	73,694 ¹	1,501,739	469,827	1,363,974	802,163	1,704,029	38,095	1,016,455,361
1933....	83,557	80,071 ¹	958,047	753,350	792,085	66,514	745,455	28,763	845,587,999
1934....	172,163	119,317 ¹	2,082,202	699,657	880,381	205,811	1,241,609	31,322	1,020,711,083
1935....	120,123	90,903 ¹	965,341	424,579	1,132,684	1,060,843	1,856,059	42,283	1,058,729,129

¹ Cwt.² Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc.³ Prior to 1917 includes all crude petroleum.

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	1,422,603	1,677,220	3,057,897	1,807,398
	\$	5,577,339	6,878,165	11,368,385	7,201,174
2	Blueberries..... lb.	—	—	895	—
	\$	—	—	44	—
3	Dried apples..... lb.	86,975	371,825	988,125	390,300
	\$	5,874	26,875	70,926	27,651
4	Canned fruits..... lb.	6,774,664	9,403,284	16,886,164	24,078,669
	\$	392,081	528,852	898,049	1,391,694
5	Juices and syrups, <i>n.o.p.</i> gal.	230,210	399,351	269,485	349,147
	\$	175,758	295,812	155,734	194,706
	Totals, Fruits ¹ \$	6,194,367	7,958,246	12,706,637	8,909,350
Vegetables—					
Fresh—					
6	Potatoes..... bush.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
7	Turnips..... bush.	—	—	—	14
	\$	—	—	—	15
8	Canned..... lb.	9,077,018	4,557,634	14,212,770	15,634,099
	\$	454,125	178,978	674,183	758,814
9	Pickles..... \$	1,512,530	1,043,555	1,357,265	1,071,058
	Totals, Vegetables ¹ \$	1,966,655	1,222,565	2,031,538	1,829,935
Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
Grains—					
10	Barley..... bush.	8,168,571	5,758,394	1,398,043	3,344,273
	\$	3,025,852	2,426,115	579,194	1,815,126
11	Buckwheat..... bush.	170,507	238,102	71,356	72,652
	\$	76,093	88,760	33,952	37,506
12	Oats..... bush.	6,082,621	8,522,742	4,009,382	7,973,704
	\$	1,971,456	2,605,419	1,138,017	2,985,457
13	Peas, whole..... bush.	8,685	14,127	7,429	9,071
	\$	29,748	38,398	22,574	29,146
14	Rye..... bush.	2,116,572	1,287,472	241,820	111,425
	\$	916,138	483,983	107,631	64,881
15	Wheat..... bush.	110,552,532	150,791,339	112,787,849	113,357,139
	\$	65,302,614	79,636,390	75,699,056	90,191,151
	Totals, Grains ¹ \$	71,330,905	85,326,533	77,600,084	95,197,180
Milled Products—					
16	Bran, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	204,889	1,635,934	682,554	352,475
	\$	171,709	1,226,559	517,894	386,800
17	Oatmeal..... cwt.	650,395	505,294	403,733	488,479
	\$	2,201,827	1,727,523	1,430,565	2,009,442
18	Wheat flour..... brl.	2,065,077	2,400,747	2,551,249	2,426,437
	\$	7,317,910	7,823,094	8,781,577	8,724,402
	Totals, Milled Products ¹ \$	9,713,893	10,784,127	10,731,849	11,120,972
19	Cereal foods, prepared..... \$	2,323,635	2,260,207	2,795,236	3,107,135
20	Malt..... \$	—	2,968	—	988
	Totals, Grains and Farinaceous Products ¹ \$	83,421,504	98,473,465	91,275,357	109,611,265
Sugar and Its Products—					
21	Candy..... lb.	3,493	26,154	58,597	43,669
	\$	1,260	4,282	9,591	7,669
22	Maple sugar and syrup..... \$	—	16,837	8,853	9,880
23	Sugar, <i>n.o.p.</i> cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products ¹ \$	104,987	61,005	83,274	87,302
24	Hops..... lb.	42,191	54,032	572,271	359,366
	\$	4,876	10,742	198,242	123,904
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
—A MAINLY FOOD ¹ \$					
		91,705,797	107,747,405	106,393,193	120,819,904

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
17,292	17,074	3,213	4,493	1,658,882	1,780,026	3,476,114	2,059,618	1
68,030	89,032	8,427	10,029	6,537,584	7,352,912	12,823,785	8,218,846	
1,909,653	1,949,887	3,453,277	3,665,567	1,910,279	1,950,639	3,455,188	3,668,604	2
157,597	108,938	186,137	205,068	157,665	109,012	186,285	205,548	
-	80	44,500	-	775,616	489,305	3,252,333	1,666,013	3
-	7	12,250	-	50,435	34,313	223,032	125,564	
101,861	4,655	200,895	32,120	7,195,132	9,742,653	17,520,268	24,881,235	4
9,422	375	11,102	2,010	423,452	553,971	941,964	1,450,723	
3,780	10	1,102	162,149	260,959	423,168	300,318	523,789	5
2,603	39	423	97,205	197,142	315,529	282,030	309,971	
319,623	271,523	227,446	380,420	7,507,040	8,676,256	14,607,881	10,496,002	
2,949,377	774,821	1,901,128	625,451	4,723,618	1,861,843	2,707,693	1,430,267	6
1,472,510	219,259	1,337,304	337,413	2,466,204	770,272	1,876,331	848,185	
1,954,615	1,937,288	1,920,249	1,815,207	1,967,162	1,950,482	1,949,022	1,855,158	7
367,481	358,543	630,679	396,478	371,411	362,214	638,733	405,191	
11,446,874	26,530	98,629	1,698,494	22,477,523	6,755,112	17,099,688	21,101,353	8
304,304	1,813	3,381	69,465	849,946	281,207	810,295	1,013,494	
2,923	961	813	44,580	1,538,447	1,080,851	1,433,524	1,178,640	9
2,406,728	657,720	2,042,592	894,071	5,554,068	2,686,598	4,911,728	3,591,664	
55,723	133	50	7,902,482	24,337,678	9,863,054	1,569,569	12,001,178	10
16,989	83	15	6,003,364	10,002,911	4,293,341	658,747	8,210,230	
23,692	24,183	129,633	17,288	741,041	788,137	555,514	423,446	11
10,533	9,390	61,397	9,900	332,077	306,538	265,474	243,653	
46,729	18,897	120,905	3,514,848	13,841,300	13,824,449	5,707,502	12,873,595	12
13,456	7,088	44,043	1,334,794	4,662,335	4,300,592	1,747,680	4,915,135	
46,300	49,607	27,520	9,296	57,775	67,932	40,543	31,082	13
77,613	91,407	41,521	45,000	111,809	137,057	74,706	93,624	
348	100	2,545,771	604,503	4,359,813	8,211,332	2,788,213	737,372	14
169	50	1,405,538	386,567	2,025,199	4,030,240	1,513,598	463,420	
4,815,985	51,910	431,499	13,933,191	191,315,933	239,373,255	175,534,255	165,701,983	15
2,670,650	26,578	261,505	11,196,828	115,739,383	130,540,365	118,969,445	132,441,685	
2,809,586	134,680	1,829,154	18,983,538	132,930,429	143,695,931	123,284,392	146,467,012	
1,725,442	426,266	1,829,932	2,599,358	2,018,332	2,142,785	2,598,860	3,013,465	16
1,021,491	232,439	1,416,635	2,799,416	1,273,648	1,531,524	2,015,610	3,259,579	
1,150	402	-	4,658	798,840	568,731	463,245	550,733	17
1,512	526	-	11,966	2,633,632	2,000,807	1,705,451	2,330,784	
1,204	1,662	3,114	64,562	5,413,740	5,268,371	5,619,937	4,936,827	18
3,756	3,757	13,527	201,479	18,897,543	16,987,110	19,729,782	18,386,040	
1,029,197	237,908	1,430,924	3,013,865	22,881,956	20,602,606	23,574,176	24,101,320	
25,543	39,832	40,906	42,910	2,405,404	2,399,732	2,981,706	3,274,009	19
998,663	863,696	2,731,557	2,789,940	1,211,448	1,061,880	3,017,394	2,935,114	20
5,015,620	1,372,145	6,223,536	25,647,214	159,726,251	168,050,881	153,318,519	177,929,662	
1,259	1,306	1,909	255	899,877	583,702	497,474	492,084	21
405	398	247	61	233,867	133,640	110,021	110,066	
562,467	551,392	386,002	578,651	576,346	569,729	397,053	590,610	22
13	18	6	-	140,825	84,252	190,721	93,338	23
112	89	40	-	687,150	393,846	896,950	424,175	
677,462	601,723	444,823	641,461	1,753,174	1,223,214	1,568,353	1,324,583	
-	-	26,038	-	54,819	69,388	743,404	374,811	24
-	-	14,184	-	6,204	11,813	262,053	125,497	
8,484,020	2,957,699	8,983,137	27,593,578	174,768,000	180,850,597	174,959,074	193,908,632	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages—					
1	Brewed (ale, beer)..... gal.	103	139	7	—
	\$	183	210	7	—
2	Distilled, Whisky..... pf. gal.	20,389	19,899	12,770	18,361
	\$	72,786	68,765	58,691	83,818
3	“ Other..... pf. gal.	10	—	1	—
	\$	74	—	8	3
4	Fermented (wines)..... gal.	205	142	148	128
	\$	277	208	225	192
	Totals, Beverages..... \$	73,320	69,183	58,931	84,013
5	Oil cake and meal..... cwt.	45,448	78,551	65,061	60,117
	\$	60,182	101,862	92,765	90,486
Rubber—					
6	Belting..... lb.	225,425	87,978	139,570	285,179
	\$	65,239	30,496	45,985	64,459
7	Canvas shoes with rubber soles..... pair	756,828	334,030	1,185,352	2,127,922
	\$	486,329	184,754	592,841	1,111,009
8	Boots and shoes, rubber, <i>n.o.p.</i> pair	963,670	879,182	1,538,054	1,350,392
	\$	1,340,048	1,095,388	1,458,346	1,265,590
9	Heels, rubber..... pair	—	3,403,032	2,494,254	3,059,470
	\$	—	178,435	134,111	142,455
10	Soles, rubber..... pair	—	1,040,703	1,552,967	1,697,090
	\$	—	153,358	195,394	231,740
11	Hose..... \$	8,418	4,080	14,532	28,417
12	Tires, casings, automobile..... No.	4,072	2,874	4,291	1,927
	\$	14,870	10,634	72,163	12,550
13	Tires, inner tubes..... \$	17	112	2,285	1,247
	Totals, Rubber ¹ \$	3,413,346	1,894,514	2,878,563	3,315,602
Seeds—					
14	Alsike..... bush.	49,743	31,677	34,153	7,219
	\$	273,809	156,398	248,297	97,244
15	Red clover..... bush.	45,447	1,028	19,077	1,097
	\$	376,791	7,445	162,044	6,758
16	Flaxseed..... bush.	4,872	36,817	44,547	11,608
	\$	9,686	35,947	60,859	52,940
	Totals, Seeds ¹ \$	686,466	224,211	493,396	179,732
Tobacco—					
17	Unmanufactured..... lb.	7,950,353	14,618,897	8,288,753	9,903,130
	\$	2,500,060	3,880,096	2,083,988	2,710,918
18	Fodders, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	110,141	178,075	267,203	110,508
19	Hay..... ton	12,598	6,812	14,969	20,221
	\$	144,408	64,567	169,325	283,418
20	Senega root..... lb.	45,645	69,775	99,582	101,089
	\$	16,697	21,284	35,710	27,608
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. OTHER THAN FOOD¹ \$	7,019,316	6,453,847	6,104,653	6,837,742
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products¹ \$	98,725,113	114,201,252	112,497,846	127,657,646
II. Animals and Animal Products.					
Animals, Living—					
21	For exhibition..... \$	25,200	150	—	2,662
22	Cattle for improvement of stock..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
Other—					
23	Cattle, 1 year old or less..... No.	—	—	—	101
	\$	—	—	—	4,345
24	Cattle more than 1 year old ² No.	26,734	24,301	54,448	47,760
	\$	2,165,423	1,721,544	3,504,613	3,080,676
25	Horses..... No.	10	1	4	34
	\$	900	200	550	5,900
26	Foxes..... No.	77	50	5	23
	\$	12,004	1,750	525	2,550
	Totals, Animals, Living ¹ \$	2,205,347	1,724,674	3,509,487	3,117,191

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Including cattle for dairy purposes, *n.e.s.*

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
-	-	377,897	43,526	25,458	35,667	404,939	69,994	1
-	-	407,140	45,879	24,129	40,764	435,546	75,450	
-	-	1,659,962	2,134,858	2,512,607	1,992,059	2,543,225	2,201,515	2
-	-	11,553,409	13,085,161	11,622,256	9,920,907	16,028,484	13,407,076	
-	-	4,833	103	8,501	4,054	7,805	3,734	3
-	-	28,863	716	17,608	9,575	33,137	7,510	
-	-	37,174	18,822	1,778	994	38,153	19,948	4
-	-	87,485	56,134	2,346	1,365	89,132	53,109	
-	-	12,076,897	13,187,890	11,666,339	9,972,611	16,586,299	13,547,945	
47,850	10,500	8,500	10,080	281,411	174,901	135,020	131,976	5
60,515	13,433	11,926	13,790	374,905	221,407	193,481	199,586	
8,070	220	1,507	640	873,173	557,610	995,947	1,881,580	6
1,000	114	583	293	261,374	176,243	286,412	495,227	
101	60	166	48	2,372,796	1,172,944	1,966,921	3,118,539	7
60	60	161	47	1,508,835	641,806	1,029,381	1,649,255	
161	232	795	17,687	1,515,324	1,337,136	2,143,886	2,043,340	8
350	381	1,556	35,155	2,102,682	1,671,951	2,173,548	2,031,666	
-	512	-	-	-	4,075,051	3,076,125	3,708,855	9
-	30	-	-	-	215,312	161,794	178,033	
-	-	-	-	-	1,102,289	1,650,668	1,871,320	10
-	-	-	-	-	163,926	208,766	256,851	
26,546	168	214	9,079	102,116	64,107	97,371	182,119	11
8,702	27,738	1,405	1,712	614,106	429,359	567,308	822,165	12
30,560	156,406	6,125	9,788	4,696,432	3,022,931	4,002,561	6,325,367	
3,339	1,318	213	285	443,328	181,783	304,724	491,130	13
117,349	185,847	95,879	128,966	11,062,668	6,645,869	8,968,722	12,425,465	
42	250	-	19	58,902	63,359	65,627	10,256	14
237	1,110	-	129	316,152	310,607	471,048	125,593	
6	-	4	10	46,412	2,795	48,676	1,201	15
55	-	25	92	383,299	15,667	408,691	7,722	
1,041,602	334,621	565,724	41	1,046,474	371,438	610,327	11,766	16
1,142,095	255,429	628,528	167	1,151,781	291,376	689,520	53,401	
1,213,127	284,696	660,738	398,761	1,992,371	682,042	1,650,395	657,234	
3,001	2,401	533	382	8,222,922	14,748,069	8,460,639	10,294,600	17
1,115	562	139	95	2,536,998	3,902,244	2,110,265	2,773,432	
537,101	223,529	202,189	611,064	857,330	510,787	575,084	859,336	18
32,814	9,831	4,280	69,819	56,281	27,138	29,362	102,355	19
254,040	54,803	24,965	673,963	523,102	212,682	295,232	1,137,587	
158,895	37,808	73,267	100,306	346,263	225,907	339,305	337,657	20
56,898	10,346	25,334	24,820	131,335	68,745	118,558	91,990	
2,551,238	948,114	13,329,602	15,554,492	29,630,365	22,519,821	30,845,452	32,324,465	
11,035,258	3,905,813	22,312,739	43,148,070	204,398,365	203,370,418	205,804,526	226,233,097	
210,330	100,459	57,916	105,267	238,565	100,609	58,096	107,929	21
5,139	3,729	2,892	4,374	5,274	3,758	2,950	4,534	22
536,674	286,551	188,109	305,086	556,129	290,296	195,627	326,281	
16,423	1,894	50	1,113	17,059	2,884	976	2,166	23
282,244	31,002	419	23,616	287,696	38,151	5,489	34,628	
5,813	3,603	2,682	25,680	35,846	30,717	60,283	76,730	24
451,674	214,256	151,090	1,428,309	2,790,959	2,046,338	3,764,653	4,618,243	
6,713	5,124	5,946	3,490	7,308	5,229	6,175	3,906	25
168,127	201,674	298,646	405,981	209,855	215,282	333,586	455,004	
518	233	27	58	683	290	40	202	26
34,251	9,555	1,105	3,649	53,955	11,755	2,780	26,529	
1,852,811	928,683	771,818	2,358,492	4,367,085	2,829,953	4,471,870	5,710,296	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
Fishery Products, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
Fish, Fresh—					
1	Halibut..... cwt.	5	348	5,110	22,726
	\$	56	2,328	48,619	210,560
2	Herrings..... cwt.	—	—	—	1-1
	\$	—	—	—	1-1
3	Lobsters..... cwt.	—	—	1	4
	\$	—	—	21	85
4	Salmon or lake trout..... cwt.	—	—	—	10
	\$	—	—	—	190
5	Mackerel..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
6	Salmon..... cwt.	26,909	32,135	51,416	44,189
	\$	456,218	409,708	742,595	621,105
7	Smelts..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
8	Tullibee..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
9	Whitefish..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Fish, Fresh ¹ \$	456,554	412,563	792,041	832,406
Fish, Canned—					
10	Clams..... cwt.	5	31	25	7
	\$	66	762	184	55
11	Codfish, boneless..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
12	Lobsters..... cwt.	28,646	30,849	30,374	27,521
	\$	1,355,138	1,356,178	1,167,598	1,232,367
13	Salmon..... cwt.	205,178	102,201	129,223	142,637
	\$	3,646,393	1,985,800	2,601,631	3,265,640
14	Sardines..... cwt.	407	1,004	200	43
	\$	3,214	7,860	1,769	483
	Totals, Fish, Canned ¹ \$	5,005,266	3,350,604	3,771,590	4,500,215
Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
15	Codfish, dried..... cwt.	594	63	783	90
	\$	4,315	328	3,337	600
16	Codfish, pickled..... cwt.	—	15	—	—
	\$	—	53	—	—
17	Codfish, smoked..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
18	Haddock..... cwt.	—	—	—	3
	\$	—	—	—	23
19	Herring, dry-salted..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
20	Herring, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
21	Herring, smoked..... cwt.	21	20	33	73
	\$	172	135	164	595
22	Mackerel, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
23	Pollock, hake and cusk, dried..... cwt.	563	—	246	6
	\$	2,590	—	565	17
24	Salmon, dry-salted (chum)..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
25	Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	566	1,786	3,149	3,946
	\$	9,826	22,112	46,247	68,215
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc. ¹ ... \$	16,931	22,640	50,313	69,465
	Totals, Fishery Products, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹ \$	5,481,301	3,795,369	4,685,328	5,604,991
Furs—					
26	Beaver skins, undressed..... No.	29,424	43,607	35,302	37,190
	\$	422,344	458,862	348,808	370,333
27	Fox skins, black and silver, undressed..... No.	90,307	97,030	104,890	136,236
	\$	2,476,781	3,097,560	4,262,770	4,899,957
28	Fox skins, other, undressed..... No.	74,039	79,092	88,053	126,009
	\$	1,379,320	1,090,225	1,288,757	1,698,179
29	Marten skins, undressed..... No.	16,203	14,612	13,809	14,739
	\$	217,639	181,817	172,736	185,471

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
37,277	15,596	35,625	26,205	37,597	16,402	41,424	49,877	1
366,405	119,576	298,847	230,201	369,193	125,286	353,097	449,638	2
102,954	94,717	158,542	279,807	103,265	95,133	159,020	279,908	3
306,382	207,748	185,420	287,885	308,081	210,219	187,441	290,612	4
96,131	119,249	101,317	99,387	96,131	119,251	101,318	99,395	5
1,831,554	1,913,900	1,558,211	1,629,333	1,831,562	1,913,941	1,558,232	1,629,481	6
25,570	20,058	21,886	33,644	25,570	20,060	21,893	33,707	7
244,993	179,866	200,161	309,269	244,993	179,886	200,224	309,817	8
20,442	7,043	3,969	2,658	20,443	7,043	3,971	2,659	9
124,616	26,262	17,744	13,562	124,624	26,262	17,756	13,568	10
55,490	28,741	51,922	58,605	113,195	70,756	117,209	112,889	11
517,571	231,916	392,927	486,888	1,213,679	731,732	1,268,352	1,219,661	12
68,362	70,165	47,532	68,458	68,373	70,167	47,535	68,463	13
755,859	715,107	562,732	690,281	786,022	715,127	562,783	690,319	14
36,868	14,824	20,249	14,867	36,868	14,824	20,249	14,867	15
203,400	79,531	94,742	83,742	203,400	79,531	94,742	83,742	16
81,464	86,321	114,087	112,722	81,464	86,321	114,087	112,722	17
879,347	824,457	1,052,720	1,074,193	879,347	824,457	1,052,720	1,074,193	18
7,850,402	6,185,819	6,742,282	7,368,480	8,605,189	6,730,552	7,737,482	8,355,079	19
2,268	1,277	376	394	2,342	1,327	411	402	20
30,836	22,543	3,785	2,546	31,858	23,533	4,096	2,613	21
19,679	17,287	19,484	23,517	20,138	17,626	19,813	23,931	22
190,092	132,800	128,152	206,771	194,970	135,857	130,969	210,571	23
17,036	15,304	11,613	8,523	63,446	65,062	59,305	52,913	24
746,679	606,763	407,136	453,697	2,913,304	2,711,307	2,222,128	2,508,173	25
30,009	8,735	39,633	323	473,077	288,286	503,037	392,321	26
163,903	47,199	226,853	5,708	6,078,853	3,603,628	5,773,403	5,989,887	27
802	-	1	-	32,283	22,691	54,260	52,755	28
4,361	-	10	-	271,427	168,561	263,560	418,135	29
1,143,124	811,942	766,253	671,794	9,543,527	6,693,467	8,456,921	9,305,374	30
86,186	81,266	73,991	83,338	367,104	319,288	335,779	358,169	31
522,811	374,001	403,755	487,353	2,210,468	1,563,386	1,783,090	2,087,489	32
66,811	62,928	107,337	95,225	70,545	80,676	116,807	101,547	33
256,072	180,867	286,564	289,887	271,767	227,728	304,298	305,746	34
5,327	5,643	9,392	5,478	5,478	5,775	6,546	9,580	35
55,273	50,116	59,438	96,506	57,330	51,471	61,558	98,372	36
10,420	8,529	7,194	9,750	21,040	16,618	14,618	19,431	37
95,676	63,708	62,375	88,224	151,949	101,454	94,806	137,060	38
298	1,840	83	10,968	839,711	307,199	574,251	392,769	39
1,439	1,810	605	14,963	887,235	276,618	612,502	516,323	40
5,932	6,419	8,809	3,748	28,591	27,608	28,005	31,954	41
21,596	18,449	22,743	10,819	87,586	64,140	64,963	72,213	42
8,879	14,934	21,882	4,849	43,733	45,813	67,122	63,570	43
29,461	40,407	63,208	19,158	156,830	118,529	178,027	187,522	44
14,498	12,556	20,678	13,297	80,403	86,050	103,785	97,283	45
75,074	40,317	65,705	63,713	350,005	255,277	280,570	357,462	46
2,414	3,044	3,334	6,676	48,351	38,813	39,673	53,079	47
8,345	9,219	9,072	20,501	202,693	135,909	133,870	218,475	48
19	22	23	62	434,491	163,683	95,078	106,900	49
116	86	80	294	771,122	188,891	168,841	237,458	50
3,535	1,557	1,364	9,552	15,284	15,663	23,954	26,552	51
45,549	16,555	17,779	142,908	188,010	155,547	325,114	408,565	52
1,135,089	813,760	1,031,808	1,266,859	5,445,514	3,216,397	4,110,530	4,750,960	53
10,651,533	8,086,807	8,695,865	9,468,393	24,437,078	17,185,351	20,779,938	22,959,290	54
54,869	36,410	43,755	29,639	85,296	80,475	80,888	67,536	55
761,217	374,343	470,359	262,737	1,197,208	836,648	837,707	640,447	56
7,606	3,645	2,736	5,599	136,294	141,468	128,084	159,004	57
222,448	113,966	95,998	197,312	3,900,673	4,563,721	5,268,354	5,747,306	58
31,670	25,647	40,103	76,362	107,540	131,757	131,757	206,072	59
639,768	390,924	684,687	1,077,638	2,051,383	1,518,666	2,020,648	2,812,149	60
10,853	7,286	9,529	8,385	27,093	22,066	23,577	23,312	61
155,134	94,981	137,800	115,304	373,520	278,573	313,916	303,116	62

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
Furs—concluded.					
1	Mink skins, undressed..... No.	63,854	70,149	92,356	98,761
	\$	400,499	395,104	707,858	754,153
2	Muskrat skins, undressed..... No.	1,282,093	1,586,153	1,298,062	1,290,252
	\$	793,824	784,929	701,055	1,020,602
3	Other skins, undressed..... \$	820,130	712,330	1,082,569	1,076,558
4	Dressed furs..... \$	3,467	53,145	237,742	338,887
5	Manufactures..... \$	7,699	5,542	8,587	18,649
	Totals, Furs..... \$	6,521,703	6,779,514	8,810,882	10,362,789
6	Hair..... \$	11,047	659	1,634	12,512
Hides and Skins—					
7	Calf..... cwt.	—	17	55	952
	\$	—	100	500	10,977
8	Cattle..... cwt.	4,944	14,779	9,691	21,993
	\$	37,244	61,544	72,153	144,877
9	Horse..... cwt.	—	—	—	106
	\$	—	—	—	459
10	Sheep..... cwt.	—	—	969	1,011
	\$	—	—	12,024	11,992
	Totals, Hides and Skins ¹ \$	37,491	62,441	85,337	171,815
Leather and Manufactures of—					
Leather, Unmanufactured—					
11	Sole..... lb.	451,638	257,931	321,575	656,787
	\$	153,952	77,873	87,615	163,008
12	Patent..... \$	2	2	2	1,338,268
13	Upper..... \$	1,379,102	1,786,549	2,284,237	1,291,865
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured ¹ .. \$	1,571,377	1,883,546	2,400,834	2,825,122
Leather, Manufactured—					
14	Boots and shoes..... \$	5,246	7,347	52,133	173,625
15	Gloves and mitts..... \$	127,165	115,137	203,214	370,546
	Totals, Leather and Manufactures of ¹ .. \$	1,706,827	2,012,960	2,666,105	3,385,546
Meats—					
Fresh—					
16	Beef..... cwt.	4,781	25,307	76,763	121,357
	\$	28,776	100,378	410,066	671,918
17	Pork..... cwt.	6,817	20,492	8,233	2,488
	\$	71,133	174,619	86,632	29,786
18	Poultry..... lb.	161,425	1,248,363	1,428,753	2,831,867
	\$	39,284	242,751	234,898	530,024
Cured, Canned or Prepared—					
19	Bacon and hams..... cwt.	150,276	366,077	945,597	1,270,529
	\$	1,751,231	3,430,212	12,366,426	19,834,321
20	Canned meats..... lb.	15,617	513,368	845,038	1,117,502
	\$	4,675	87,861	142,501	238,096
21	Pork, dry-salted..... cwt.	11,389	18,798	8,421	5,801
	\$	101,937	155,368	95,449	82,853
22	Pork, pickled..... cwt.	38	1,207	1,027	449
	\$	306	6,329	5,724	2,868
23	Soups, all kinds..... \$	665,554	599,080	676,501	950,363
	Totals, Meats ¹ \$	2,818,472	4,905,118	14,261,527	22,747,475
Milk and Its Products—					
24	Cream, fresh..... gal.	—	—	—	32
	\$	—	—	—	59
25	Butter..... cwt.	86,927	21,022	37,185	4
	\$	1,822,481	346,499	665,867	89
26	Cheese..... cwt.	813,106	825,081	714,133	572,102
	\$	10,005,074	8,344,304	7,710,667	6,065,948
27	Milk powder..... cwt.	39,378	30,356	40,074	35,062
	\$	284,269	200,708	245,016	250,883
28	Milk, condensed..... cwt.	6,538	43,180	11,218	3,223
	\$	62,281	293,344	95,690	46,701
29	Milk, evaporated..... cwt.	33,475	119,790	119,859	151,734
	\$	236,644	727,610	786,882	1,081,802
	Totals, Milk and Its Products ¹ \$	12,410,749	9,913,665	9,504,252	7,445,782

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Included with upper prior to 1935.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
76,994	101,453	131,273	125,820	141,668	172,640	226,883	226,927	1
697,140	798,368	1,465,397	1,120,480	1,105,716	1,198,096	2,202,563	1,895,932	2
780,776	175,848	561,066	333,327	2,082,356	1,785,728	1,894,688	1,670,844	3
622,631	117,524	449,879	311,800	1,429,494	916,422	1,174,684	1,368,245	4
1,199,662	570,009	1,098,632	1,012,582	2,052,163	1,321,624	2,212,135	2,130,791	5
19,974	8,434	20,933	25,304	51,789	87,126	288,775	420,114	
43,427	25,585	31,880	37,433	56,153	36,536	44,994	65,671	
4,497,526	2,494,134	4,455,565	4,160,590	12,218,099	10,757,412	14,363,776	15,383,771	6
129,170	61,352	133,790	215,215	209,128	150,084	293,794	377,679	7
33,666	15,105	23,327	15,625	36,319	17,496	24,155	20,265	8
293,102	85,105	227,435	133,732	320,988	98,818	237,003	181,213	9
181,239	62,845	259,011	181,607	212,396	97,934	288,844	235,018	10
1,083,579	205,144	1,836,251	1,093,286	1,300,330	357,841	2,075,453	1,478,305	
15,562	12,251	14,648	16,426	15,562	12,251	14,648	16,772	
60,543	35,468	62,342	66,529	60,543	35,468	62,342	67,869	
3,622	2,923	13,829	4,303	3,622	2,923	14,836	6,685	
36,175	18,973	181,917	43,802	36,193	18,973	194,215	63,952	
1,500,429	365,833	2,328,435	1,347,582	1,745,331	533,040	2,590,163	1,805,242	11
930,369	304,813	577,557	199,285	1,507,546	638,920	994,266	990,170	12
160,344	60,036	132,806	62,297	354,523	159,043	248,636	262,676	13
610,889	243,486	294,777	153,468	2,359,785	2,242,528	2,997,992	1,707,462	
827,797	306,220	435,108	243,616	2,816,587	2,428,693	3,289,695	1,498,445	
29,119	27,671	20,495	24,346	52,741	52,685	95,007	255,188	14
2,930	405	247	62	143,993	128,277	217,821	385,273	15
1,038,481	358,821	511,400	284,933	3,203,116	2,650,503	3,674,524	4,199,560	16
3,402	3,052	1,691	26,726	33,446	50,879	102,771	179,707	17
37,212	30,855	11,280	281,802	376,035	373,333	626,921	1,197,926	18
10,640	14,507	3,667	5,837	20,576	38,315	14,098	9,908	19
179,678	156,873	48,333	80,366	288,933	364,072	161,044	132,022	20
505,380	49,203	9,149	40,923	910,579	1,552,375	1,688,919	3,164,790	21
109,513	8,398	1,684	7,564	217,739	307,205	285,962	596,365	22
13,814	12,685	7,335	3,291	185,146	402,101	960,178	1,276,051	23
423,873	321,943	197,409	114,751	2,446,564	4,023,518	12,683,273	19,998,575	24
7,723	8,364	3,150	411	68,879	602,966	973,218	1,250,660	25
3,441	4,278	1,515	82	19,382	110,396	169,363	263,068	26
32	3	2	-	13,088	22,412	9,309	6,069	27
898	82	47	10	119,694	191,052	102,648	86,230	28
5,969	10,720	1,799	-	28,123	38,692	26,381	17,981	29
84,628	119,123	26,352	-	258,188	288,589	169,973	112,632	
4	3,122	41,528	2,229	672,857	631,195	787,957	1,032,243	
1,010,888	737,746	386,806	568,146	4,960,816	6,683,140	15,503,994	24,114,755	
65,814	80,615	21,353	8	65,814	80,615	21,353	40	
129,285	143,406	36,860	8	129,285	143,406	36,860	67	
6,736	345	44	50	109,173	32,060	44,019	4,466	
148,275	6,150	1,042	1,171	2,362,888	589,537	818,996	104,758	
15,747	6,195	11,816	6,934	854,247	857,116	749,669	602,130	
197,483	76,259	157,313	100,867	10,593,967	8,758,415	8,176,271	6,480,947	
5,847	4,506	5,126	7,226	48,987	37,373	48,140	46,013	
133,287	98,031	102,533	148,283	491,431	341,022	389,538	470,091	
-	-	-	-	74,074	78,240	28,498	24,188	
5	-	-	-	865,106	756,900	322,990	342,233	
55	-	-	7	75,396	161,238	158,168	194,101	
321	-	-	40	623,555	1,113,829	1,141,369	1,464,764	
660,467	325,730	297,883	250,401	15,118,063	11,706,193	10,886,289	8,863,192	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Oils, Fats, Greases and Wax—					
1	Fish, whale, etc., oils..... gal.	85,380	199,730	92,743	400,153
	\$	15,974	24,873	9,621	60,626
2	Lard..... cwt.	53,438	34,335	17,165	28,336
	\$	405,773	209,017	117,943	257,567
3	Tallow..... cwt.	15,777	5,454	1,267	430
	\$	47,916	16,613	4,138	1,565
Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Wax ¹ \$		474,928	289,891	149,837	350,397
4	Eggs..... doz.	431,070	24,720	1,920,055	1,748,180
	\$	96,911	3,972	397,749	393,169
5	Honey..... lb.	1,948,047	2,457,003	1,853,093	2,203,322
	\$	184,501	269,833	166,445	206,248
6	Sausage casings..... \$	39,347	121,496	386,629	662,454
7	Tankage..... cwt.	—	11,984	10,835	33,725
	\$	—	13,924	15,732	45,334
Totals, Animals and Animal Products ¹ \$		32,028,165	29,952,648	44,707,074	54,567,585
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
8	Duck..... yd.	138,510	108,693	78,052	75,369
	\$	29,576	22,459	29,574	32,064
9	Other fabrics..... yd.	46,325	75,610	102,852	48,023
	\$	7,402	16,562	29,600	12,765
10	Underwear..... \$	24,776	10,264	23,554	30,248
Totals, Cotton ¹ \$		191,341	207,526	276,200	376,741
11	Flax, hemp and jute..... \$	922	563	1,612	774
Silk—					
12	Socks and stockings, silk ² doz. pair	—	23,263	26,395	35,000
	\$	—	183,164	213,328	258,305
Totals, Silk ¹ \$		1,462	186,638	289,965	335,119
Wool—					
13	In the grease..... lb.	3,641,063	3,434,265	2,601,832	3,671,981
	\$	322,327	309,736	484,294	465,746
14	Pulled or slipped..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
15	Clothing..... \$	2,982	2,806	9,372	12,101
Totals, Wool ¹ \$		341,006	316,349	495,132	482,348
16	Artificial silk..... \$	702	689	111,620	104,411
17	Rags..... cwt.	14,840	7,324	9,184	7,060
	\$	105,499	42,283	71,561	55,677
18	Binder twine..... cwt.	59,786	51,645	61,521	65,133
	\$	433,111	261,098	291,655	376,787
19	Cordage, rope and twine, <i>n.e.s.</i> \$	8,509	5,423	299	337
20	Bags, textile..... \$	34,570	30,503	28,590	19,010
21	Felt, manufactures of..... \$	149,849	131,468	186,507	150,745
22	Oilcloths..... sq. yd	6,499	5,416	6,370	—
	\$	499	352	380	—
Totals, Fibres and Textiles ¹ \$		1,386,235	1,293,979	1,949,624	2,219,483
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Wood, Unmanufactured—					
Logs and Round Timber—					
23	Logs, cedar..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
24	Logs, Douglas fir..... M ft.	189	40	—	178
	\$	1,563	596	—	1,520
25	Logs, other..... M ft.	4,238	4,319	8,164	9,994
	\$	163,086	136,299	244,502	304,637
26	Poles, telegraph..... No.	—	—	25	—
	\$	—	—	100	—
27	Railway ties..... No.	90,050	2,000	800	67,806
	\$	49,324	779	1,153	36,134
Totals, Logs and Round Timber ¹ ... \$		214,473	137,754	245,755	343,254

¹ Totals include other items not specified. ² Included with socks and stockings of all kinds prior to 1933.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
2,437,859	552,105	750,371	773,900	2,530,483	1,528,953	853,203	1,704,730	1
378,809	102,944	162,232	186,774	396,990	225,606	174,620	326,101	2
—	—	—	—	65,103	39,332	20,966	30,369	3
19,831	1,418	2,598	57,425	510,153	250,151	151,747	277,727	
49,239	4,947	8,508	301,331	37,897	15,021	10,744	58,477	
				105,519	39,433	34,591	305,257	
452,212	127,700	176,324	527,145	1,113,030	586,716	391,662	988,752	
2,100	9,314	539	60,374	659,941	270,340	2,122,904	2,006,633	4
622	1,961	172	9,050	161,998	66,400	448,236	455,500	
33,218	8,262	8,610	6,413	2,672,975	2,679,536	2,306,248	2,304,461	5
3,297	765	810	678	229,710	281,575	187,786	212,538	
383,096	200,236	274,409	317,882	621,243	524,241	1,046,010	1,220,679	6
182,946	225,393	226,745	228,131	187,371	249,316	242,044	264,934	7
165,754	174,535	288,264	266,109	174,707	199,796	310,846	316,286	
22,342,515	13,948,692	18,435,329	19,922,848	68,798,683	54,333,047	75,151,480	86,848,144	
568	1,469	2,069	82	373,599	322,757	332,764	427,562	8
3,235	8,475	765	23	118,810	76,864	126,439	185,317	
2,136	3,903	220,553	2,001	996,618	2,079,333	1,981,783	2,493,196	9
714	691	80,097	266	256,760	689,915	753,406	1,038,224	
93	—	9	112	105,173	74,301	75,783	85,415	10
12,533	13,101	83,382	7,055	729,445	1,096,140	1,345,459	1,819,350	
4,876	451	7,184	3,177	7,891	2,529	10,394	5,324	11
—	3	469	24	—	132,360	208,972	271,000	
—	22	2,766	137	—	959,250	1,404,244	1,772,981	12
2,847	2,652	4,986	18,661	54,351	1,019,816	1,563,780	1,957,305	
1,190,005	465,416	7,091,802	684,679	5,053,374	3,973,147	10,068,575	4,943,672	13
186,803	54,390	1,149,741	112,948	528,007	371,174	1,707,421	650,603	
—	—	820,854	57,120	—	—	829,178	62,221	14
—	—	210,004	32,311	—	—	212,751	33,510	
37,898	22,259	23,606	40,960	120,597	75,621	107,847	175,701	15
253,866	90,487	1,431,380	231,973	713,499	474,585	2,094,259	929,941	
881	985	984	2,335	212,061	81,586	212,874	292,897	16
85,572	65,786	104,599	83,149	102,173	77,638	118,968	102,255	17
214,474	98,171	349,154	309,829	331,481	164,801	455,612	419,090	
107,153	95,418	68,217	28,916	184,411	166,129	150,317	120,005	18
924,389	499,517	317,186	180,798	1,499,366	855,438	705,496	710,580	
2,698	2,121	172,952	6,991	38,661	23,499	264,218	53,085	19
8	323	646	114	95,433	85,354	81,132	104,335	20
2,543	2,643	4,652	4,879	545,279	396,807	461,226	387,182	21
100	30	1,072	130	135,762	407,782	534,505	868,474	22
81	30	117	37	33,763	77,203	84,569	145,291	
1,743,794	867,628	2,530,968	854,821	5,512,130	4,731,094	7,828,684	7,523,144	
19,415	33,200	41,497	20,079	70,851	71,318	67,424	33,101	23
158,574	307,419	376,251	167,891	678,914	702,633	651,650	304,710	
87,222	55,971	56,803	3,120	129,339	117,156	165,108	197,875	24
924,788	469,382	550,806	39,810	1,313,197	940,165	1,497,525	1,791,575	
38,798	11,333	16,958	24,554	62,029	27,488	42,606	65,931	25
368,383	109,193	158,639	261,540	702,156	333,774	530,299	787,265	
329,607	149,251	191,662	193,853	331,006	150,399	192,956	194,329	26
1,236,112	538,279	565,189	528,730	1,242,273	542,848	569,495	529,835	
467,069	288,981	394,177	298,295	616,627	303,606	874,586	504,507	27
370,360	210,367	402,098	241,679	447,763	216,691	600,165	420,696	
3,179,176	1,747,337	2,117,289	1,284,508	4,555,042	2,870,562	3,958,019	3,957,124	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.					
Wood, Unmanufactured—concluded.					
Sawmill and Planing-mill Products—					
Planks and boards—					
1	Birch.....M ft.	28,709	37,276	46,437	63,436
	\$	823,552	929,605	1,280,097	1,761,029
2	Cedar.....M ft.	91	85	6,169	9,731
	\$	3,403	3,474	86,466	185,403
3	Douglas fir.....M ft.	51,183	91,783	266,633	333,649
	\$	856,241	1,268,837	3,962,851	5,295,522
4	Hemlock.....M ft.	305	1,950	27,064	27,026
	\$	7,511	30,079	303,167	330,363
5	Maple.....M ft.	2,056	3,802	6,104	2,697
	\$	147,354	223,466	348,002	159,919
6	Pine.....M ft.	17,244	10,176	18,241	26,475
	\$	1,020,390	467,248	699,175	1,025,677
7	Spruce.....M ft.	16,553	51,715	224,347	297,714
	\$	375,691	843,013	3,584,261	5,402,171
	Totals, Planks and Boards ¹M ft.	117,051	197,807	595,647	766,578
	\$	3,252,621	3,795,809	10,302,495	14,521,798
8	Timber, Square—				
	Douglas fir.....M ft.	18,599	21,613	38,946	22,597
	\$	289,014	312,143	543,305	340,112
9	Other.....M ft.	1,869	1,630	1,731	1,416
	\$	134,809	133,083	103,168	111,189
10	Laths.....M	—	2	—	—
	\$	—	5	—	—
11	Pickets.....M	495	932	487	421
	\$	11,200	14,902	8,961	4,692
12	Shingles.....M	570	2,181	3,635 ²	6,416 ²
	\$	1,171	4,427	8,441	13,032
13	Shooks.....\$	137,209	152,274	148,400	150,391
	Totals, Sawmill and Planing-mill Products ¹\$	3,981,715	4,498,098	11,199,472	15,725,038
14	Christmas trees.....\$	—	—	—	—
15	Firewood.....cord	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
16	Pulpwood.....cord	—	—	21	2,904
	\$	—	—	116	22,984
17	Spoolwood.....\$	460,366	363,927	307,047	292,655
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured ¹\$	4,673,692	5,066,974	11,946,193	16,393,243
Wood, Manufactured—					
18	Cooperage.....\$	5	10,312	21,441	27,543
Wood-pulp—					
19	Sulphate (kraft).....cwt.	—	3,120	12,579	15,490
	\$	—	15,613	47,384	57,137
20	Sulphite, bleached.....cwt.	238,953	253,862	404,476	573,925
	\$	782,777	794,470	1,111,315	1,495,001
21	Sulphite, unbleached.....cwt.	17,173	7,200	—	57,484
	\$	25,287	8,671	—	83,732
22	Mechanical.....cwt.	434,666	307,412	161,975	62,206
	\$	616,095	373,422	153,315	66,123
23	Other wood-pulp.....cwt.	—	—	471	18
	\$	—	—	1,229	35
24	Screenings.....cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Wood-pulp ¹cwt.	690,792	571,594	579,501	709,123
	\$	1,424,159	1,192,176	1,313,243	1,702,028
25	Doors, sashes, blinds.....\$	2,552	13,133	385,081	825,603
26	Handles.....\$	52,295	55,574	86,206	98,640
27	Furniture.....\$	2,603	13,113	6,689	6,643
28	Match splints.....\$	446,612	364,369	323,525	377,548
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ¹\$	2,188,388	1,851,265	2,374,905	3,470,224
	Totals, Wood and Wood Products ¹\$	6,862,080	6,918,239	14,321,098	19,863,467

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Quantities in 1934 and 1935 are in squares of 100 sq. ft.

DETAILED EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
19,735	6,745	19,010	8,857	48,812	44,371	65,761	72,785	1
672,604	228,192	611,314	294,198	1,517,803	1,169,368	1,904,291	2,069,860	2
22,214	11,113	4,657	6,413	22,837	11,462	11,123	17,285	3
710,375	387,415	184,792	211,427	729,814	399,472	277,877	424,625	4
194,874	23,454	22,655	3,075	373,391	228,491	486,498	530,158	5
2,441,227	252,806	394,934	70,031	5,066,564	2,791,433	6,801,454	8,059,056	6
12,245	2,160	2,337	523	56,604	64,133	102,163	95,023	7
141,576	21,102	31,584	10,701	713,705	715,363	1,121,206	1,137,222	8
3,982	2,319	6,071	2,866	6,137	6,221	12,352	5,649	9
152,594	79,173	207,282	112,749	314,378	309,432	568,181	280,372	10
97,575	63,241	114,766	86,721	121,990	81,010	140,614	121,267	11
2,716,122	1,420,859	2,576,017	2,121,972	3,981,421	2,108,041	3,483,967	3,387,914	12
242,447	122,223	151,491	124,669	269,362	181,172	389,241	450,092	13
5,559,872	2,449,730	3,079,038	3,004,298	6,236,644	3,511,320	6,969,184	9,024,183	14
597,712	232,845	323,090	235,434	905,679	619,675	1,210,769	1,301,301	15
12,544,921	4,874,777	7,150,097	5,912,329	18,766,452	11,098,960	21,258,286	24,900,902	16
5,166	2,248	138	198	140,600	94,344	127,570	115,854	17
71,815	18,997	2,801	2,834	1,994,524	1,072,322	1,591,603	1,551,567	18
587	435	464	707	2,520	6,634	2,257	3,309	19
18,452	12,701	11,578	20,233	155,653	197,029	124,448	155,858	20
417,946	163,104	167,050	150,333	420,434	165,175	172,504	160,564	21
1,089,689	429,108	412,779	392,882	1,095,066	435,007	425,616	415,058	22
29,045	24,847	22,886	13,985	29,674	25,779	23,373	14,406	23
226,529	213,892	122,846	97,208	240,029	228,794	131,807	101,900	24
1,024,764	1,183,900	1,726,795	1,388,285	1,038,486	1,209,760	1,762,363	1,427,227	25
2,358,671	2,350,129	3,689,405	3,427,462	2,398,489	2,400,310	3,764,418	3,505,425	26
8,250	1,590	29,998	26,469	436,175	433,500	697,728	691,442	27
16,352,627	7,919,290	11,454,360	9,965,972	25,295,003	15,998,640	28,170,025	32,030,266	28
325,075	200,372	244,234	365,565	325,075	200,372	244,559	365,577	29
27,526	35,619	49,213	57,525	27,603	35,691	49,340	57,643	30
156,295	147,818	222,000	297,199	156,960	148,445	223,293	298,193	31
832,924	476,748	693,077	994,158	832,924	476,748	693,098	1,003,102	32
8,196,144	4,287,425	4,883,202	7,064,650	8,196,144	4,287,425	4,883,318	7,131,238	33
14,256	6,718	26,933	47,394	474,622	370,645	334,172	340,049	34
28,427,487	14,517,121	19,128,395	19,164,041	39,226,465	24,153,906	38,193,347	44,282,275	35
14,758	10,266	572,755	124,171	142,333	172,519	786,067	375,047	36
897,306	739,630	1,412,498	1,789,601	930,966	757,877	1,450,267	1,839,168	37
2,950,755	2,395,385	3,338,239	4,271,161	3,020,976	2,461,661	3,471,921	4,436,410	38
3,992,560	3,110,920	4,597,055	3,833,652	5,308,838	4,122,761	6,104,376	5,485,050	39
11,572,380	7,887,256	11,465,499	10,516,466	15,898,585	10,563,222	14,960,520	14,636,788	40
1,580,955	934,502	1,320,336	1,348,603	2,341,810	1,461,732	2,144,949	2,079,642	41
3,337,995	1,591,194	2,308,652	2,418,775	4,565,281	2,207,290	3,358,628	3,494,234	42
2,448,590	1,976,195	2,542,803	2,350,012	2,883,256	2,283,607	2,704,778	2,412,218	43
3,242,378	2,064,638	2,645,845	2,688,689	3,858,473	2,438,060	2,799,160	2,754,812	44
65,548	30,164	115,531	165,973	65,548	30,164	128,475	174,025	45
158,650	56,050	224,588	361,315	158,650	56,050	257,052	378,702	46
205,534	118,277	357,135	258,189	232,145	130,682	373,311	259,437	47
155,862	49,327	241,159	167,130	182,817	59,852	255,094	168,350	48
9,190,493	6,909,688	10,345,358	9,746,030	11,762,563	8,786,823	12,906,150	12,249,540	49
21,418,020	14,043,850	20,223,982	20,423,536	27,684,782	17,786,135	25,102,381	25,869,296	50
946	1,994	1,631	728	12,691	21,576	401,953	833,607	51
5,521	2,771	13,545	13,538	81,916	91,508	174,915	216,989	52
28,891	9,988	11,958	15,906	154,239	117,588	126,850	143,462	53
-	-	-	-	526,891	450,774	323,720	377,548	54
21,501,729	14,102,629	20,858,753	20,621,899	29,028,173	18,975,702	27,320,883	28,411,698	55
49,929,216	28,619,750	39,987,148	39,785,940	68,254,638	43,129,608	65,514,230	72,693,973	56

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.					
	Paper, <i>n.o.p.</i> —				
1	Pulp and fibre wall board..... cwt.	129,365	99,483	134,490	174,696
	\$	468,369	329,522	407,178	521,088
2	Paper board, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	467,873	638,251	838,070	1,920,552
3	Book paper..... cwt.	4,632	3,680	4,081	11,746
	\$	39,124	31,620	33,175	88,016
4	Newsprint..... cwt.	2,143,336	1,433,137	2,393,452	1,502,533
	\$	5,385,872	2,950,081	4,300,690	2,374,235
5	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	36,956	17,870	9,600	5,753
	\$	182,887	88,023	47,604	31,441
6	Wall paper..... roll	473,126	205,243	257,737	842,885
	\$	72,207	25,974	37,182	92,081
7	Roofing paper..... \$	5,057	9,037	4,969	4,234
8	Waste paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	7
	\$	—	—	—	165
	Totals, Paper, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹ \$	6,747,908	4,254,995	5,948,280	5,402,143
Books and Printed Matter—					
9	Books..... \$	23,873	17,482	16,469	15,154
10	Newspapers, etc..... \$	100,703	110,912	117,057	170,723
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper¹..... \$	13,734,973	11,301,796	20,403,201	25,451,969
V. Iron and Its Products.					
Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets—					
11	Pig iron..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
12	Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon..... ton	22	—	1	564
	\$	1,532	—	20	30,797
13	Billets, ingots and blooms..... ton	—	—	9,725	26,667
	\$	—	—	193,015	605,599
	Totals, Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and/ton	22	—	9,726	27,231
	Billets..... \$	1,532	—	193,035	636,396
14	Scrap iron..... ton	48	58	776	2,195
	\$	890	1,327	6,674	21,289
Rolling-mill Products—					
15	Bars and rods..... ton	—	—	9,512	41,156
	\$	—	—	257,249	1,216,618
16	Rails..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
17	Structural steel..... ton	24	240	46	383
	\$	2,640	23,880	4,410	37,171
	Totals, Rolling-mill Products ¹ \$	3,259	23,901	267,590	1,253,789
18	Pipe and tubing..... \$	54,950	765	—	—
19	Wire..... \$	24,172	12,595	95,112	315,841
20	Chains..... \$	28,940	29,218	31,989	42,975
21	Engines and boilers..... \$	339	525	2,944	2,712
Farm Implements and Machinery—					
22	Cream separators..... \$	385	—	3,533	43
23	Milking machines..... \$	—	—	1,240	4,600
24	Harvesters..... No.	369	113	153	1,103
	\$	64,570	24,167	25,975	198,068
25	Mowers..... No.	363	6	5	17
	\$	17,989	312	330	1,057
26	Reaper-threshers..... No.	—	—	5	11
	\$	—	—	4,445	11,771
27	Cultivators..... No.	31	46	372	730
	\$	2,479	1,106	6,368	12,133
28	Drills..... No.	6	31	108	375
	\$	1,169	6,565	10,829	44,361
29	Harrows..... \$	8,061	12,754	7,522	18,960
30	Ploughs..... \$	21,973	19,729	37,401	52,825
31	Garden and farm tools..... \$	42,111	30,833	32,513	33,276
32	Threshing machines..... \$	450	370	2,086	—
33	Spades and shovels..... \$	10	—	318	—
34	Parts..... \$	130,880	105,894	144,267	193,904
	Totals, Farm Implements and Machinery ¹ \$	315,136	217,495	292,816	593,915

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
1,188	401	374	540	196,028	148,580	203,178	279,596	1
4,793	1,323	842	1,645	718,335	500,185	640,113	858,215	2
469,738	357,179	429,651	361,007	1,033,372	1,129,764	1,451,924	2,514,140	3
958	359	401	331	24,555	21,307	43,903	50,702	4
6,140	4,750	5,807	3,616	196,725	176,496	296,339	351,254	5
34,377,933	28,400,168	33,246,052	39,068,685	39,942,149	33,259,697	40,481,134	47,850,462	6
89,389,666	64,489,012	61,180,021	68,106,166	103,003,352	74,136,863	73,238,482	82,147,844	7
13,133	628	14,901	19,465	244,417	160,095	186,701	245,953	8
22,942	1,575	24,487	27,685	1,064,923	598,719	519,662	690,446	9
129,943	35,463	9,608	12,461	1,316,297	895,496	1,056,311	1,874,006	10
23,177	5,291	2,120	2,790	180,607	104,759	130,531	212,460	11
1,626	2,133	7,135	4,960	66,573	53,014	86,378	76,456	12
213,077	188,455	293,896	208,677	213,177	189,607	293,896	208,936	13
123,421	104,039	198,393	106,366	123,536	105,230	198,393	106,732	14
90,097,205	64,997,890	61,871,269	68,649,416	106,750,055	77,188,109	77,040,786	87,569,412	15
102,843	50,337	47,769	58,701	162,746	84,491	76,796	92,309	16
340,641	244,945	248,661	229,015	566,574	482,057	508,247	574,240	17
140,473,352	93,914,355	102,156,637	108,724,794	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398	160,932,709	18
3,171	2,671	16,643	9,459	3,171	2,671	16,643	9,459	19
55,933	45,403	266,410	170,630	55,933	45,403	266,410	170,630	20
18,811	17,699	56,216	34,613	19,166	18,084	56,689	35,743	21
999,583	827,684	2,428,738	914,269	1,029,797	862,277	2,468,297	991,015	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,185	26,667	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	202,805	605,622	24
21,982	20,370	72,859	44,072	22,337	20,755	83,517	71,869	25
1,055,516	873,087	2,695,148	1,084,899	1,085,730	907,680	2,937,612	1,767,267	26
22,752	15,546	81,505	46,917	24,584	38,621	143,747	89,652	27
130,851	75,711	487,278	371,600	148,029	199,707	889,558	742,285	28
288	322	20	55	749	493	10,839	41,819	29
11,918	11,513	839	3,051	34,190	20,695	307,917	1,247,757	30
200	4,848	4,856	1,527	9,333	4,848	24,921	22,257	31
6,053	187,237	122,447	36,142	244,876	187,237	730,016	655,664	32
-	1	1	-	405	262	330	571	33
-	60	25	-	42,906	25,156	34,460	55,978	34
19,280	198,922	123,541	42,683	331,812	235,212	1,080,697	1,967,381	35
415,686	168,162	255,502	82,320	1,068,481	581,916	750,397	799,737	36
3,448	318	2,618	670	122,447	65,254	380,711	850,834	37
508	23	557	460	91,597	66,831	85,913	154,955	38
61,114	27,920	9,642	15,986	106,632	58,338	101,145	69,497	39
3,402	1,856	4,004	8,164	5,660	5,118	40,064	39,866	40
88,781	32,760	31,169	71,687	90,168	33,345	32,443	76,432	41
79	27	11	180	1,675	602	837	2,233	42
38,917	5,146	1,449	32,379	323,426	111,955	134,751	390,399	43
182	78	7	397	2,218	332	854	2,325	44
9,991	4,239	400	25,067	115,662	18,265	48,544	137,089	45
132	26	-	5	165	191	8	293	46
122,716	22,089	-	5,450	163,381	115,558	7,578	315,523	47
638	188	906	657	1,853	489	2,946	6,478	48
46,533	16,082	30,029	51,673	134,357	23,994	59,346	127,572	49
179	12	17	125	612	347	337	1,083	50
21,099	1,494	1,116	14,156	87,474	52,028	46,715	148,560	51
14,383	7,420	14,175	14,578	34,342	25,660	52,848	79,049	52
93,655	26,366	86,008	175,387	303,843	198,553	344,800	755,398	53
689	923	220	125	103,103	97,738	136,771	138,795	54
169,191	23,739	10,654	44,504	236,015	90,144	41,549	126,583	55
-	-	-	-	86,522	48,576	70,288	103,914	56
133,665	58,247	114,923	120,001	655,261	449,604	701,936	956,999	57
794,012	220,794	322,519	603,040	2,484,965	1,324,776	1,819,826	3,567,253	58

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
Hardware and Cutlery—					
1	Nails..... cwt.	261	348	106,446	145,545
	\$	2,298	3,065	253,573	391,452
2	Needles and pins..... \$	446,201	496,583	471,195	498,815
3	Bolts and nuts..... cwt.	1,490	2,768	14,764	26,291
	\$	8,624	16,574	80,012	152,289
4	Skates..... \$	193	600	1,454	2,063
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery ¹ \$	513,112	529,103	860,737	1,112,607
Machinery—					
5	Electric vacuum cleaners..... \$	1,827,241	1,257,663	307,060	230,885
6	Sewing machines..... \$	343	787	4,872	4,947
7	Washing machines..... \$	168,339	107,586	153,313	349,470
8	Adding machines..... \$	38,616	40,794	60,726	114,627
9	Typewriters..... \$	95,462	879,422	11,119	12,965
	Totals, Machinery ¹ \$	2,328,594	2,920,719	1,388,039	2,061,513
10	Tools, hand or machine..... \$	28,715	160,626	223,250	267,835
Vehicles—					
11	Automobile parts..... \$	20,980	360,537	21,828	19,646
Automobiles—					
Freight—					
12	One ton or less..... No.	—	—	6	3
	\$	—	—	1,921	1,632
13	Over one ton..... No.	—	13	—	1
	\$	—	9,944	—	377
Passenger—					
14	\$500 or less..... No.	104	561	1,129	1,973
	\$	48,572	192,408	503,008	918,347
15	\$500 to \$1,000..... No.	136	1,282	1,042	2,109
	\$	88,449	807,728	683,108	1,122,102
16	Over \$1,000..... No.	3	32	300	1,195
	\$	5,155	55,268	459,264	1,490,463
	Totals, Automobiles..... No.	243	1,888	2,477	5,281
	\$	142,176	1,065,348	1,647,301	3,532,921
	Totals, Vehicles ¹ \$	163,866	1,426,268	1,670,701	3,553,535
17	Furniture, metal..... \$	80,442	85,863	14,396	19,051
	Totals, Iron and Its Products¹... \$	3,798,363	5,574,895	5,237,085	10,074,340
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
Aluminium—					
18	Scrap..... cwt.	474	1,623	15,500	10,258
	\$	5,771	10,573	209,128	147,061
19	Bars, blocks, etc..... cwt.	107,076	80,523	229,022	270,232
	\$	1,682,428	1,216,537	4,069,258	4,629,061
20	Manufactures..... \$	16,587	33,557	56,947	113,529
	Totals, Aluminium..... \$	1,704,786	1,260,667	4,335,333	4,889,651
Brass—					
21	Old and scrap..... cwt.	621	4,229	21,876	16,876
	\$	3,352	14,480	95,285	76,086
22	Valves..... \$	104,866	76,862	100,346	103,691
	Totals, Brass ¹ \$	706,782	550,427	602,141	464,225
Copper—					
23	Fine, in ore, matte, regulus..... cwt.	147,339	107,105	170,205	28,697
	\$	1,472,397	321,314	893,781	137,048
24	Blister..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
25	Old and scrap..... cwt.	482	6,147	3,998	2,860
	\$	2,850	26,745	22,467	17,339
26	Bars, rods, strips..... cwt.	205,898	1,056,042	1,275,579	1,963,329
	\$	1,575,756	5,828,109	9,810,054	14,398,141
27	Wire, insulated..... \$	—	5,186	—	16
	Totals, Copper ¹ \$	3,051,003	6,193,147	10,881,661	14,741,154

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

DETAILED EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
480	510	512	561	20,597	24,192	164,238	220,821	1
2,407	1,773	1,996	2,052	102,819	96,886	462,720	664,902	2
60	244	120	28	502,380	593,583	599,378	660,346	3
62	234	82	147	4,653	6,384	20,755	35,461	4
395	1,169	790	792	30,149	41,895	123,948	213,278	
102,985	27,564	4,299	50,887	116,664	44,550	43,496	85,988	
108,211	31,636	8,756	55,371	851,747	896,735	1,363,473	1,823,704	
674	215	1,068	3,487	1,925,130	1,305,998	338,367	295,277	5
2,618	1,332	19,112	1,646	692,447	435,549	649,051	1,907,814	6
550	170	498	645	219,983	134,429	162,616	393,271	7
305	3,157	65	1,777	60,230	50,237	63,207	134,573	8
1,706	1,605	3,659	3,253	103,768	992,950	290,340	389,115	9
135,987	150,808	216,359	213,204	3,675,623	3,938,433	2,923,526	5,368,997	
13,204	6,635	3,059	8,947	107,765	357,557	584,670	811,122	10
67,689	32,636	23,532	51,050	714,222	2,016,653	1,444,515	2,642,335	11
14	11	12	8	1,660	977	2,250	3,398	12
2,015	1,520	960	1,100	545,964	281,209	684,044	1,041,970	13
4	3	2	3	1,208	1,270	4,791	9,339	
2,500	2,100	750	4,964	513,307	524,884	1,835,794	3,633,931	
343	261	294	334	4,889	7,613	16,463	27,354	14
86,066	55,502	55,407	55,972	1,902,392	2,690,244	5,451,175	8,155,951	15
48	21	32	20	1,047	3,298	4,376	7,175	
34,746	15,564	23,003	14,265	606,680	1,999,518	2,699,187	4,399,931	16
10	5	3	3	35	210	521	1,554	
17,493	11,050	6,125	5,200	48,908	299,676	783,888	1,960,387	
419	301	344	368	8,839	13,368	28,401	48,820	
142,820	85,736	86,245	81,501	3,617,251	5,795,531	11,454,088	19,192,170	
235,165	132,553	116,758	151,097	4,384,849	7,844,083	12,932,520	21,904,732	
1,292	1,430	2,410	478	161,421	151,639	96,319	96,081	17
3,097,883	1,958,419	4,348,230	2,739,062	15,462,977	17,277,099	26,641,482	40,736,038	
15,672	4,259	6,630	1,772	31,053	9,321	25,686	21,152	18
154,559	41,749	64,623	3,139	322,684	90,669	320,903	272,095	19
16,887	18,500	22,205	36,217	194,559	181,929	347,129	457,653	
248,571	292,933	362,867	579,434	3,161,008	2,786,550	6,174,995	7,788,189	20
4,431	1,595	7,699	37,831	281,260	987,357	157,888	495,609	
407,561	336,277	435,189	620,404	3,765,552	3,864,576	6,653,786	8,555,893	
28,571	17,511	23,605	12,844	30,792	35,763	92,715	55,225	21
114,158	39,337	86,115	55,477	123,975	100,021	393,413	259,939	
351	171	163	216	148,823	95,836	134,250	134,734	22
117,585	42,197	89,420	57,470	889,766	675,658	1,002,979	920,565	
334,691	178,893	191,579	223,125	502,237	312,029	402,039	331,611	23
2,402,259	536,679	1,006,094	973,889	4,076,854	936,090	2,109,770	1,454,256	24
309,929	161,935	148,034	454,657	309,929	161,935	148,034	454,657	
2,269,338	840,441	1,246,096	3,499,641	2,269,338	840,441	1,246,096	3,499,641	25
34,015	16,183	6,083	6,482	53,494	47,862	50,781	38,774	
165,180	53,451	23,367	25,743	283,959	197,589	285,664	223,955	26
1,141,797	364,295	-	29	1,588,793	1,785,253	2,013,093	2,558,417	
9,559,684	2,231,920	-	405	13,057,733	10,118,191	15,254,562	18,750,596	27
238	638	36	204	76,479	145,173	137,007	360,747	
14,398,526	3,663,623	2,284,241	4,508,924	19,802,750	12,268,114	19,222,279	24,539,749	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
1	Lead, in ore..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Lead, pig..... cwt.	952,096	1,321,152	1,722,778	1,832,589
	\$	1,869,509	1,812,774	3,289,246	3,185,588
Nickel—					
3	In ore, etc..... cwt.	194,348	54,735	258,818	379,953
	\$	3,478,631	982,835	4,657,310	6,838,730
4	Nickel oxide..... cwt.	1,472	1,335	1,856	3,193
	\$	31,034	31,883	58,816	110,144
5	Fine..... cwt.	2,935	3,906	79,719	61,212
	\$	102,353	140,426	3,827,623	2,748,981
	Totals, Nickel..... \$	3,612,018	1,155,144	8,543,749	9,697,855
Precious Metals—					
6	Gold-bearing quartz, gold dust, etc..... \$	937,367	300	380	—
7	Platinum, in ore, etc..... oz.	16,546	7,711	50,546	141,115
	\$	1,322,510	616,600	2,021,750	5,402,955
8	Silver in ore, concentrates, etc..... oz.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
9	Silver bullion..... oz.	142,456	50,047	482,352	2,464,911
	\$	39,340	12,762	211,520	1,138,918
10	Jewellers' sweepings..... \$	29,505	81,447	282,644	248,058
	Totals, Precious Metals ¹ \$	2,330,012	711,184	2,519,254	6,796,243
Zinc—					
11	In ore, etc..... cwt.	—	—	—	68,578
	\$	—	—	—	117,250
12	Spelter..... cwt.	1,425,420	863,592	1,391,620	1,944,907
	\$	3,209,143	1,897,565	4,299,743	5,264,044
	Totals, Zinc ¹ \$	3,212,292	1,904,719	4,315,475	5,394,622
13	Clocks and watches..... \$	46,894	30,040	42,332	62,943
Electric Apparatus—					
14	Telegraph, telephone, radio apparatus..... \$	52,500	108,387	248,171	103,865
15	Heating and cooking devices, domestic.... \$	16,656	43,031	42,178	105,658
16	Spark plugs, magnetos, ignition apparatus. \$	158,074	209,735	225,620	262,060
	Totals, Electric Apparatus ¹ \$	271,711	456,246	615,592	562,796
17	Cobalt in ore..... cwt.	208	—	—	—
	\$	12,496	—	—	—
18	Cobalt, metallic..... lb.	—	—	1,000	600
	\$	—	—	1,250	750
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals ¹ \$	17,266,439	14,598,651	35,834,863	46,398,104
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
19	Asbestos..... ton	1,658	1,518	4,786	4,437
	\$	126,706	85,534	317,537	310,313
20	Asbestos sand..... ton	1,105	1,201	2,686	2,135
	\$	24,647	27,115	51,919	45,985
21	Asbestos mfrs..... \$	59,631	32,334	58,452	93,573
	Totals, Asbestos..... \$	210,984	144,983	427,908	449,871
22	Porcelain insulators..... \$	123,643	46,468	17,589	13,527
Coal and Its Products—					
23	Coal (incl. lignite)..... ton	7,515	10,452	7,559	24,427
	\$	48,954	64,503	43,104	132,760
24	Coke..... ton	—	45	—	—
	\$	—	3,000	—	—
25	Tar..... gal.	—	962,190	1,541,002	40
	\$	—	73,030	101,141	10
	Totals, Coal and Its Products ¹ \$	48,954	140,533	144,245	132,770
26	Glass and glassware..... \$	95,801	100,769	24,818	19,787
27	Graphite..... cwt.	500	1,444	1,017	1,004
	\$	2,900	8,888	6,097	9,178
28	Mica..... \$	1,650	1,600	18,925	67,307

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
44,027	37,133	40,620	19,183	44,217	37,133	135,817	219,939	1
176,064	148,518	161,665	76,726	176,964	148,518	400,809	459,703	2
—	—	—	—	2,157,794	2,335,012	2,888,907	2,897,087	3
—	—	—	—	4,264,598	3,164,142	5,501,523	5,089,045	4
40,768	32,335	89,726	85,831	286,580	156,587	437,394	598,277	5
732,606	581,482	1,618,268	1,543,184	5,231,277	2,815,425	7,878,026	10,766,952	6
1,960	5,631	16,018	7,367	25,588	27,159	84,838	34,111	7
41,175	117,940	340,255	150,102	814,975	823,752	3,202,110	1,280,516	8
205,143	118,740	410,149	433,501	231,623	141,861	544,189	562,637	9
5,119,742	2,969,726	10,702,445	10,688,412	6,063,148	3,825,323	17,118,102	16,375,391	10
5,893,523	3,669,148	12,660,968	12,381,698	12,109,400	7,464,500	28,198,238	28,422,859	11
12,734,198	3,797,051	2,628,966	3,718,241	13,671,565	3,797,351	2,629,346	3,725,211	12
2	—	—	—	17,147	9,002	52,788	144,212	13
138	—	—	—	1,370,632	684,450	2,110,949	5,522,018	14
3,752,121	3,479,351	3,424,823	1,280,929	3,752,121	3,479,351	3,467,576	1,453,079	15
1,055,738	966,944	1,145,062	548,738	1,055,738	966,944	1,161,942	628,071	16
3,074,456	2,644,814	5,669,451	5,081,710	14,001,510	12,106,281	11,373,585	9,553,163	17
924,726	775,585	2,331,070	2,636,063	4,104,790	3,449,627	4,524,948	4,729,586	18
5,119,742	215,160	248,853	303,372	241,452	296,639	531,497	511,430	19
14,927,591	5,756,150	6,359,571	7,209,318	20,446,311	9,196,496	10,967,262	15,165,532	20
—	—	—	61	—	22,540	180,922	353,632	21
—	—	—	276	—	14,008	304,720	602,928	22
—	—	560	4,370	2,307,298	1,588,107	1,909,926	2,516,290	23
—	—	2,156	10,063	5,254,112	3,468,443	5,928,446	6,900,018	24
1,168	176	5,497	10,339	5,261,647	3,494,765	6,284,375	7,545,793	25
3,474	2,248	690	1,547	126,107	178,417	210,747	285,874	26
17,084	18,707	5,777	6,066	186,826	220,838	409,798	336,648	27
625	505	313	440	504,687	394,577	660,753	847,412	28
431	141	97	328	255,726	342,433	431,655	503,117	29
40,780	35,297	19,485	28,105	1,297,098	1,347,677	2,023,985	2,306,266	30
344	2	402	966	2,171	838	809	2,658	31
16,286	84	10,044	33,753	126,006	39,259	29,686	96,145	32
55,510	58,485	73,117	—	55,510	58,485	74,117	600	33
68,746	63,178	78,448	—	68,746	63,178	79,698	750	34
36,176,490	13,807,581	22,399,555	25,213,416	69,072,888	42,642,318	81,764,208	94,619,455	35
37,415	27,321	55,572	43,991	62,050	43,728	87,767	81,494	36
1,772,076	1,225,316	2,658,116	2,040,464	3,437,088	2,107,563	4,432,855	4,021,968	37
79,466	57,051	68,015	69,981	85,099	61,166	74,563	76,649	38
1,072,423	779,521	939,021	998,168	1,191,029	863,069	1,061,147	1,131,540	39
10,331	7,155	2,175	1,768	105,420	74,219	90,999	146,317	40
2,854,830	2,011,992	3,599,312	3,040,400	4,733,537	3,044,851	5,585,001	5,299,825	41
407	338	14	542	246,781	84,203	130,514	137,894	42
165,232	120,010	102,108	119,834	357,289	280,057	239,686	334,721	43
732,878	467,426	358,779	445,105	1,872,200	1,383,659	1,093,631	1,527,011	44
31,253	21,650	23,638	40,113	31,647	22,012	24,416	41,903	45
358,285	233,662	314,485	548,901	361,971	238,613	325,061	571,058	46
425,836	669,337	4,115,469	3,371,743	2,279,254	3,002,063	9,069,433	6,896,383	47
31,138	33,848	184,538	154,088	103,913	201,548	542,444	378,423	48
1,205,685	770,381	909,775	1,495,887	2,421,468	1,859,321	2,013,239	2,824,388	49
6,320	3,937	11,068	4,805	170,815	127,648	63,771	68,185	50
18,412	19,378	20,783	46,593	18,914	20,883	21,828	47,623	51
43,473	34,861	41,005	96,812	46,395	44,126	47,363	106,186	52
35,310	32,700	47,210	44,803	37,241	35,440	66,770	112,303	53

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
Petroleum and Its Products—					
1	Petroleum, crude..... gal.	1,424,780	-	-	-
	\$	63,562	-	-	-
2	Kerosene, refined..... gal.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
3	Gasolene and naphtha..... gal.	-	250	-	-
	\$	-	50	-	-
Totals, Petroleum and Its Products ¹ .. \$		77,163	22,995	28,683	21,657
4	Abrasives, artificial, crude..... cwt.	30,107	55,986	70,941	89,736
	\$	100,528	419,178	529,527	709,172
5	Cement, Portland..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
6	Gypsum, crude..... ton	-	-	-	31,895
	\$	-	-	-	33,477
7	Lime..... cwt	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
8	Feldspar..... ton	-	10	22	16
	\$	-	300	600	387
9	Sand and gravel..... ton	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
10	Talc..... cwt.	21,052	28,601	30,678	18,758
	\$	16,421	23,600	26,548	12,376
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals ¹ \$		894,408	1,290,055	1,897,685	2,053,754
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
11	Acids..... cwt.	190,978	121,071	137,817	128,737
	\$	1,302,102	824,271	934,439	868,208
12	Drugs, medicinal..... \$	262,902	534,356	405,612	444,765
13	Explosives..... \$	-	-	-	621
Fertilizers—					
14	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	-	20	33,600	-
	\$	-	15	28,560	-
15	Cyanamid..... cwt.	-	12	-	-
	\$	-	18	-	-
Totals, Fertilizers ¹ \$		-	121	28,560	-
16	Paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	127,154	138,594	182,501	293,593
17	Soap, toilet..... lb.	4,784,007	4,725,728	7,547,857	7,142,640
	\$	421,675	373,097	511,571	529,966
Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
18	Arsenic, <i>n.o.p.</i> cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
19	Soda and sodium compounds..... cwt.	-	-	5,171	9,352
	\$	-	-	28,401	51,436
20	Cobalt oxide and salts..... lb.	154,000	318,500	293,291	323,989
	\$	180,455	314,575	262,185	283,112
Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹ \$		188,404	330,492	316,609	361,916
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products ¹ \$		3,130,795	2,893,574	3,130,678	3,030,908
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
21	Amusement and sporting goods..... \$	34,147	105,729	11,373	123,944
22	Brushes..... \$	16,675	63,811	13,594	10,537
23	Containers..... \$	7,320	8,951	7,817	10,454
24	Household and personal equipment..... \$	417,217	396,848	329,993	561,701
25	Musical instruments..... \$	6,813	6,495	11,045	8,631
26	Films..... \$	2,070,656	2,159,214	1,048,693	1,382,831
27	Ships and vessels..... \$	5,442	437	1,211	2,840
28	Works of art, paintings..... \$	25,940	21,702	10,953	14,474
29	Contractors' outfits..... \$	-	-	-	-
30	Electrical energy..... M k.w.h.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
31	Ice..... \$	-	-	-	-
32	Settlers' effects..... \$	424,417	420,497	438,842	487,470
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities ¹ .. \$		3,079,234	3,254,169	1,943,355	2,728,948
Totals, Exports, Canadian Produce ¹ .. \$		174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	274,182,737

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
8,238,502	5,348,352	9,878,932	-	11,452,470	5,859,750	9,944,154	-	1
282,728	139,714	368,349	-	462,009	178,127	374,938	-	
21,134	29,908	45	-	502,532	1,192,718	629,803	775,772	2
2,610	2,037	10	-	54,303	171,737	117,494	78,472	
1,694,610	1,222,768	1,356,790	9,860	5,349,030	4,723,038	3,646,917	4,217,582	3
267,206	164,811	195,554	1,656	853,800	656,462	502,800	431,812	
734,296	506,691	1,033,726	316,676	1,620,904	1,326,374	1,734,940	1,001,223	
605,345	184,257	784,787	1,186,028	638,556	241,444	866,997	1,306,215	4
1,394,218	541,856	2,239,034	2,970,756	1,504,870	967,040	2,821,805	3,781,372	
1,949	665	2,634	5,963	335,663	182,722	193,669	241,817	5
1,249	509	2,166	4,472	104,757	37,885	49,408	54,660	
597,474	316,805	308,656	315,338	597,474	316,805	308,656	351,277	6
736,539	389,074	367,998	371,745	736,539	389,074	367,998	410,996	
270,641	153,198	239,229	170,397	273,026	153,320	243,317	174,981	7
269,854	149,177	223,965	96,499	272,007	149,344	226,101	98,579	
11,920	495	6,056	8,921	11,945	562	6,079	8,963	8
95,473	3,330	37,492	53,779	96,053	5,010	38,127	54,836	
473,370	175,509	101,254	88,573	473,370	175,509	101,254	88,588	9
142,792	33,629	15,402	17,269	142,792	33,629	15,402	17,270	
137,320	127,067	187,452	157,166	159,074	156,252	223,304	177,780	10
67,556	61,793	91,909	81,794	84,548	86,112	123,319	95,823	
8,233,323	4,937,126	9,217,668	9,214,868	13,456,701	9,215,837	14,808,912	15,654,323	
164,016	167,097	363,518	367,395	357,374	291,977	509,654	501,693	11
789,891	951,767	2,189,506	2,143,965	2,112,967	1,806,602	3,190,704	3,063,484	
9,097	16,013	19,692	22,607	471,086	796,953	671,733	774,843	12
304	633	1,406	312	53,666	62,902	96,479	151,775	13
95,784	196,200	470,030	351,283	218,658	914,515	1,490,575	996,903	14
146,354	186,398	432,125	395,775	313,889	751,539	1,316,451	1,056,771	
925,733	1,336,867	1,384,896	2,016,986	935,411	1,358,135	1,409,244	2,165,982	15
1,131,889	1,701,426	1,469,924	2,152,583	1,143,693	1,726,105	1,499,489	2,340,884	
1,752,252	2,460,482	2,517,188	3,227,673	1,946,185	3,068,879	3,474,192	4,179,314	
50,199	37,542	23,103	29,361	336,010	377,095	436,904	633,734	16
349	-	246	15	6,243,737	6,203,182	9,124,180	9,024,545	17
70	-	46	3	564,672	494,286	629,157	675,947	
32,102	13,868	8,997	20,153	32,102	13,868	8,997	20,153	18
117,975	51,910	32,879	65,419	117,975	51,910	32,879	65,419	
487,167	316,013	440,540	237,285	760,030	584,100	745,902	603,780	19
1,105,845	992,378	1,439,492	1,150,628	2,841,609	2,698,143	3,314,348	3,375,974	
121,346	82,950	110,250	-	317,346	430,968	492,841	405,939	20
145,591	83,792	100,364	-	381,531	427,540	451,459	366,125	
1,380,911	1,135,384	1,584,630	1,231,796	3,859,592	3,535,528	4,273,023	4,294,088	
4,123,489	4,668,260	6,429,888	7,333,756	10,535,038	11,099,814	13,843,829	15,270,064	
23,890	11,785	12,998	16,688	79,843	141,545	46,004	184,357	21
78	441	675	110	56,513	103,359	51,264	67,528	22
97,955	45,074	147,711	233,123	361,204	226,421	284,436	440,405	23
66,599	39,620	22,477	26,844	719,744	607,577	537,349	837,747	24
104,556	25,994	36,682	35,275	174,950	52,579	76,501	72,299	25
992,713	632,134	755,361	1,110,903	4,011,672	3,500,250	2,713,905	3,026,341	26
141,239	23,148	104,433	116,352	512,678	347,650	258,102	291,565	27
66,562	64,840	50,514	92,337	95,105	91,709	64,967	107,868	28
195,717	34,166	170,055	172,087	201,451	43,585	179,266	207,702	29
1,041,041	647,742	1,097,457	1,269,625	1,041,094	647,789	1,097,495	1,269,667	30
2,706,661	1,654,087	2,638,444	3,016,221	2,710,410	1,657,555	2,641,110	3,019,154	
108,039	93,352	92,591	162,340	108,354	93,454	92,740	162,454	31
3,296,497	2,445,585	2,479,348	2,459,746	3,970,005	3,066,981	3,128,615	3,238,124	32
7,960,570	5,152,526	6,612,125	7,546,288	13,367,251	10,243,532	10,357,626	12,083,020	
235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139	224,697,923	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	659,899,994	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	—	281	—	—
	\$	—	1,987	—	—
2	Bananas..... stem	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Cranberries..... brl.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Grapefruit..... lb.	—	6,256	—	25,800
	\$	—	393	—	863
5	Grapes..... lb.	231,547	143,328	22,628	55,630
	\$	13,949	9,015	1,631	3,239
6	Lemons..... box	9,227	16,488	6,507	3,123
	\$	40,014	56,244	16,325	10,860
7	Melons..... No.	—	70	—	—
	\$	—	19	—	—
8	Oranges..... cu. ft.	46,137	37,201	6,651	2,813
	\$	66,984	63,790	8,916	6,121
9	Peaches..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
10	Pears..... lb.	—	4,000	6,700	—
	\$	—	293	431	—
11	Pineapples..... crate	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
12	Plums..... lb.	—	100	400	—
	\$	—	14	53	—
13	Strawberries..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Fresh Fruits ¹ \$	121,139	131,755	28,686	21,337
Dried—					
14	Currants..... lb.	1,368	1,246	140,228	1,498
	\$	193	187	11,319	275
15	Dates..... lb.	8,817,560	3,927,838	5,333,806	4,069,247
	\$	255,046	99,080	137,885	119,772
16	Figs..... lb.	8,023	161,510	79,178	77,856
	\$	344	6,272	4,517	2,641
17	Peaches..... lb.	91,472	15,375	44,080	71,200
	\$	4,989	1,420	3,476	5,981
18	Prunes and plums..... lb.	—	—	20	3,145
	\$	—	—	2	234
19	Raisins..... lb.	337,758	527,903	1,428,788	990,563
	\$	22,875	35,823	89,297	57,880
	Totals, Dried Fruits ¹ \$	302,087	175,469	292,651	287,398
20	Pineapple, canned..... lb.	46,566	29,057	8,756	—
	\$	1,867	782	607	—
21	Other fruits, canned..... lb.	20,667	5,251	8,086	3,941
	\$	1,699	348	605	270
22	Jellies and jams..... lb.	558,157	444,627	320,969	344,739
	\$	62,243	48,376	34,672	38,011
23	Olives and cherries in brine..... gal.	—	—	—	406
	\$	—	—	—	265
24	Fruit pulp..... lb.	417,565	35,413	4,946	198,272
	\$	22,943	2,292	201	10,055
25	Fruit juices and syrups..... gal.	9,822	6,460	5,044	11,740
	\$	23,516	8,505	9,493	16,726
	Totals, All Fruits ¹ \$	544,662	377,870	367,741	384,180
Nuts—					
26	Coconuts..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
27	Almonds, not shelled..... lb.	7,394	65,471	16,379	25,095
	\$	687	3,990	1,612	1,957
28	Brazil nuts, not shelled..... lb.	359,994	854,426	986,496	712,837
	\$	28,321	61,377	66,628	46,345
29	Peanuts, green, shelled or not..... lb.	7,469	14,629	36,438	515,400
	\$	245	575	916	16,495
30	Walnuts, not shelled..... lb.	24,482	11,305	7,042	30,655
	\$	2,521	987	822	2,773

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Quantities in pounds.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
113,689	64,742	28,271	6,548	120,036	71,100	37,979	22,137	1
495,685	239,128	125,669	34,946	537,957	278,068	161,109	96,343	2
614,886	339,980	129,315	235,235	3,960,197	2,967,845	2,474,096	3,223,648	3
936,182	618,264	775,526	379,508	2,114,627	1,353,125	1,522,706	1,687,818	4
16,766	16,223	1,887,805 ²	1,659,266 ²	16,871	16,652	2,031,144 ²	1,706,671 ²	5
124,018	126,203	117,744	155,876	124,509	127,964	122,721	157,177	6
34,302,697	25,601,562	28,188,018	28,984,183	38,110,494	28,618,474	31,065,691	33,623,930	7
950,738	836,340	755,322	777,454	1,081,236	893,642	818,903	892,283	8
17,636,565	16,959,420	15,636,300	18,401,757	18,122,292	17,300,229	15,973,756	18,724,357	9
908,860	586,681	554,278	738,646	946,640	608,183	570,064	756,828	10
268,393	178,612	149,333	200,348	387,215	345,626	359,867	380,892	11
1,019,439	797,863	603,029	679,008	1,419,260	1,289,106	1,152,765	1,122,687	12
7,728,733	4,548,026	-	-	7,732,134	4,867,219	-	-	13
467,704	279,575	254,114	303,333	468,289	287,644	255,057	303,825	14
4,463,740	3,592,047	3,654,768	3,744,151	5,018,622	4,124,934	4,149,783	4,561,162	15
5,709,149	4,487,868	4,137,452	4,946,136	6,459,707	5,095,381	4,733,848	6,028,259	16
11,335,847	3,613,392	2,568,548	4,821,322	10,340,187	3,613,392	2,568,548	4,821,322	17
334,957	138,245	106,462	149,025	335,340	138,245	106,462	149,025	18
12,783,639	9,967,099	7,481,599	13,432,332	12,839,442	10,078,764	8,178,041	13,656,615	19
463,994	293,553	262,197	412,213	469,336	297,979	284,436	421,539	20
182,504	150,918	113,020	71,344	209,640	168,199	133,865	155,033	21
415,185	259,138	229,076	158,036	453,742	282,948	257,064	276,308	22
6,900,714	4,809,617	3,555,032	4,873,184	6,919,030	4,809,717	3,555,432	4,873,184	23
239,512	164,345	129,465	156,633	241,129	164,359	129,518	156,633	24
4,720,813	4,380,786	5,204,951	5,986,144	4,725,570	4,380,786	5,204,951	5,986,144	25
586,431	393,164	375,360	416,180	586,834	393,164	375,360	416,180	26
12,805,589	9,311,139	8,493,824	9,414,881	15,405,008	11,306,598	10,576,033	12,586,403	27
1,796	-	-	1,500	5,505,404	5,546,566	3,480,586	5,044,972	28
173	-	-	180	495,900	440,639	300,216	471,679	29
1,143,291	364,228	715,368	210,394	14,095,699	12,140,945	13,690,680	15,819,210	30
64,740	10,368	40,313	15,196	450,733	311,353	409,559	449,406	31
1,017,229	1,011,170	1,056,846	880,874	3,815,781	4,349,074	4,802,221	5,684,265	32
60,288	55,571	49,634	43,260	209,478	190,269	199,684	225,427	33
1,102,518	1,343,347	1,623,126	1,623,074	1,367,460	1,384,087	1,680,676	1,856,390	34
79,148	81,605	109,263	126,031	100,736	85,387	113,932	146,783	35
16,020,566	15,489,047	16,531,952	17,354,938	16,034,658	15,489,187	16,771,803	17,448,433	36
716,829	588,309	913,644	935,195	717,255	588,327	930,958	942,745	37
16,339,772	10,131,920	10,566,647	9,161,365	33,964,927	38,462,151	27,567,507	37,262,634	38
998,930	537,767	452,330	458,919	2,709,296	3,042,719	2,094,238	2,982,586	39
2,101,980	1,469,961	1,757,233	1,689,090	4,930,373	4,913,221	4,325,923	5,517,990	40
847,818	97,648	83,886	155,164	16,676,579	11,666,090	14,720,631	20,073,368	41
74,640	10,247	8,452	14,433	647,893	455,427	451,609	638,306	42
2,775,887	626,691	718,876	737,574	9,554,374	1,968,569	2,988,187	3,298,381	43
234,066	52,524	51,462	57,863	660,168	126,613	190,069	221,016	44
53,452	50,450	48,721	45,742	629,545	504,203	375,127	398,635	45
10,087	6,530	6,789	6,525	76,790	57,150	42,806	46,392	46
33,973	16,606	36,528	25,187	413,253	245,421	340,285	493,790	47
36,843	21,629	26,195	26,808	298,253	236,261	233,828	354,024	48
413,902	159,052	245,620	418,926	2,154,554	790,253	1,775,053	2,748,478	49
52,884	31,943	31,069	47,129	164,584	59,557	109,834	160,545	50
125,026	64,921	40,250	93,437	179,498	104,570	82,011	186,641	51
185,595	104,087	45,807	87,875	236,123	124,226	75,173	156,538	52
15,504,556	11,010,577	10,427,152	11,350,541	22,476,232	17,356,874	16,041,568	19,751,998	53
49,753	35,247	17,439	13,336	7,182,303	9,469,162	11,442,595	12,224,611	54
25,272	1,229	677	394	101,748	106,886	133,155	151,479	55
1,283	18,520	4,999	5,080	1,017,088	916,704	940,587	887,178	56
266	1,265	506	606	72,944	55,597	88,932	65,396	57
701,196	153,214	156,444	204,089	1,343,299	1,278,215	1,483,121	1,363,930	58
66,521	13,671	10,376	15,861	105,738	90,830	95,628	93,824	59
4,090,355	4,872,105	1,293,742	525,655	28,967,735	23,059,259	27,499,721	39,342,848	60
243,383	161,121	53,131	18,782	956,161	680,030	708,662	748,229	61
253,143	282,888	396,811	545,499	1,141,907	1,467,944	1,289,545	1,274,576	62
53,823	50,037	61,662	63,860	135,959	127,881	135,286	115,514	63

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—continued.					
Nuts—concluded.					
1	Almonds, shelled..... lb.	60,654	44,421	29,307	54,320
	\$	19,248	12,514	7,743	12,443
2	Walnuts, shelled..... lb.	29,828	3,041	1,454	64
	\$	8,102	469	292	19
	Totals, Nuts ¹ \$	104,395	91,246	89,021	87,850
Vegetables—					
3	Cabbage..... lb.	-	24	-	-
	\$	-	3	-	-
4	Carrots..... lb.	735,398	-	-	-
	\$	18,668	-	-	-
5	Celery..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
6	Cucumbers..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
7	Lettuce..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
8	Onions..... lb.	946,473	771,001	664,758	158,474
	\$	20,491	18,084	13,025	3,249
9	Potatoes, sweet..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
10	Potatoes (except sweet)..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
11	Spinach, fresh..... lb.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
12	Tomatoes, fresh..... lb.	-	-	40,780	-
	\$	-	-	2,316	-
13	Canned vegetables..... lb.	41,875	3,398	4,848	3,958
	\$	5,540	408	392	417
14	Sauces and pickles..... gal.	123,456	66,101	66,488	74,998
	\$	205,424	141,400	137,238	148,233
	Totals, Vegetables ¹ \$	258,438	162,939	155,116	154,192
Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
Grains—					
15	Beans..... lb.	472,303	188,649	473,055	566,644
	\$	26,025	8,953	17,569	21,481
16	Corn..... bush.	108	62	125,397	36
	\$	327	100	75,521	50
17	Oats..... bush.	15	464	859	-
	\$	26	320	568	-
18	Peas (except split peas)..... lb.	46,570	87,529	825,940	1,101,030
	\$	2,410	5,347	64,608	78,910
19	Rice..... cwt.	8,279	2,715	1,278	8,337
	\$	21,576	8,025	2,866	20,701
20	Corn meal..... bbl.	276	10	-	-
	\$	1,151	19	-	-
21	Wheat flour..... bbl.	118	4,812	23,807	118,053
	\$	754	19,932	94,435	400,219
22	Biscuits..... lb.	1,555,076	1,342,212	1,373,549	1,439,393
	\$	209,268	171,901	156,424	156,544
23	Cereal foods, prepared..... \$	13,434	12,112	9,158	12,221
24	Macaroni and vermicelli..... lb.	978	1,072	240	-
	\$	91	129	18	-
25	Malt..... lb.	1,000	-	-	50,500
	\$	63	-	-	2,081
26	Sago and tapioca..... lb.	23,938	37,823	84,838	38,169
	\$	689	1,692	3,214	1,808
	Totals, Grains and Farinaceous Products ¹ \$	329,916	276,427	468,487	728,857
Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
27	Olive oil, <i>n.o.p.</i> gal.	4,364	1,964	651	126
	\$	5,090	2,402	784	119
28	Peanut and soya-bean oils, <i>n.o.p.</i> gal.	76,586	81,307	123,421	165,451
	\$	37,342	41,621	54,039	62,272
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food ¹ . \$	147,595	110,560	116,107	122,917

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
14,438	2,003	50,624	6,244	1,726,851	1,597,665	1,622,188	1,634,644	1
4,597	703	12,569	2,272	373,530	316,797	382,545	348,060	
487,533	127,808	136,708	167,449	5,377,410	4,115,900	4,750,516	4,849,706	2
181,517	35,222	36,877	43,148	1,202,559	593,678	723,380	742,939	
906,100	515,222	387,842	365,930	3,646,143	2,454,729	2,713,675	2,812,416	
17,406,180	9,911,097	13,105,472	14,542,133	17,645,544	10,293,236	13,606,212	14,786,286	3
255,648	245,182	181,571	157,386	261,309	252,969	190,335	161,506	
10,794,095	9,767,320	10,917,369	13,146,066	11,566,648	10,600,451	12,345,167	14,314,862	4
246,213	263,999	183,529	196,272	265,808	279,339	209,303	214,373	
14,737,372	11,179,161	13,737,509	12,014,217	15,033,882	12,733,122	14,210,171	12,513,215	5
479,002	288,172	303,595	357,535	487,864	329,998	317,234	367,603	
3,690,765	1,236,231	1,104,918	770,536	3,700,547	1,253,024	1,134,149	776,253	6
201,255	80,264	54,233	45,100	201,870	80,684	64,980	45,270	
30,526,831	24,242,873	28,052,697	28,827,770	30,527,076	24,247,571	28,052,781	28,851,330	7
865,227	529,280	580,936	643,228	865,232	529,360	580,938	644,031	
8,726,730	3,474,099	3,239,090	1,963,369	17,724,226	17,037,738	12,199,254	12,235,828	8
206,118	89,968	88,775	60,788	393,603	365,285	228,410	181,779	
60,524	56,372	48,636	51,653	61,613	57,029	49,724	52,767	9
105,833	75,827	88,546	103,365	107,809	77,156	90,643	110,486	
190,832	107,472	96,480	113,920	192,133	112,151	108,935	123,363	10
277,937	160,059	143,842	152,697	281,588	172,663	162,463	170,452	
-	-	5,814,018	4,588,166	-	-	5,841,035	4,592,945	11
-	-	124,760	138,591	-	-	125,399	138,726	
29,534,294	7,809,198	9,054,635	11,290,788	43,300,666	30,280,706	26,161,389	30,612,570	12
1,321,432	415,062	421,318	345,266	2,006,030	1,309,716	800,532	885,391	
2,642,106	1,327,507	725,989	550,922	5,550,358	2,963,820	1,986,882	2,327,218	13
252,329	148,040	63,804	51,631	499,080	288,591	179,840	217,421	
129,591	98,334	70,673	66,202	441,686	324,989	291,765	300,199	14
126,942	89,036	53,200	41,896	420,925	303,399	261,286	270,213	
5,153,932	3,020,218	2,843,206	2,857,690	6,746,722	4,696,649	3,818,476	4,039,296	
865,423	661,773	693,227	674,638	2,199,798	1,599,291	1,942,915	1,801,475	15
57,896	34,993	41,103	45,004	115,564	72,559	88,001	87,375	
2,294,195	3,214,556	3,505,984	3,151,220	9,050,730	7,614,684	5,669,371	7,957,211	16
1,306,736	1,181,811	1,886,541	2,208,598	3,921,253	2,910,476	2,738,601	4,988,051	
1,577,465	2,326,172	33,407	997	1,577,480	2,326,642	34,286	997	17
393,027	489,836	9,282	623	393,053	490,161	9,872	623	
1,237,877	557,519	1,267,116	610,796	2,427,925	1,588,008	2,946,411	2,705,208	18
101,327	56,477	85,343	55,529	138,699	90,462	193,452	176,729	
188,768	165,234	156,479	78,075	670,660	514,265	683,542	641,650	19
399,159	266,532	305,141	177,930	1,414,756	989,872	1,213,328	1,187,625	
28,414	26,325	22,615	20,117	28,690	26,335	22,615	20,117	20
93,958	62,765	68,067	83,387	95,109	62,784	68,067	83,387	
13,768	4,488	3,132	3,494	21,967	19,406	51,501	186,746	21
88,718	22,189	26,226	29,800	113,190	70,793	194,672	620,838	
690,315	315,486	333,796	382,511	2,295,688	1,784,545	1,788,407	1,915,311	22
88,452	52,973	48,022	48,485	325,084	250,393	218,453	220,506	
166,240	108,388	97,316	99,879	182,659	122,269	111,396	123,060	23
880,414	554,711	195,616	290,430	969,829	682,553	272,584	393,767	24
65,060	44,541	16,508	25,639	70,828	62,932	21,217	32,697	
2,338,359	346,687	1,506	40	2,642,884	679,835	275,571	6,694,974	25
57,708	9,330	63	51	71,755	25,370	13,195	264,320	
318,518	377,908	341,630	404,884	3,078,724	2,860,631	3,426,481	3,316,145	26
24,172	18,057	16,663	19,701	86,028	65,497	93,374	102,790	
3,406,723	2,854,278	3,047,023	3,256,246	7,585,738	5,803,602	5,499,468	8,455,658	
13,062	10,612	8,978	7,517	357,546	384,609	331,793	339,416	27
20,120	13,998	11,720	10,469	411,412	389,953	381,435	438,265	
23,828	58,372	2,604	1,339	189,244	174,871	178,749	214,467	28
9,426	19,237	2,264	1,146	89,375	84,849	86,503	89,642	
99,654	95,566	46,450	60,293	679,150	604,433	561,691	638,669	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Sugar and Its Products—					
1	Molasses, 56 degrees or less, imported under preferential tariff.....	gal.	-	-	-
2	Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S.....	cwt.	-	-	-
3	Sugar, above No. 16, D.S.....	cwt.	4,812	15,559	476
4	Confectionery.....	\$	14,094	58,458	1,137
		\$	434,339	429,183	446,126
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products ¹	\$	479,069	507,283	472,259
5	Cocoa beans, not roasted or ground.....	cwt.	16,616	8,626	2,261
6	Cocoa butter.....	lb.	97,864	60,496	16,671
7	Other cocoa.....	\$	47,045	26,957	107,520
8	Coffee, green.....	lb.	9,774	5,093	15,104
9	Other coffee and chicory.....	\$	8,009	9,380	5,436
10	Spices—Mustard, ground.....	lb.	2,854,466	2,437,908	1,629,925
11	Pepper, unground.....	lb.	478,073	414,689	241,475
		\$	20,298	14,380	11,958
	Totals, Spices ¹	\$	609,421	549,651	529,775
		\$	336,258	300,708	284,233
		lb.	394,730	334,367	236,146
		\$	43,651	35,692	21,322
	Totals, Spices ¹	\$	422,648	365,471	321,386
12	Tea.....	lb.	16,302,582	10,368,187	12,684,404
13	Yeast.....	\$	3,283,730	1,783,856	3,144,074
14	Hops.....	lb.	44,367	66,009	190,926
15	Liquorice paste.....	\$	5,989	8,681	21,638
16	Malt syrup.....	lb.	128,948	159,735	241,994
		\$	38,571	22,587	47,157
		lb.	2,234	1,680	480
		\$	311	317	73
		lb.	502,936	543,308	257,648
		\$	39,121	44,777	28,094
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. MAINLY FOOD ¹	\$	6,282,512	4,265,628	5,536,914
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
17	Beverages, Alcoholic—Brewed (beer, etc.).....	gal.	155,270	91,477	82,522
18	Brandy.....	\$	318,085	191,429	171,089
19	Gin.....	pf. gal.	483	384	840
20	Rum.....	pf. gal.	6,744	4,851	16,310
21	Whisky.....	pf. gal.	150,594	56,794	58,607
22	Non-sparkling wines.....	\$	2,891,248	1,111,836	1,151,995
23	Sparkling wines.....	\$	135,916	70,682	77,462
		\$	2,581,361	1,353,142	1,466,037
		\$	738,926	387,764	457,929
		\$	15,631,090	8,242,030	9,541,922
		\$	216,024	132,959	143,375
		\$	217	270	44
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic ¹	\$	21,694,549	11,080,107	12,516,036
24	Gums and Resins—Chicle gum, crude.....	lb.	-	-	-
25	Lac, crude.....	cwt.	385	1,834	1,885
26	Resin or rosin.....	cwt.	7,823	29,152	31,706
		cwt.	138	468	283
		\$	687	1,236	1,054
	Totals, Gums and Resins ¹	\$	29,352	47,741	59,600
27	Oilcake and meal.....	cwt.	4,739	2,794	4,948
		\$	7,187	4,673	7,204

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

DETAILED IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
-	-	-	-	4,632,067	5,968,636	10,717,504	9,113,875	1
-	-	-	-	1,431,406	1,411,238	1,934,120	2,201,510	
1	-	-	-	8,112,132	6,227,302	4,586,593	6,420,492	2
6	-	-	-	16,292,441	9,991,614	7,554,778	10,843,614	
33,086	13,500	19,782	42,061	1,605,457	2,604,241	2,395,272	2,382,271	3
141,477	58,306	88,252	184,799	3,550,562	4,239,460	4,260,170	3,835,780	
109,262	41,351	43,460	46,885	705,319	592,507	563,408	598,240	4
562,410	257,417	309,737	323,381	22,398,080	16,484,687	14,535,640	17,623,398	
19,548	15,008	19,663	19,361	147,997	173,106	236,747	227,975	5
154,389	93,702	111,866	118,811	861,151	866,073	1,124,667	1,237,379	
94,357	1,064,501	1,661,049	951,592	4,394,672	2,424,909	2,090,834	1,975,191	6
14,068	126,648	193,498	114,287	654,012	299,178	241,823	247,744	
101,914	78,532	60,913	75,823	182,188	142,710	105,684	109,364	7
187,477	119,035	65,495	112,078	32,436,632	32,578,011	32,380,812	32,624,731	8
22,472	18,373	7,636	14,967	3,674,413	3,639,797	3,186,465	3,509,504	
470,128	414,346	317,985	301,644	515,186	446,408	332,796	313,448	9
121,272	82,777	82,627	118,121	731,023	632,428	612,402	651,232	10
15,507	10,424	11,140	14,909	351,801	311,132	295,373	302,368	
15,192	69,151	61,715	33,811	1,877,605	1,927,347	2,337,831	2,007,931	11
2,299	6,067	5,011	2,914	217,861	192,841	196,872	233,638	
109,713	81,334	82,732	142,062	863,079	741,297	705,091	862,506	
41,165	33,122	25,251	21,019	42,765,703	38,417,276	36,192,227	30,370,010	12
13,190	7,004	4,359	4,261	7,125,314	4,720,435	7,389,717	7,107,322	
1,619,286	1,415,054	1,355,751	1,392,259	1,680,939	1,487,781	1,548,230	1,643,955	13
293,896	269,417	239,381	234,413	304,826	280,731	261,679	267,647	
212,504	36,699	136,651	631,822	1,039,434	686,075	793,370	1,481,511	14
48,916	7,503	48,756	192,154	197,223	122,398	335,651	641,846	
1,255,661	1,205,224	1,113,572	1,183,450	1,283,239	1,221,362	1,147,051	1,244,185	15
167,028	169,028	141,289	141,375	172,513	172,183	147,724	152,679	
1,924,286	615,196	233,248	171,803	2,428,651	1,159,574	492,196	490,193	16
833,539	61,277	12,240	11,950	226,212	108,910	44,325	47,680	
27,343,788	19,106,313	18,311,958	19,602,553	78,460,065	58,981,608	57,096,013	67,872,973	
52	-	6	20	195,664	106,605	93,602	97,582	17
103	-	12	23	388,319	218,269	194,234	200,548	
-	-	-	1	210,957	128,584	66,808	74,447	18
-	-	-	15	1,563,396	945,343	541,854	662,731	
-	-	-	-	237,507	99,578	77,683	52,781	19
-	-	-	-	3,425,744	1,406,252	1,289,775	961,723	
-	-	-	-	198,788	99,179	103,884	116,225	20
-	-	-	-	2,901,810	1,494,432	1,595,560	1,740,230	
-	-	1	15	742,207	388,310	458,006	458,735	21
-	-	215	215	15,673,064	8,250,624	9,542,682	9,596,079	
353	291	96	1,292	1,445,391	1,004,433	846,842	970,391	22
-	-	-	21	298,118	184,452	116,952	121,496	23
545	291	112	1,566	25,929,880	13,634,003	14,223,899	14,350,828	
645,859	642,172	553,059	836,351	813,226	726,238	1,023,095	928,126	24
235,535	200,126	137,638	196,183	316,918	231,693	276,227	218,772	
8,475	6,422	4,128	8,978	8,909	9,238	9,063	8,263	25
203,722	104,599	94,197	120,579	212,438	143,338	160,029	208,276	
245,872	223,698	276,192	289,641	247,495	224,621	278,376	296,664	26
540,561	438,493	665,986	762,752	544,874	441,429	671,335	783,280	
1,430,200	1,042,068	1,246,371	1,367,343	1,601,635	1,194,520	1,573,726	1,692,344	
104,099	67,301	107,856	39,107	134,829	88,814	131,132	94,516	27
100,429	56,651	127,234	63,650	138,621	90,453	161,506	126,571	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—conc.					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.					
Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
1	Castor oil..... gal.	85,371	146,933	206,527 ³	202,953
	\$	65,420	100,313	138,564	125,903
2	Chinawood..... cwt.	8	—	—	—
	\$	203	—	—	—
3	Coconut, for mfr. of soap..... gal.	97,763	233,166	412,327	8,122
	\$	47,421	105,487	160,667	3,309
4	Palm, palm kernel..... } lb.	2	2	2	2,462,637
	and shea butter..... } \$	2	2	2	94,422
5	Cottonseed, crude, for refining..... cwt.	79,334	107,646	58,024	129,501
	\$	385,780	519,808	245,973	463,316
6	Essential, eucalyptus, peppermint..... lb.	70,299	77,290	88,034	78,020
	\$	121,186	93,008	106,939	95,828
7	Peanut, for refining for food..... cwt.	31,258	3,597	55,302	19,398
	\$	169,113	22,832	275,747	130,962
8	Peanut and soya, for soap, etc..... gal.	15,184	9,154	122,786	12,889
	\$	7,493	3,503	64,945	5,126
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food ¹ ... \$	891,067	890,623	1,118,438	1,067,292
9	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines..... \$	61,325	50,410	37,805	41,459
Rubber—					
10	Raw (incl. balata)..... lb.	5,054	1,402,072	105,834	19,726
	\$	4,902	49,910	16,635	7,169
11	Recovered..... cwt.	10	—	—	—
	\$	71	—	—	—
12	Pneumatic-tire casings..... No.	206	817	1,823	3,250
	\$	2,929	8,987	20,708	42,132
13	Golf balls..... doz.	37,997	33,001	31,736	29,117
	\$	115,916	99,482	91,129	82,116
	Totals, Rubber ¹ \$	482,424	441,219	447,505	411,302
Seeds—					
14	Flax..... bush.	230	583	243	75
	\$	786	1,622	784	375
15	Timothy..... lb.	—	30,251	—	—
	\$	—	1,008	—	—
	Totals, Seeds ¹ \$	152,426	179,408	143,685	269,430
Tobacco—					
16	Unmanufactured..... lb.	380	1,155	4,943	34,399
	\$	816	1,416	7,343	91,654
17	Cut..... lb.	85,634	56,277	54,703	56,886
	\$	302,780	201,112	192,413	199,880
	Totals, Tobacco ¹ \$	516,593	332,939	327,805	420,830
18	Broom corn..... \$	92	—	—	—
19	Starch, including corn and potato starch.... lb.	119,475	153,359	395,428	493,306
	\$	9,040	10,465	20,056	27,425
20	Turpentine, spirits of..... gal.	140	1,619	530	499
	\$	173	978	464	512
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. OTHER THAN FOOD¹..... \$	23,937,385	13,122,304	14,804,482	14,858,401
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products..... \$	30,219,897	17,387,932	20,341,396	20,104,264
II. Animals and Animal Products.					
Animals, Living—					
21	For exhibition..... \$	240	640	—	—
22	For improvement of stock..... \$	71,761	39,003	37,708	73,070
	Totals, Animals, Living ¹ \$	92,261	51,532	46,792	84,820
23	Bone dust and ash, charred bone..... cwt.	5,217	4,352	4,596	5,186
	\$	9,561	11,592	8,711	13,877
24	Bone, ivory and shell products, n.o.p..... \$	7,861	10,262	36,087	34,589
25	Feathers and quills..... \$	132,834	133,404	65,674	35,326

¹ Totals include other items not specified.
Book.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
11,116	8,326	10,679	10,235	164,936	208,454	241,336	247,328	1
14,343	10,332	11,764	11,639	128,759	140,217	166,887	156,147	2
40,813	29,390	40,559	48,918	41,280	34,596	43,495	53,387	3
268,374	173,569	254,999	416,138	271,695	176,511	265,034	452,255	4
2,620,087	2,415,525	1,774,613	2,110,564	3,073,477	3,287,870	4,007,189	3,787,390	5
1,258,288	877,717	544,430	647,210	1,475,540	1,175,359	1,182,840	1,041,854	6
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7
306,901	299,409	107,233	1,242	386,275	407,055	165,257	605,151	8
1,216,186	981,887	368,246	5,434	1,602,172	1,501,695	614,219	130,743	9
266,606	282,247	363,124	392,569	511,420	527,191	587,676	468,750	10
379,212	351,683	392,116	463,536	720,359	617,869	670,450	629,056	11
80,580	4,270	25,815	9,402	378,056	7,867	410,780	750,783	12
443,204	14,953	118,539	30,760	1,818,432	37,785	1,661,939	549,171	13
120,828	117,986	1,202	4,146	848,675	322,305	570,262	2,015,204	14
55,513	34,236	776	1,541	331,335	126,195	268,629	499,987	15
4,128,085	2,823,288	2,102,439	2,107,340	6,964,867	4,228,061	5,566,620	202,178	16
247,427	145,030	116,538	170,002	1,105,567	814,509	633,141	748,345	17
54,020,066	38,963,462	50,548,744	49,363,793	55,269,390	41,093,896	51,168,102	63,634,707	18
3,482,090	1,603,603	3,862,843	6,148,743	3,572,854	1,697,288	3,929,839	7,963,575	19
91,797	42,631	56,686	75,796	42,631	91,807	56,686	75,796	20
426,100	169,504	223,321	345,039	426,171	169,504	223,321	345,039	21
36,618	15,641	11,171	13,054	36,853	16,486	13,028	16,310	22
236,462	103,482	106,485	140,539	239,645	112,805	127,797	182,747	23
1,752	1,136	194	193	39,749	34,138	31,930	29,310	24
3,495	1,499	259	551	119,411	100,989	91,388	82,667	25
5,565,781	2,680,396	5,046,185	7,800,977	6,271,708	3,308,986	5,895,034	10,438,911	26
818	1	160	85	383,720	416,859	229,900	840,662	27
954	4	348	233	353,273	309,262	283,170	935,883	28
7,198,501	5,718,991	3,569,285	2,117,181	7,208,401	5,749,242	3,569,490	2,117,402	29
450,581	248,111	199,385	165,209	451,667	249,119	199,410	165,248	30
835,532	484,456	466,117	644,790	1,643,165	1,176,058	1,149,847	2,286,168	31
12,216,403	9,629,218	7,689,377	9,091,147	13,075,335	10,199,212	8,129,142	9,414,889	32
3,197,283	2,530,725	1,915,480	2,153,105	3,861,465	2,886,883	2,147,001	2,616,637	33
95,210	58,150	47,946	40,265	201,450	135,029	120,961	110,918	34
117,417	75,374	60,325	45,774	427,383	284,871	259,403	251,738	35
3,372,720	2,636,756	1,988,109	2,213,833	4,631,552	3,370,432	2,576,802	3,046,761	36
200,905	161,702	291,876	379,676	202,467	161,826	297,590	424,012	37
2,581,000	1,317,903	1,675,639	1,522,012	5,066,904	2,110,516	6,063,426	7,394,141	38
112,128	61,047	72,260	76,011	165,786	84,755	183,663	223,390	39
999,970	851,421	975,377	928,073	1,000,222	853,042	975,922	928,572	40
430,939	384,816	477,153	450,788	431,610	385,796	477,750	451,300	41
17,220,483	11,105,971	12,675,831	15,999,920	50,139,256	29,307,358	33,732,797	41,545,622	42
44,564,271	30,212,284	30,987,789	35,602,473	128,599,321	88,288,966	90,828,810	109,418,595	43
1,273,519	1,178,108	700,584	470,136	1,273,759	1,179,148	704,234	470,136	44
113,344	53,699	82,727	113,442	195,594	95,256	120,735	212,539	45
1,580,564	1,360,578	938,582	795,919	1,722,489	1,439,267	1,030,439	931,937	46
36,542	26,437	20,696	13,890	49,581	42,579	25,292	19,627	47
97,123	11,330	40,400	26,747	133,443	118,912	49,111	42,242	48
127,566	97,406	142,917	110,580	164,149	172,082	278,930	315,005	49
118,214	33,733	32,604	36,972	298,179	195,244	130,480	121,805	50

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
Fishery Products, <i>n.o.p.</i> — ²					
1	Fish, Fresh—				
	Oysters, shelled..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Fresh Fish ¹ \$	1,277	2,108	1,353	816
	Dried, Salted, Smoked or Pickled—				
2	Cod..... lb.	—	1,000	—	—
	\$	—	158	—	—
3	Herring..... lb.	1,320,122	1,387,049	1,160,994	1,049,467
	\$	96,833	96,057	67,948	45,348
	Totals, Dried, Salted, etc. ¹ \$	101,665	96,724	69,156	45,866
4	Canned—				
	Sardines, 8 oz. or less..... box	206,599	307,360	146,428	146,280
	\$	10,266	13,351	6,450	6,145
	Totals, Canned ¹ \$	59,041	48,764	35,341	42,643
	Totals, Fishery Products, <i>n.o.p.</i> ^{1, 2} .. \$	168,006	153,617	112,346	95,856
Furs and Fur Skins—					
5	Undressed (including marine)..... \$	239,025	310,067	336,502	528,457
6	Other unmanufactured..... \$	58,202	47,469	107,407	121,415
7	Manufactured..... \$	23,705	19,785	11,607	13,895
	Totals, Furs and Fur Skins..... \$	320,932	377,321	455,516	663,767
8	Bristles, animal..... lb.	10,184	1,725	5,824	5,850
	\$	10,806	4,562	7,129	7,139
9	Hair and mfrs. of, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	9,275	4,895	4,709	6,610
Hides and Skins—					
10	Calf..... cwt.	2	2,272	2,580	576
	\$	122	27,040	19,031	8,605
11	Cattle..... cwt.	173	5,037	7,286	3,016
	\$	1,868	18,241	46,807	29,244
12	Sheep..... cwt.	207	670	4,600	190
	\$	11,363	5,075	59,761	3,355
	Totals, Hides and Skins ¹ cwt.	477	9,437	17,768	4,167
	\$	14,223	60,394	146,609	44,663
Leather—					
13	Unmanufactured..... \$	530,483	603,264	882,598	917,874
14	Men's boots and shoes, <i>n.o.p.</i> pair	113,202	93,320	92,719	78,976
	\$	334,583	222,249	203,997	201,055
15	Women's boots and shoes, <i>n.o.p.</i> pair	20,219	32,548	24,794	18,981
	\$	36,977	38,974	30,406	22,097
16	Gloves..... \$	70,349	39,133	49,843	58,770
	Totals, Leather ¹ \$	1,169,145	1,084,125	1,340,664	1,390,914
Meats—					
17	Fresh meats..... \$	5,482	3,214	5,735	82
18	Bacon and hams..... lb.	40	15	—	27
	\$	12	3	—	11
19	Canned meats..... lb.	174,612	76,958	86,205	18,282
	\$	39,156	32,343	24,101	10,295
20	Pork, barrelled in brine..... lb.	—	36,267	—	—
	\$	—	1,365	—	—
21	Soups, all kinds..... \$	10,396	2,445	8,122	222
	Totals, Meats ¹ \$	167,608	119,662	127,247	87,947
Milk and Its Products—					
22	Butter..... lb.	546	39,952	1,858,304	539,128
	\$	134	7,425	279,701	84,401
23	Cheese..... lb.	54,634	91,403	40,065	43,760
	\$	18,294	27,253	13,277	14,035
	Totals, Milk and Its Products ¹ \$	20,986	37,821	294,582	100,986

¹ Totals include other items not specified.
and ambergris.² Not including turtles, shell products, seal skins, fish oils

DETAILED IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
103,118	86,020	94,954	105,537	103,118	86,020	94,954	105,537	1
229,667	146,666	154,353	162,788	229,667	146,666	154,353	162,788	
362,172	252,943	232,283	342,769	540,762	389,826	382,821	570,302	
9,069	2,470	8,839	12,310	5,462,303	2,810,014	891,140	7,268,039	2
894	238	646	1,052	153,278	70,279	29,486	166,600	
370,078	485,981	346,044	363,488	5,233,001	3,525,274	3,215,502	2,467,574	3
21,432	25,622	16,222	16,879	190,983	151,795	126,626	96,919	
43,233	45,295	28,347	31,581	464,460	282,987	225,286	332,565	
20,036	7,948	11,253	15,950	5,293,293	3,778,320	3,829,504	4,473,730	4
1,855	759	1,009	1,490	360,277	232,782	233,770	270,408	
176,861	136,091	165,645	165,676	876,091	594,063	673,192	768,464	
647,220	485,781	463,912	595,711	2,039,609	1,385,296	1,387,817	1,797,647	
2,775,334	1,740,119	3,147,925	1,739,385	3,255,847	2,230,248	3,770,095	2,694,578	5
957,935	409,304	523,785	552,959	1,645,055	872,509	1,207,787	1,376,593	
110,298	29,389	35,787	41,804	169,106	64,475	68,559	64,293	7
3,843,567	2,178,812	3,707,497	2,334,148	5,070,008	3,167,232	5,046,441	4,135,464	
178,756	154,155	132,721	186,310	197,409	166,255	139,640	223,140	8
156,263	122,620	135,200	255,894	176,384	135,376	143,675	288,333	
142,262	39,453	69,907	76,843	176,358	67,984	82,132	102,024	9
21,433	7,393	11,668	38,710	38,998	35,740	39,128	57,815	
425,296	74,237	178,897	385,322	626,350	375,457	638,279	661,894	10
107,456	152,397	82,429	117,825	207,374	195,383	225,793	224,427	
826,958	711,510	611,534	854,028	1,784,658	989,190	1,877,728	1,829,175	11
20,025	22,142	18,128	21,237	23,423	29,929	39,382	34,054	
166,669	134,898	232,176	252,199	211,966	182,621	513,476	469,718	12
157,664	187,748	117,859	194,101	281,316	268,355	313,482	333,013	
1,582,401	971,125	1,126,175	1,613,392	2,867,945	1,608,144	3,159,646	3,086,167	
2,115,121	1,144,351	1,308,349	1,486,330	2,868,887	1,950,878	2,289,195	2,467,457	13
38,665	11,643	6,438	9,920	153,005	110,149	102,028	102,465	
74,837	23,882	20,595	27,800	410,443	253,470	228,061	236,680	14
262,885	91,195	77,934	82,436	323,967	174,816	160,510	156,320	
627,774	209,487	226,592	258,323	757,985	331,093	340,427	354,133	15
6,155	2,908	3,342	3,931	1,549,893	651,701	728,778	799,351	
3,207,616	1,597,601	1,787,730	2,023,428	6,198,308	3,602,416	4,015,475	4,318,849	16
118,214	38,414	59,193	89,864	268,220	69,674	85,157	104,228	
265,036	15,616	10,169	14,912	265,076	15,631	10,169	15,136	17
64,672	4,913	2,853	4,662	64,684	4,916	2,853	4,727	
119,185	44,672	24,910	77,499	6,122,319	4,249,339	6,127,263	10,451,945	18
25,269	7,267	4,527	10,073	657,935	337,710	359,823	506,033	
3,669,422	2,318,277	4,133,175	3,557,691	3,669,622	2,354,544	4,133,175	3,557,691	19
256,890	119,596	225,575	261,983	256,910	120,961	225,575	261,983	
172,943	3,975	5,016	4,144	184,416	8,492	14,155	4,789	20
760,555	227,543	336,967	408,030	1,689,749	678,873	832,644	1,018,298	
19,380	7,799	6,764	15,976	879,670	876,894	2,602,744	878,586	21
6,393	1,893	1,709	4,731	268,336	138,637	413,949	139,398	
158,766	104,991	142,631	131,795	1,377,344	1,103,391	957,478	967,472	22
50,965	36,610	52,357	39,122	387,258	296,725	271,879	262,189	
127,669	63,070	77,888	65,340	732,870	464,081	713,583	430,690	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
1	Cod-liver oil..... gal.	1,370	8,285	4,116	6,885
		1,447	6,500	12,721	18,466
2	Grease, rough, for mfr. of soaps and oils.. cwt.	2,206	324	559	156
		14,875	1,833	1,839	680
3	Lard..... lb.	7,190	12,434	7,789	5,507
		594	961	521	261
	Totals, Oils, Fats, etc. ¹ \$	45,302	49,776	46,609	77,095
4	Eggs..... \$	3,145	1,960	1,870	903
5	Gelatine..... lb.	570,959	552,176	719,270	886,113
		115,827	116,195	179,267	196,957
6	Glue, powdered or sheet..... lb.	1,383,426	836,002	1,110,174	1,091,248
		114,355	62,601	78,521	78,468
7	Sausage casings..... \$	139,265	52,902	84,448	60,734
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products¹ \$	2,614,531	2,406,007	3,102,972	3,038,530
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
8	Raw, merely ginned..... lb.	269,472	59,698	14,604	453,261
		38,797	8,773	1,781	68,759
9	Linters, merely ginned..... lb.	—	—	148,092	—
		—	—	953	—
Yarns, Thread and Cordage—					
10	Roving, yarns and warps, singles..... lb.	169,256	260,742	508,956	439,068
		53,150	81,162	155,141	147,444
11	Yarns, etc., for sewing, packaging, etc.... lb.	118,365	162,681	220,745	398,855
		47,392	65,654	80,838	126,149
12	Yarn, No. 40 and finer, mercerized..... lb.	335,293	560,342	482,893	461,214
		228,879	433,857	381,371	353,764
13	Yarn in hanks for mfr. of thread..... lb.	435,492	422,544	506,012	454,595
		265,450	259,308	276,715	223,723
14	Yarn, singles, for mfr. of thread..... lb.	701,025	868,150	1,185,373	1,381,728
		314,841	375,591	499,412	603,945
15	Yarn, for mfr. of mercerized yarn..... lb.	—	—	573,471	1,327,629
		—	—	357,394	705,198
	Totals, Yarns, Thread, etc. ¹ lb.	1,822,224	2,349,122	3,662,376	4,537,503
		951,466	1,268,019	1,835,971	2,262,068
Piece Goods—					
16	Not bleached..... lb.	913,930	763,738	2,621,133	2,915,393
		343,904	281,967	836,967	901,463
17	Canton flannel, sheetings, etc., not coloured lb.	154,559	172,934	212,511	353,411
		71,718	72,749	82,995	145,856
18	Bleached or mercerized, not coloured... lb.	982,363	974,728	1,425,239	1,352,332
		575,332	525,754	703,349	705,652
19	Printed, <i>n.o.p.</i> lb.	1,661,416	1,515,851	1,806,002	2,033,356
		1,056,684	938,881	1,077,276	1,153,768
20	Piece dyed..... lb.	1,944,670	1,998,220	2,714,357	3,105,587
		1,161,476	1,128,669	1,431,181	1,646,066
21	Yarn dyed..... lb.	199,289	170,314	446,390	667,341
		147,235	102,637	253,461	357,830
22	With cut pile (velveteens and corduroys) lb.	247,826	333,812	489,047	482,060
		248,871	278,682	343,181	412,062
	Totals, Piece Goods ¹ \$	3,652,728	3,372,547	4,879,616	5,743,678
23	Lace and embroidery..... \$	269,476	311,533	381,808	487,186
24	Wearing Apparel—				
	Gloves of cotton..... \$	32,323	18,882	16,808	19,137
	Totals, Wearing Apparel ¹ \$	242,681	186,979	176,846	210,767
25	Curtains..... \$	129,378	148,439	167,966	276,006
26	Handkerchiefs..... \$	357,671	355,842	330,531	407,433
27	Quilts, etc., not coloured..... \$	73,991	52,432	50,884	85,360
28	Sheets and pillow-cases, not coloured..... \$	236,677	168,636	138,495	169,432
29	Towels of cotton..... \$	207,523	196,834	236,030	259,562
	Totals, Cotton ¹ \$	6,391,155	6,211,060	8,373,034	10,246,727

¹ Totals include other items not specified.
Book.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
18,345	18,011	20,190	33,205	212,296	255,083	212,175	258,340	1
22,222	23,202	21,853	30,194	142,374	136,810	153,014	199,170	
257,400	213,722	237,121	114,216	260,453	234,544	247,591	125,882	2
976,197	667,958	815,741	462,596	995,281	732,023	849,932	506,354	
151,558	1,209,007	2,987,930	1,332,274	158,748	1,221,441	2,995,719	1,337,856	3
8,837	54,612	149,462	48,190	9,431	55,573	149,983	48,463	
1,219,374	863,832	1,106,135	827,352	1,470,864	1,121,670	1,395,607	1,202,552	4
60,057	18,914	17,118	22,407	90,363	53,742	44,027	62,542	
187,654	161,798	159,541	154,532	1,680,618	2,422,081	1,762,187	2,063,875	5
133,731	94,201	89,894	104,383	448,353	382,957	458,501	531,031	
177,220	100,414	65,450	189,115	2,226,432	1,266,617	1,260,917	1,416,524	6
30,333	14,749	9,391	24,088	200,640	99,954	95,255	114,434	
100,929	119,613	170,544	278,119	700,500	380,316	634,342	1,101,363	7
14,184,754	8,574,474	10,459,740	9,827,680	24,563,470	15,438,634	19,841,877	19,957,477	8
91,259,880	92,384,848	128,289,546	131,650,373	93,035,016	94,705,651	132,456,924	138,025,066	
7,564,726	7,171,361	13,746,651	17,096,928	7,802,044	7,448,536	14,343,617	18,111,446	9
7,867,247	6,201,677	6,802,928	5,083,562	7,867,247	6,201,677	6,996,747	5,290,802	
242,725	166,947	245,631	288,157	242,725	166,947	247,777	301,397	10
189,835	73,367	66,491 ²	38,075	360,608	335,383	575,447	477,143	
53,075	22,144	32,921	10,501	106,906	103,765	188,062	157,945	11
251,883	159,997	151,160	142,456	373,481	327,221	377,838	545,967	
136,376	70,390	72,094	78,898	189,819	140,109	161,029	215,139	12
1,644,380	1,273,184	98,802	51,788	1,979,673	1,833,526	581,695	513,002	
1,158,009	858,882	77,111	38,111	1,386,888	1,292,739	458,482	391,875	13
121,565	82,543	87,140	43,934	557,057	505,087	593,152	498,529	
80,219	50,805	57,858	22,755	345,669	310,113	334,573	246,478	14
20,960	21,169	2,782	60	721,985	889,319	1,188,155	1,381,788	
16,159	14,843	1,937	80	331,000	390,434	501,349	604,025	15
-	-	923,253	8,803	-	-	1,496,724	1,336,432	
-	-	440,043	4,208	-	-	797,437	709,406	16
2,322,460	1,812,558	1,379,706	306,449	4,174,815	4,179,150	5,060,632	4,858,622	
1,497,550	1,107,312	718,683	200,390	2,514,930	2,412,974	2,603,065	2,521,976	17
4,369,835	3,349,947	3,128,123	2,372,573	5,301,595	4,125,924	5,773,148	5,297,703	
883,037	698,314	821,102	657,891	1,236,298	987,690	1,673,368	1,565,676	18
69,602	20,557	10,321	10,729	230,547	193,872	222,832	364,288	
38,208	10,509	7,132	5,899	111,571	83,432	90,127	151,829	19
1,029,042	596,761	442,508	419,608	2,072,255	1,600,545	1,949,365	1,822,349	
425,961	277,467	243,441	232,105	1,048,849	842,411	1,100,611	1,025,520	20
1,528,454	621,114	416,128	387,030	3,504,121	2,263,729	2,332,401	2,517,800	
1,151,635	495,330	404,835	360,726	2,375,951	1,518,459	1,576,135	1,586,190	21
1,440,962	687,977	593,359	549,979	4,670,079	3,430,866	4,015,833	4,217,379	
832,054	434,924	390,283	420,612	2,522,215	1,876,968	2,183,044	2,380,295	22
165,090	146,818	142,106	113,264	743,108	462,285	746,931	897,596	
124,706	98,351	79,175	73,251	444,563	273,101	415,774	494,136	23
241,174	96,007	49,559	25,927	557,381	500,310	576,057	528,928	
148,987	60,207	35,303	26,183	450,232	381,361	405,174	454,599	24
3,668,611	2,100,571	1,998,354	1,796,549	8,301,634	6,032,645	7,614,333	8,101,475	
146,977	63,413	29,033	27,134	667,348	571,358	708,839	718,605	25
7,230	7,792	2,254	2,341	604,724	486,700	574,815	665,048	
580,576	205,326	176,823	198,521	1,571,118	1,041,061	975,905	1,121,838	26
73,934	28,144	3,989	7,417	316,867	292,721	246,285	328,016	
9,304	2,357	2,374	2,535	565,488	568,914	477,262	513,180	27
33,191	31,561	30,019	46,944	137,018	102,936	102,474	147,304	
7,140	3,273	5,389	4,944	287,939	213,668	183,216	245,141	28
119,260	48,033	34,503	44,255	345,461	255,793	273,892	308,756	
14,706,363	11,387,256	17,538,117	20,415,256	23,942,066	19,845,323	28,609,485	33,514,397	29

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
III. Fibres and Textiles—continued.					
	Flax, Hemp and Jute—				
1	Hemp, dressed or undressed..... cwt.	—	—	350	224
	\$	—	—	4,104	711
2	Other raw flax, etc..... \$	5,221	8,621	7,670	13,131
3	Yarns, etc., for weaving or insulating wire. lb.	1,228,230	1,042,626	2,115,820	2,269,503
	\$	174,708	138,732	240,209	284,816
4	Linen thread, for sewing..... lb.	210,837	190,797	273,679	248,177
	\$	223,519	185,136	264,742	231,458
5	Other yarn, thread, etc..... \$	170,849 ³	142,800 ³	167,024 ³	174,456
6	Fabrics, in web, except towelling ² lb.	—	—	1,332,124	1,203,308
	\$	—	—	729,824	678,115
7	Fabrics, flax..... \$	474,996	453,787	—	—
8	Fabrics, jute, woven..... yd.	6,077,698	4,866,728	5,750,887	5,509,516
	\$	484,528	370,652	416,720	451,176
9	Other fabrics..... \$	476,192	353,305	313,639	352,215
10	Bags..... \$	20,393	7,059	1,057	5,817
11	Handkerchiefs..... \$	327,519	317,630	426,077	436,430
12	Household linen..... \$	712,907	722,889	878,060	967,202
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute ¹ \$	3,316,129 ³	2,830,127 ³	3,551,251 ³	3,754,909
Silk—					
13	Raw, singles, not degummed..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
14	Yarns and thread..... \$	71,749	51,384	86,288	86,034
15	Fabrics, unfinished..... yd.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
Piece Goods—					
16	Woven fabrics, <i>n.o.p.</i> yd.	53,647	21,426	18,268	21,309
	\$	53,668	23,785	24,644	32,106
17	Velvets and plushes..... yd.	56,734	15,614	14,656	24,203
	\$	53,104	16,286	16,043	20,889
18	Ribbons..... \$	9,659	5,486	4,044	3,112
19	Fabrics, for neckties..... \$	21,686	28,307	15,612	34,340
	Totals, Piece Goods ¹ \$	138,661	75,594	73,743	102,437
20	Apparel..... \$	124,450	83,538	84,267	108,777
	Totals, Silk ¹ \$	383,541	237,660	278,639	328,963
Wool—					
21	Raw, hair of the camel, etc..... lb.	4,883,517	4,039,108	7,816,531	4,824,587
	\$	1,375,645	922,808	1,903,520	1,139,922
22	Worsted tops, <i>n.o.p.</i> lb.	5,786,067	6,105,381	9,143,174	7,269,135
	\$	2,036,430	2,175,319	4,050,468	3,168,297
23	Noils..... lb.	158,208	766,070	942,606	580,854
	\$	50,686	254,048	346,114	265,684
24	Yarns..... lb.	3,364,883	2,901,586	4,334,871	2,936,672
	\$	2,452,633	2,077,335	3,212,535	2,317,695
Piece Goods—					
25	Fabrics, to be finished..... lb.	558,413	676,050	1,114,752	1,304,232
	\$	559,127	636,388	1,157,938	1,375,542
26	Flannels..... lb.	103,339	149,796	336,947	426,117
	\$	103,013	136,601	250,003	310,278
27	Lustres, Italian linings..... lb.	64,764	47,161	60,764	59,393
	\$	79,578	50,566	64,600	67,256
28	Overcoatings..... lb.	310,856	164,324	94,074	171,730
	\$	255,801	146,802	85,696	160,278
29	Tweeds..... lb.	639,470	472,759	972,272	1,300,831
	\$	621,767	463,071	901,528	1,194,655
30	Worsted, serges, coatings..... lb.	3,364,428	2,202,554	2,055,963	2,321,271
	\$	3,870,563	2,549,643	2,542,081	2,985,839
	Totals, Piece Goods ¹ \$	6,613,424	5,124,228	7,238,399	8,304,562
31	Carpets and rugs..... sq. ft.	593,475	209,674	412,615	553,493
	\$	288,926	90,708	155,321	184,245
Apparel—					
32	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	179,461	99,939	87,233	84,839
	\$	735,733	391,022	340,516	340,617
33	Underwear, knitted..... \$	215,834	197,595	180,509	173,203
34	Women's and children's outer garments. \$	84,218	68,970	92,729	99,105
	Totals, Apparel ¹ \$	1,586,750	1,049,784	982,733	1,132,444

¹ Totals include other items not specified. the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.² New classification in 1934.³ Revised since

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
16,247	6,621	4,304	2,985	18,348	15,810	23,498	19,166	1
73,416	37,861	23,378	29,631	81,324	64,655	82,457	76,966	2
78,448	46,150	51,237	93,475	90,477	60,748	63,981	125,454	3
166,005	701	7,531	3,096	1,433,444	1,052,456	2,132,614	2,286,377	2
20,019	191	1,326	646	200,853	140,456	243,711	288,845	4
4,816	1,114	1,884	2,207	224,719	193,768	276,061	250,455	4
4,553	1,143	2,285	2,625	232,308	187,439	267,525	234,164	5
39,181 ³	13,514 ³	10,230 ³	16,972	137,290 ³	171,245 ³	199,178 ³	205,422	5
-	-	3,435	11,254	-	-	1,347,703	1,219,845	6
-	-	4,456	11,976	-	-	743,500	696,498	6
9,709	2,403	-	-	518,171	479,990	-	-	7
860,679	408,631	445,609	346,670	70,817,875	60,866,988	72,331,707	75,518,443	8
45,483	17,956	23,927	17,239	2,928,288	2,113,542	3,084,921	3,255,833	9
47,463	39,625	27,691 ³	48,469	581,550	455,306	369,056	436,631	9
127,334	58,211	56,360	72,925	166,239	78,916	73,096	103,376	10
1,844	932	872	2,440	438,782	400,842	513,210	514,939	11
25,817	10,106	4,947	5,330	1,242,697	1,022,780	1,030,331	1,144,462	12
918,866 ³	460,027 ³	427,222 ³	516,838	7,716,820 ³	5,865,896 ³	7,310,070 ³	7,811,445	13
2,043,912	2,250,277	2,411,960	2,586,181	2,539,133	2,572,949	2,505,200	2,692,693	13
5,224,090	4,035,919	4,327,621	3,655,014	6,499,154	4,783,327	4,534,182	3,837,406	14
144,168	62,064	74,415	65,482	242,550	122,203	181,712	183,420	14
2,794	-	599	491	408,537	51,454	41,565	76,783	15
2,083	-	602	360	96,872	11,471	9,060	15,094	15
852,504	283,048	251,088	210,379	4,161,640	1,123,367	864,609	736,777	16
749,183	210,453	197,721	179,058	1,851,161	478,884	385,355	380,845	17
18,039	13,292	21,108	226,512	925,503	596,109	698,585	692,507	17
28,974	16,902	27,129	292,949	795,604	550,870	664,161	646,731	18
82,931	34,083	21,438	32,150	261,924	104,050	61,686	66,837	18
155,657	117,836	144,065	180,184	1,009,724	732,884	762,640	790,197	19
1,051,265	421,400	428,024	730,305	4,060,391	1,926,993	1,981,104	1,984,432	20
1,037,326	517,205	522,136	521,641	1,749,586	854,582	778,095	810,927	20
7,569,868	5,065,905	5,371,147	4,990,911	12,903,962	7,829,712	7,585,217	6,915,313	21
1,356,525	67,055	2,011	1,042	9,624,484	8,355,731	17,215,256	12,012,265	21
244,252	10,712	701	869	2,262,261	1,553,328	3,747,155	2,765,921	22
14,218	3,745	-	1,012	7,208,244	7,231,491	10,719,961	8,459,877	22
7,083	1,662	-	704	2,725,529	2,602,164	4,849,598	3,845,206	23
707	979	-	215	161,156	775,588	1,211,721	630,471	23
471	1,223	-	114	52,555	265,538	406,158	278,665	24
60,695	56,995	12,371	4,614	3,536,017	3,011,734	4,370,779	2,956,781	24
63,590	48,013	15,021	7,784	2,642,966	2,193,754	3,273,695	2,368,962	25
2	129	-	-	848,954	846,841	1,168,932	1,329,555	25
4	261	-	-	860,603	785,806	1,203,979	1,401,720	26
379	244	107	30	115,654	156,315	339,165	426,869	26
714	395	359	76	116,673	144,142	253,032	311,637	27
61	-	51	61	65,250	47,214	60,815	59,573	27
93	-	119	107	80,451	50,611	64,719	67,595	28
521	16	509	245	467,090	185,501	99,804	180,243	28
901	20	904	588	402,048	165,428	97,038	183,757	29
2,877	92	1,100	1,719	763,782	483,728	984,215	1,311,757	29
4,842	262	2,374	4,252	759,160	477,079	921,627	1,214,775	30
6,577	2,142	5,976	2,992	4,052,062	2,529,948	2,118,048	2,356,906	30
20,658	5,940	16,100	8,473	4,666,859	2,895,502	2,644,730	3,060,219	31
194,673	50,364	92,708	96,752	8,882,920	5,929,652	7,703,269	8,680,536	32
33,193	14,929	22,433	23,784	1,089,974	628,895	1,052,020	1,312,098	31
29,890	8,376	12,171	11,064	617,253	286,662	481,212	575,072	31
774	176	57	89	183,298	102,641	88,860	85,911	32
4,303	969	343	499	758,510	403,778	349,705	348,323	33
1,379	730	447	877	234,749	210,889	195,463	178,648	33
119,572	69,743	71,068	69,525	240,512	172,244	191,233	195,230	34
213,877	104,783	103,450	100,079	1,926,233	1,238,230	1,167,800	1,316,948	34

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded.					
Wool—concluded.					
1	Blankets..... lb.	285,420	159,202	160,680	396,463
	\$	149,587	78,923	74,324	185,379
2	Felt, pressed..... lb.	13,983	10,456	5,664	12,891
	\$	16,508	10,805	5,099	13,785
	Totals, Wool ¹ \$	14,710,046	11,855,783	18,084,105	16,875,396
Artificial Silk (Rayon)—					
3	Rovings, yarns, warps, etc..... lb.	229,710	106,181	365,868	411,465
	\$	240,217	83,687	314,442	317,744
4	Woven fabrics, except ribbons..... lb.	1,131,861	932,534	898,818	736,314
	\$	1,664,264	1,201,018	1,035,267	809,082
	Totals, Artificial Silk ¹ \$	2,012,769	1,355,141	1,411,276	1,204,626
Other Fibres—					
5	Manila..... cwt.	—	—	—	664
	\$	—	—	—	1,375
6	Sisal, istle and tampico..... cwt.	131	239	9,208	14,665
	\$	2,099	3,377	36,139	47,271
7	Binder twine..... cwt.	26,396	37,388	72,536	79,241
	\$	226,640	239,713	476,881	534,084
	Totals, Other Fibres ¹ \$	273,591	290,085	559,829	657,477
Coated Textiles—					
8	Cotton fabrics, coated, rubberized, etc.... \$	199,962	152,312	185,968	199,612
9	Oilcloths, all kinds..... lb.	1,272,170	964,373	824,351	1,688,581
	\$	216,654	140,413	94,810	165,975
	Totals, Coated Textiles ¹ \$	473,793	394,873	390,149 ²	521,483
Mixed Textile Products—					
10	Rags, wastes, etc..... \$	138,915	105,623	141,672	218,038
11	Fishing lines, nets, twines, etc..... \$	566,037	635,897	809,713	962,024
12	Twine and cordage, <i>n.o.p.</i> lb.	1,236,986	1,534,733	1,479,674 ²	1,645,418
	\$	126,382	148,251	134,296 ²	145,348
13	Embroideries, lace, etc., <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	375,027	269,934	219,772	336,031
14	Garments, knitted, <i>n.o.p.</i> (incl. underwear) \$	659,565	524,068	463,310	557,255
15	Gloves, knitted or fabric..... \$	220,445	112,621	100,874	135,507
16	Hat shapes, crowns, etc..... \$	70,803	37,848	1,219	330
17	Hats, felt..... \$	203,247	130,284	152,895	178,522
18	Hats, caps, etc., <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	108,013	70,685	67,379	35,340
19	Braids, etc., for hats..... \$	9,081	884	2,292	2,797
20	Surgical dressings, etc..... \$	167,053	146,632	176,078	138,424
	Totals, Mixed Textiles ¹ \$	3,462,706 ²	2,800,339 ²	2,865,185 ²	3,469,598
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles¹..... \$	30,549,937²	25,580,195	35,123,319	36,537,696
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Wood, Unmanufactured or Partially Mfd.—					
21	Logs, poles, posts, ties..... \$	12	—	—	—
Lumber and Timber—					
22	Chestnut..... M ft	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
23	Gumwood..... M ft	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
24	Oak..... M ft	—	2	—	2
	\$	—	927	—	313
25	Pitch pine..... M ft	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
26	Yellow poplar..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
27	Walnut..... M ft	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	44	—	—
	Totals, Lumber and Timber ¹ \$	3,096	6,026	1,550	3,017
28	Veneers..... \$	6,154	3,409	3,656	6,276
	Totals, Wood, Unmfd., etc. ¹ \$	10,701	11,650	16,026	10,264

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
8,908	2,808	2,214	2,072	296,039	162,181	163,266	398,926	1
6,916	2,001	2,263	2,446	157,913	81,011	76,916	188,064	2
13,148	5,315	5,151	9,615	119,794	79,892	34,825	41,637	
20,045	8,007	7,982	12,346	106,141	61,426	31,554	42,515	
847,084	266,311	259,064	261,075	19,597,697	14,314,665	21,920,847	20,301,393	
54,120	21,448	23,712	128,868	1,501,739	958,047	2,082,202	965,341	3
50,099	25,809	32,680	108,841	927,742	540,169	1,323,782	662,553	
191,280	57,163	76,481	85,275	2,482,722	1,190,648	1,109,677	934,120	4
387,347	108,136	161,206	188,816	3,375,691	1,573,299	1,371,340	1,159,429	
637,788	217,342	302,854	419,979	5,045,161	2,447,377	3,003,250	2,141,239	
31,051	58,721	75,835	48,977	48,030	73,524	126,119	134,334	5
152,946	230,681	268,998	187,025	230,034	282,544	440,248	464,907	
412,265	655,210	373,090	152,740	421,797	679,826	573,538	290,245	6
1,602,403	1,797,637	1,301,563	518,714	1,646,650	1,869,102	1,938,887	972,958	
1,589	56,144	14	400	220,981	252,649	201,470	196,904	7
18,162	383,410	80	2,950	1,521,773	1,445,810	1,163,819	1,244,504	
1,883,041	2,479,002	1,646,029	804,028	3,654,231	3,792,370	3,786,972	2,980,848	
543,453	355,838	392,784	301,539	750,946	511,468	581,174	505,614	8
273,557	115,707	64,546	79,083	1,553,102	1,109,678	890,784	1,768,278	9
63,970	29,648	17,972	20,211	281,284	170,425	113,365	186,433	
881,588	566,098	573,906	427,131	1,365,237	969,896	972,177	957,784	
961,024	650,187	1,102,721	1,209,191	1,289,847	923,721	1,474,559	1,695,574	10
326,627	233,002	283,141	274,315	968,866	916,706	1,188,091	1,369,252	11
496,290	240,720	337,212 ²	300,287	2,115,387	1,775,005 ²	1,978,360 ²	2,027,431	12
68,094	38,121	61,951 ²	43,974	227,513	180,185 ²	210,219 ²	196,714	
59,970	35,113	31,469	29,581	825,495	487,017	392,025	522,810	13
142,686	66,429	42,449	44,663	1,238,780	812,303	591,861	691,707	14
15,585	3,821	2,280	4,338	346,767	199,974	191,986	280,402	15
6,098	2,441	500	1,516	295,466	114,483	19,533	3,895	16
111,152	50,546	59,144	81,946	589,445	296,209	307,226	347,807	17
319,218	141,315	157,953	130,298	807,052	484,550	357,961	245,806	18
233,735	152,631	75,878	98,146	564,907	321,671	213,255	339,472	19
227,871	134,052	55,531	31,907	397,345	287,411	233,371	173,120	20
4,381,017 ²	2,603,179 ²	3,009,798 ²	3,154,174	11,019,425 ²	7,119,481 ²	7,156,629 ²	8,133,645	
30,944,027	22,479,022	28,553,731	30,562,261	83,879,362	61,214,824	79,372,470	81,798,280	
536,226	308,020	589,288	731,548	553,255	308,049	589,474	735,030	21
3,390	688	557	660	3,390	688	557	660	22
180,122	33,275	24,936	33,703	180,122	33,275	24,936	33,703	
9,339	3,136	2,945	3,831	9,344	3,136	2,945	3,831	23
353,691	99,700	125,346	149,609	354,076	99,700	125,346	149,609	
20,202	10,192	13,659 ²	15,418	20,388	10,256	13,711 ²	15,468	24
1,044,673	483,534	664,981 ²	688,916	1,058,479	490,225	670,267 ²	694,949	
4,787	2,653	2,649	3,798	4,787	2,653	2,649	3,798	25
135,061	74,278	86,906	129,143	135,061	74,278	86,906	129,143	
4,013	1,218	966 ²	1,435	4,013	1,218	966 ²	1,435	26
161,929	44,643	49,084 ²	76,032	161,929	44,643	49,084 ²	76,032	
4,745	2,694	3,699 ²	2,841	4,745	2,694	3,699 ²	2,841	27
357,752	193,541	258,091 ²	226,274	357,752	193,585	258,091 ²	226,274	
3,489,893	1,429,639	2,051,059	2,376,311	3,510,462	1,452,222	2,071,345	2,407,248	
765,422	231,597	231,484	281,707	775,958	250,536	273,425	323,796	28
5,610,189	2,376,236	3,086,108	3,701,915	5,755,866	2,440,516	3,172,625	3,829,144	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—conc.					
Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cooperage—				
	Staves, of oak..... M	—	—	1	—
	\$	—	—	122	—
	Totals, Cooperage ¹ \$	31	80	186	135
2	Cork Manufactures—				
	Corks..... lb.	25,797	51,485	84,347	45,474
	\$	13,670	27,873	35,207	23,174
	Totals, Cork Manufactures ¹ \$	20,900	56,236	61,864	59,748
3	Turned and carved wood..... \$	41,688	5,791	5,574	6,508
4	Wood-pulp ² cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
5	Doors..... \$	—	397	—	—
6	Fibre, kartavert, and manufactures of.... \$	987	2,673	5,252	1,937
7	Furniture..... \$	168,505	83,874	75,504	99,180
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ¹ \$	305,671	253,685	215,885	235,417
	Totals, Wood and Wood Products ¹ \$	316,372	265,335	231,911	245,681
Paper—					
8	Paper and pulp boards..... \$	36,727	38,022	29,782	30,838
Printing Papers—					
9	Book paper for magazines..... lb.	25,617	127,866	93,218	5,813
	\$	1,572	5,660	3,711	317
10	Book and printing paper, not coated, } lb.	1,657,499	1,949,800	2,019,474 ²	1,582,135
	n.o.p. } \$	136,054	142,996	139,532	110,131
11	Surface-coated paper..... lb.	57,911	207,510	136,371	105,487
	\$	9,804	25,153	17,369	13,962
	Totals, Printing Papers ¹ \$	185,580	204,764	177,379	148,777
12	Wrapping and packing paper..... \$	111,766	143,431	145,505	109,253
13	Writing paper and stationery, n.o.p..... \$	68,727	59,884	55,724	57,630
14	Envelopes..... M	5,276	5,972	5,614	6,301
	\$	15,933	16,249	12,217	13,327
15	Wall-paper..... lb.	375,251	247,382	267,774	253,366
	\$	48,860	32,072	40,869	44,197
16	Paper boxes and containers..... \$	15,156	20,724	22,761	26,544
17	Paper bags and sacks..... \$	80,545	61,891	57,537	46,544
18	Cigarette paper..... \$	72,037	101,984	138,544	114,829
19	Paper matrix for printing..... \$	6,774	8,987	9,614	6,579
	Totals, Paper ¹ \$	1,180,763	1,153,052	1,067,682	1,010,268
Books and Printed Matter—					
20	Music, printed..... \$	41,905	37,241	32,823	40,014
21	Newspapers and magazines..... \$	77,778	124,532	198,889	254,397
22	Photographs, chromos, engravings, prints. \$	53,905	29,170	37,238	49,526
23	Advertising printed matter..... \$	159,187	147,992	191,538	140,476
24	Bank notes, bonds, cheques, etc..... \$	40,131	39,491	35,104	35,566
25	Pictorial postcards, greeting cards, etc.... \$	43,694	66,855	47,775	51,565
26	Labels, tags, tickets, etc..... \$	37,162	31,939	25,195	25,539
27	Bibles, hymn books, etc..... \$	191,697	122,585	108,925	115,759
28	Text books..... \$	559,059	443,345	388,416	404,685
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter ¹ \$	2,330,989	1,979,843	1,944,312	1,995,836
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper¹ \$	3,828,124	3,398,230	3,243,905	3,251,785
V. Iron and Its Products.					
29	Iron ore..... ton	—	—	—	33
	\$	—	—	—	424
Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets—					
30	Pig iron..... ton	4,350	3,568	2,624	6,792
	\$	70,083	51,430	38,276	96,116
31	Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese..... cwt.	8,375	3,118	773	976
	\$	14,716	9,944	17,445	40,453
	Totals, Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets ¹ \$	136,482	87,448	77,169	152,154

¹ Totals include other items not specified.
Book.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
3,130 151,551	2,628 77,642	7,711 473,678	5,353 156,121	3,130 151,551	2,628 77,642	7,712 473,800	5,353 156,121	1
406,611	223,900	563,589	243,031	408,154	226,218	563,848	243,211	
67,844 83,715	40,253 34,530	14,725 16,583	12,831 10,599	317,268 218,695	265,051 145,969	229,453 113,878	205,244 104,260	2
372,650	188,511	178,255	168,378	648,530	500,072	407,285	468,477	
193,003 324,684 672,548 139,823 197,991 698,863	113,798 251,684 401,290 12,209 140,522 235,057	155,283 75,713 115,710 2,056 122,606 272,303	222,065 226,506 359,554 850 171,291 299,924	253,877 328,924 681,308 140,210 200,184 1,006,876	121,945 251,684 401,290 12,606 147,089 387,914	163,576 75,713 115,710 2,056 130,149 435,482	231,295 226,730 361,574 850 176,640 487,969	3 4 5 6 7
3,965,678	2,009,027	1,994,217	2,050,518	4,839,775	2,717,234	2,570,567	2,736,176	
9,575,867	4,385,263	5,080,325	5,752,433	10,595,641	5,157,750	5,743,192	6,565,320	
1,250,909	474,248	392,990	421,939	1,305,059	518,410	431,658	468,380	8
50,352 2,078 4,300,825 298,781 1,196,840 305,398	133,374 6,048 4,403,699 229,399 1,214,218 292,305	2,531,439 99,042 1,739,818 102,129 665,426 117,322	29,232 1,622 2,095,853 129,784 1,027,444 164,789	75,969 3,650 6,077,447 443,185 1,734,881 358,153	261,240 11,708 6,437,358 377,440 1,918,622 361,839	2,624,657 102,753 3,826,582 247,090 1,371,472 184,905	35,045 1,939 3,831,971 248,718 1,790,481 241,247	9 10 11
718,628	633,210	407,266	398,904	960,700	897,641	657,540	634,855	
526,524 82,717 58,768 114,878 1,047,410 95,788 649,765 179,771 19,983 113,634	373,476 54,562 27,113 70,042 435,006 53,651 454,387 41,417 24,051 103,439	466,701 115,908 24,167 48,545 419,468 50,910 284,421 43,211 2,591 103,269	568,669 129,458 30,860 62,347 585,761 71,330 252,818 36,834 773 82,426	825,955 180,267 51,505 147,478 1,519,327 157,851 686,790 260,467 595,874 120,994	665,972 138,488 39,023 98,823 770,898 98,136 490,243 103,737 550,863 112,843	741,377 188,390 31,930 66,323 723,403 98,625 321,663 101,179 414,161 113,425	806,408 208,598 38,546 80,306 893,321 128,539 292,890 84,104 510,564 89,300	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
6,403,568	4,002,399	3,456,692	3,699,850	8,825,141	6,179,897	5,242,168	5,600,024	
268,381 3,689,115 480,555 1,217,027 499,952 304,661 144,806 150,667 603,534	186,486 2,718,670 269,783 804,072 414,201 187,278 91,949 139,650 525,248	173,572 2,498,484 193,341 649,217 408,494 198,125 67,494 122,443 462,469	196,143 2,569,314 206,941 826,171 468,469 256,375 62,957 108,927 455,576	314,410 3,779,540 585,387 1,421,352 551,966 410,861 194,738 480,762 1,237,836	227,830 2,855,559 315,664 991,103 464,110 315,037 133,545 361,043 1,045,065	209,969 2,704,837 243,636 869,556 452,968 280,971 104,574 329,560 944,508	240,476 2,833,114 267,952 995,239 511,871 329,450 102,827 338,311 954,198	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
9,619,969	6,716,940	6,010,010	6,593,535	12,609,325	9,168,487	8,372,627	9,034,343	
25,599,404	15,104,602	14,547,027	16,045,818	32,030,107	20,506,134	19,357,987	21,199,687	
544,909 1,213,794	58,396 143,311	176,369 344,682	686,857 1,260,915	802,163 1,698,983	66,514 180,911	205,811 402,034	1,060,843 1,975,532	29
3,309 56,862 4,821 31,911	732 14,244 5,797 61,782	645 12,732 4,177 126,966	1,270 24,093 37,581 240,808	8,039 132,510 18,264 64,525	4,786 70,729 11,626 89,459	3,286 51,242 7,636 166,416	8,062 120,209 39,162 285,608	30 31
357,071	130,861	298,935	674,622	606,093	304,480	445,326	857,459	

* Figures differ from those shown in the 1934-35 Year Book by the amount of straw pulp formerly included in this item.

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
1	Scrap iron or steel..... ton	70	—	5	32
	\$	163	—	75	80
2	Castings and Forgings—				
	Axles, parts and blanks..... \$	11,443	7,508	7,535	14,844
3	Wheel tires, locomotive and car..... cwt.	30,777	54,976	41,277	71,561
	\$	147,362	256,701	194,696	333,361
	Totals, Castings and Forgings ¹ \$	202,903	294,021	225,185	421,706
Rolling-mill Products—					
4	Band and hoop..... \$	65,211	85,465	178,553	208,511
5	Railway rails..... ton	21	2,280	41	55
	\$	817	91,420	1,480	1,882
6	Other bars and rails..... cwt.	78,090	53,900	68,078	83,575
	\$	431,981	310,639	387,852	527,215
Plates and Sheets—					
7	Plates..... cwt.	514,612	203,046	110,015	100,826
	\$	980,286	410,372	230,046	204,278
8	Sheets, galvanized..... cwt.	171,334	242,248	62,915 ²	101,320
	\$	541,398	724,026	202,054 ²	325,828
9	Sheets for galvanizing..... cwt.	149,716	184,211	263,705	240,380
	\$	304,697	377,592	593,381	596,088
10	Sheets for tinning..... cwt.	—	33	38,910	178,190
	\$	—	101	117,898	538,163
11	Sheets, other..... cwt.	179,411	278,812	254,771 ²	293,528
	\$	456,940	745,954	674,231 ²	814,402
12	Tin-plate..... cwt.	806,008	782,602	1,663,436	1,594,349
	\$	3,073,057	3,106,402	7,347,131	7,350,346
13	Skelp for pipe..... cwt.	46,495	49,573	16,402	10,941
	\$	120,360	133,734	43,602	23,074
14	Rods..... cwt.	11,200	38,094	3,472	—
	\$	15,208	53,466	4,951	—
15	Structural iron..... \$	345,731	259,477	217,858	310,094
	Totals, Rolling-mill Products ¹ \$	6,335,686	6,298,648	9,999,037	10,899,881
Tubes, Pipe and Fittings—					
16	Boiler tubes..... \$	80,745	155,773	135,741	170,191
17	Cast iron pipe..... ton	2,595	790	177	169
	\$	77,646	25,598	7,752	5,579
18	Pipe fittings..... \$	1,446	3,707	1,799	533
	Totals, Tubes, Pipe and Fittings ¹ ... \$	266,221	345,112	293,575	310,584
Wire—					
19	Barbed fencing..... cwt.	2,218	5,807	10,066	7,012
	\$	10,382	28,578	44,764	36,972
20	Woven or welded wire fencing..... \$	59,530	18,039	23,295	40,604
21	Steel wire for rope..... cwt.	82,400	40,727	67,594	106,591
	\$	532,480	260,639	431,282	686,380
22	Wire, twisted, braided, etc., wire rope... \$	152,274	57,752	94,183	111,616
	Totals, Wire ¹ \$	793,981	400,200	652,972	982,810
Chains..... \$					
23	Chains..... \$	81,559	51,950	63,065	106,324
Engines and Boilers—					
24	Boilers and parts..... \$	4,051	42,007	2,802	5,804
25	Engines, aircraft..... No.	12	8	1	9
	\$	54,245	19,108	8,512	22,085
26	Engines for trucks, gasoline or steam..... No.	—	272	150	1
	\$	—	22,703	9,919	185
27	Engines, automobile, n.o.p..... No.	—	179	42	102
	\$	8,667	32,728	15,472	21,125
28	Engines, diesel, and parts..... No.	64	56	102	166
	\$	159,765	138,344	186,242	302,982
29	Outboard motors and parts..... No.	1	6	12	10
	\$	90	864	1,404	1,083
30	Engines, internal combustion, n.o.p..... No.	63	104	86	444
	\$	43,087	57,958	46,100	93,974
31	Locomotives and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Engines and Boilers ¹ \$	317,587	334,920	304,476	501,192

¹ Totals include other items not specified.
Book.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
50,127	52,314	52,427	60,558	51,908	61,135	52,576	67,453	1
430,366	335,391	359,690	435,984	442,347	375,550	360,442	470,444	
358,200	261,742	291,425	397,483	369,718	269,250	298,960	412,339	2
67,732	41,731	37,927	42,064	98,509	96,707	79,204	113,625	3
296,560	197,146	168,383	175,718	443,922	453,847	363,079	509,057	
1,610,246	1,091,086	1,215,591	1,824,155	1,827,548	1,385,514	1,443,221	2,257,587	
1,014,370	701,525	887,031	1,396,536	1,184,365	885,527	1,175,442	1,712,246	4
9,874	2,044	909	7,674	10,266	4,581	1,620	8,667	5
370,941	61,986	31,502	208,649	378,547	157,815	48,029	231,578	
267,502	193,331	335,801	475,985	540,706	330,489	442,937	599,849	6
810,520	572,921	916,420	1,370,326	1,524,214	1,037,148	1,440,533	2,087,624	
501,166	53,733	74,412	138,947	1,128,017	307,520	194,492	260,295	7
938,926	126,880	163,717	304,330	2,049,181	600,532	409,254	544,160	
93,407	26,095	34,018 ²	34,700	268,199	272,019	103,030 ²	137,290	8
364,658	108,547	119,365 ²	135,864	915,409	843,135	338,762 ²	466,310	
123,979	21,734	6,660	23,575	273,695	205,945	270,365	263,955	9
349,864	53,460	14,719	52,678	654,561	431,052	608,100	648,766	
485,897	276,108	18,427	35,550	485,897	276,141	57,337	213,740	10
1,642,355	1,038,275	66,058	135,888	1,642,355	1,038,376	183,956	674,051	
702,833	374,164	619,896 ²	906,877	938,759	681,824	905,159 ²	1,227,068	11
2,249,625	1,198,977	1,697,910 ²	2,694,776	2,784,492	1,986,029	2,430,957 ²	3,567,175	
44,682	15,084	56,637	55,543	851,149	797,852	1,721,472	1,649,952	12
211,850	75,773	262,824	280,309	3,285,420	3,182,945	7,614,023	7,631,123	
998,226	458,241	612,634	1,270,477	1,092,761	863,012	992,542	1,372,652	13
1,857,001	808,180	1,051,717	2,298,920	2,028,601	1,272,266	1,523,062	2,431,917	
234,079	24,407	11,200	16,036	428,750	67,551	15,148	16,436	14
424,885	49,785	21,420	35,857	667,891	111,683	28,392	38,236	
2,744,870	494,800	438,239	1,003,741	3,404,695	884,721	733,333	1,379,388	15
12,981,865	5,291,109	5,670,922	9,917,874	20,519,731	12,431,229	16,533,843	21,412,574	
397,579	138,016	110,945	200,323	552,849	320,149	280,018	386,433	16
208	33	45	27	3,403	838	222	198	17
13,516	2,124	2,982	2,725	106,967	28,336	10,734	9,113	
389,110	161,470	130,699	226,736	402,014	165,794	134,798	227,269	18
1,255,536	512,694	515,070	939,983	1,654,609	890,868	855,444	1,276,185	
14,210	42	5	5	47,724	41,757	11,125	7,317	19
39,076	171	20	16	125,010	115,053	48,227	37,888	
99,106	27,224	32,079	49,836	178,306	74,814	64,816	100,658	20
396	167	1,468	14,005	82,796	40,894	69,062	120,596	
2,819	1,239	10,875	79,334	535,299	261,878	442,157	765,714	21
28,425	5,376	17,711	13,528	215,205	73,486	114,816	127,743	22
380,576	135,773	232,721	367,020	1,347,425	695,981	923,493	1,380,577	
131,672	61,044	105,468	172,734	227,009	117,154	174,690	289,299	23
130,058	31,634	28,635	70,363	134,109	73,641	31,533	76,729	24
38	14	9	43	52	23	10	52	25
107,770	39,446	14,915	87,128	167,768	60,718	23,671	110,781	
2,499	2,154	9,036	4,790	2,499	2,426	9,186	4,791	26
285,818	176,796	588,156	440,189	285,818	199,499	598,075	440,374	
22,786	21,289	20,684	24,543	22,786	21,469	20,726	24,645	27
4,646,781	3,814,114	3,706,151	5,364,021	4,656,513	3,848,661	3,721,929	5,385,654	
88	51	24	99	181	164	208	341	28
534,322	247,180	121,790	376,076	761,091	457,475	463,421	844,925	
923	573	521	725	927	585	534	737	29
131,246	77,328	71,938	68,198	131,844	80,046	73,514	69,559	
2,125	1,365	1,481	3,814	2,195	1,476	1,581	4,263	30
607,672	391,155	290,345	529,896	652,723	453,852	340,890	627,078	
17	1	1	4	17	1	1	4	31
166,236	1,239	1,915	9,959	166,236	1,239	1,915	9,959	
6,797,307	4,879,166	4,948,596	7,105,113	7,210,249	5,297,109	5,417,082	7,781,902	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
Farm Implements and Machinery—					
1	Cream separators..... No.	—	32	794	1,069
	\$	—	1,374	34,702	41,451
2	Other dairy machinery..... \$	34,623	27,571	23,771	16,482
3	Harvesters..... \$	—	—	—	—
4	Other harvesting implements..... \$	6,533	13,401	13,199	15,052
Planting and Tillage—					
5	Drills and parts..... \$	—	211	74	111
6	Harrows and parts..... \$	136	202	65	53
7	Ploughs and parts..... \$	49	121	307	371
8	Other planting..... \$	1,480	920	1,126	3,197
Seed Separation—					
9	Threshing machine separators and parts. No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	107	56	—
10	Combined harvester-threshers and parts No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	38
11	Spraying and dusting machines..... \$	5,469	2,212	1,860	2,146
12	Traction engines, farm, \$1,400 or less..... No.	3	5	1	3
	\$	1,187	152	1,384	3,199
13	Other farm tractors, parts and repairs..... \$	8,419	5,443	10,578	26,561
	Totals, Farm Implements and Mach'y¹ \$	108,605	94,567	131,992	148,807
Hardware and Cutlery—					
14	Cutlery..... \$	403,757	468,927	571,250	503,212
15	Needles and pins..... \$	220,301	222,560	232,645	242,208
16	Nuts and bolts..... cwt.	2,084	2,368	2,661	2,595
	\$	14,247	12,287	12,979	13,082
17	Screws..... \$	711	954	917	1,025
18	Locks..... \$	7,218	4,315	3,723	3,961
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery¹ \$	678,979	743,835	856,619	811,709
Machinery (except Agricultural)—					
19	Cleaners, vacuum, electric..... No.	—	6	757	802
	\$	—	170	12,955	14,643
20	Cleaners, vacuum, hand..... \$	26	273	2,392	2,350
21	Sewing machines..... No.	1,000	1,719	2,572	3,257
	\$	38,555	45,227	59,128	81,317
22	Sewing-machine parts and attachments.... \$	40,834	25,701	36,520	165,181
23	Washing machines, domestic..... No.	2	1	—	1
	\$	1,075	1,175	10	149
24	Diamond drills and parts..... \$	—	22,215	50,657	140,330
25	Ore crushers, stamp mills, etc..... \$	210,011	241,880	215,873	156,505
26	Rock drills..... \$	98,690	54,885	116,887	150,912
27	Well-drilling machinery and equipment.... \$	840	753	1,580	2,644
28	Other mining and metallurgical machinery \$	67,923	65,418	105,897	93,017
Office or Business—					
29	Adding machines..... No.	5	—	1	—
	\$	518	13	1,569	239
30	Cash registers and parts..... \$	—	—	—	—
31	Typewriters..... No.	184	142	64	149
	\$	11,698	8,742	3,594	7,767
32	Typewriter parts..... \$	959	1,963	466	4,741
	Totals, Office or Business¹ \$	16,692	15,438	9,013	13,170
Printing and Bookbinding—					
33	Printing presses..... \$	122,843	135,124	140,964	185,963
34	Typesetting machines..... \$	898	327	18	—
	Totals, Printing, etc.¹ \$	174,001	231,425	197,510	245,689
35	Air compressors..... \$	64,653	45,914	23,359	55,026
36	Coke and gas machinery..... \$	26,784	261,775	185,703	77,220
37	Ice-making and refrigerating machinery... \$	—	3,511	—	18,690
38	Logging equipment..... \$	326	—	1,499	1,222
39	Metal-working machines, n.o.p..... \$	273,101	80,095	92,343	147,328
40	Paper- and pulp-mill machinery..... \$	4,803	12,596	20,791	10,500
41	Pumps, power, and parts..... \$	38,450	36,241	16,695	44,574
42	Road machinery (incl. rollers and scrapers) \$	12,205	1,190	81	1,188
43	Rolling-mill machines and rolls..... \$	15,404	6,633	6,366	20,745
44	Shovels, steam and electric..... \$	82	2,085	12,133	3,039
45	Textile machinery..... \$	783,325	419,772	627,790	694,832
46	Shoe machinery..... \$	613	4,050	10,196	16,486
	Totals, Machinery (except Agricultural)¹ \$	2,599,929	1,896,217	2,271,846	2,571,652

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
5,920	3,177	4,848	1,963	10,530	6,193	10,995	12,148	1
338,323	205,508	330,210	145,710	455,721	262,548	457,335	362,788	2
154,205	59,545	72,286	95,972	191,686	87,536	96,710	114,394	3
54,399	87,975	70,759	69,344	54,399	88,884	71,138	69,344	2
65,755	39,264	27,073	61,868	82,136	68,909	65,520	96,072	4
13,714	8,832	15,708	38,187	13,714	9,223	15,864	38,578	5
18,852	3,164	8,662	18,113	19,122	3,450	8,826	18,355	6
22,914	41,907	15,214	43,827	23,449	42,398	16,335	44,545	7
51,013	15,325	32,135	52,293	53,156	16,974	34,561	56,123	8
54	44	68	36	54	44	68	36	9
69,804	62,328	71,237	58,573	69,804	62,435	71,293	58,573	10
13	1	-	1	13	1	-	1	10
17,008	1,870	20	1,567	17,008	1,964	20	1,605	11
90,655	48,457	34,692	57,331	96,567	45,241	37,265	60,181	11
471	116	198	785	474	136	199	788	12
334,445	89,219	121,447	559,453	334,658	107,650	122,831	562,652	13
578,491	699,405	638,630	1,236,844	600,339	722,202	650,430	1,264,568	13
3,049,102	1,997,286	2,017,558	3,341,370	3,315,542	2,208,028	2,283,771	3,716,319	14
229,745	110,843	151,334	225,254	981,768	815,081	929,400	982,432	15
163,606	130,199	108,254	80,011	426,817	381,547	374,506	354,952	16
19,189	10,676	16,407	24,696	21,676	13,216	19,081	27,294	16
224,309	143,726	211,649	313,897	240,443	157,237	224,872	327,029	17
88,008	53,860	65,296	97,908	88,389	55,404	66,259	99,275	17
162,446	57,966	42,105	53,561	193,640	85,501	75,836	85,515	18
1,300,361	727,009	843,278	1,117,330	2,469,475	1,790,528	1,996,244	2,272,405	19
7,237	1,890	1,895	1,821	7,745	8,746	13,317	5,836	19
241,105	57,075	26,738	21,846	249,556	174,117	297,041	113,189	20
515,384	460,746	264,824	274,434	517,269	462,373	269,796	444,895	20
5,425	4,039	3,393	4,410	6,441	6,094	6,309	7,901	21
257,799	158,400	166,462	217,352	297,700	214,444	237,014	304,246	21
106,924	86,868	115,244	215,720	150,426	115,477	155,082	385,446	22
6,919	1,775	1,442	3,284	6,921	1,779	1,442	3,285	23
521,261	232,023	183,228	210,922	522,342	233,327	183,238	211,071	23
26,851	37,447	59,456	114,127	26,931	59,974	111,629	254,600	24
440,006	200,661	185,797	256,969	674,282	456,920	408,379	414,804	25
236,997	207,954	309,934	399,016	335,904	263,093	427,824	550,059	26
276,929	52,374	83,929	126,776	279,645	53,127	85,509	129,696	27
843,187	387,690	488,002	786,924	935,976	477,343	600,092	934,901	28
1,966	655	773	3,441	2,030	681	787	3,487	29
445,678	347,150	482,804	652,931	454,632	351,464	487,612	664,740	30
100,880	187,576	208,290	280,690	100,880	187,576	208,290	280,690	30
8,112	4,209	5,745	7,719	8,316	4,362	5,813	7,868	31
285,620	143,991	139,185	249,900	297,561	153,364	142,880	257,667	32
338,714	620,862	326,855	460,842	339,786	622,832	327,321	465,777	32
1,254,950	1,363,763	1,223,599	1,727,418	1,280,434	1,384,140	1,235,952	1,752,352	33
1,135,537	524,205	317,163	893,032	1,343,785	708,610	495,409	1,116,478	33
453,893	198,408	229,073	512,757	454,965	198,735	229,091	512,757	34
2,131,641	1,079,844	946,187	1,870,778	2,453,181	1,434,587	1,239,806	2,198,554	35
304,773	101,474	133,487	293,883	377,627	147,561	158,633	349,045	35
29,251	10,999	10,933	86,441	56,167	272,774	196,636	163,661	36
485,070	302,948	207,222	309,743	485,070	306,466	207,222	328,433	37
127,107	50,311	173,271	391,116	127,859	51,225	191,648	401,896	38
2,316,199	1,376,251	647,973	1,582,239	2,632,975	1,485,934	760,073	1,745,186	39
299,302	204,277	257,256	267,836	310,789	238,124	308,929	318,732	40
447,581	234,356	191,168	336,779	487,445	270,807	208,548	381,817	41
188,124	24,688	20,862	53,643	200,329	25,924	21,392	54,908	42
201,429	74,104	92,286	294,703	218,753	81,271	98,652	316,993	43
399,412	91,295	47,913	69,509	402,615	93,845	60,046	72,548	44
2,621,379	1,592,583	2,243,525	2,222,840	3,513,243	2,088,556	3,095,628	3,063,283	45
120,130	88,280	84,647	69,622	130,748	97,846	99,818	91,326	46
21,115,345	11,519,475	10,766,912	15,808,013	24,375,861	13,997,759	13,847,326	19,127,704	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
1	Springs..... \$	2,629	498	22	—
Stamped and Coated Products—					
2	Tin cans for canning..... \$	—	—	—	—
3	Hollow-ware, enamelled..... \$	74,748	81,366	75,392	56,837
4	Other tin-plate containers..... \$	—	—	48,362	56,464
Totals, Stamped and Coated ¹ \$		184,675	178,218	178,464	160,593
5	Tools and hand implements..... \$	186,221	159,634	221,217	298,759
Vehicles—					
6	Automobiles, freight..... No.	34	41	162	81
	\$	90,428	52,522	106,863	51,198
7	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	74	70	284	156
	\$	248,241	100,248	210,997	141,506
8	Automobile parts..... \$	41,045	64,788	69,122	76,885
9	Railway cars, all kinds..... No.	—	73	140	50
	\$	—	4,533	7,070	3,144
10	Railway cars, parts of..... \$	16,272	10,888	24,667	14,693
Totals, Vehicles ¹ \$		606,802	419,357	735,933	526,270
11	Drums, tanks, cylinders..... \$	46,742	34,943	38,972	38,033
12	Furniture..... \$	17,088	11,265	4,554	7,911
13	Scales, balances, weighing apparatus, etc. . . \$	49,974	12,948	34,244	9,638
14	Stoves, etc., for cooking, heating (not electric) \$	22,444	3,636	10,574	16,956
15	Valves..... \$	80,542	53,788	18,480	18,778
Totals, Iron and Its Products ¹ \$		13,381,747	11,996,542	16,711,935	18,600,763
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
Aluminium—					
16	Bauxite (ore)..... cwt.	—	263,893	224,403	314,921
	\$	—	494,821	428,819	815,548
17	Cryolite..... cwt.	—	—	40	—
	\$	—	—	441	—
18	Plates, sheets and strips..... cwt.	14,117	10,403	9,489	16,458
	\$	340,637	259,466	274,426	287,560
19	Leaf and foil..... \$	5,191	3,661	2,650	7,223
20	Household hollow-ware..... \$	6,505	4,946	4,811	3,826
Totals, Aluminium ¹ \$		425,244	857,896	780,643	1,221,603
Brass—					
21	Bars and rods..... cwt.	2,756	882	1,441	2,370
	\$	37,280	12,369	16,191	26,875
22	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	697	424	657	1,173
	\$	10,928	6,668	11,053	18,406
23	Tubing..... lb.	573,190	321,448	207,926	207,656
	\$	101,321	52,095	37,341	36,232
24	Valves..... \$	2,426	23,555	3,255	5,140
25	Wire, plain..... lb.	60,083	176,556	337,415	66,586
	\$	13,478	37,475	77,399	13,966
Totals, Brass ¹ \$		452,480	338,024	302,845	294,808
Copper—					
26	Bars and rods..... cwt.	179	335	110	623
	\$	2,537	4,926	1,789	5,286
27	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	1,494	1,063	713	1,371
	\$	26,103	17,042	11,498	20,856
28	Tubing..... lb.	166,571	235,865	70,870	111,114
	\$	33,499	40,949	12,762	21,080
Totals, Copper ¹ \$		140,992	114,373	115,884	127,322
29	Lead and its products..... \$	78,404	34,329	41,784	43,306
Nickel—					
30	Bars, rods, sheets, etc..... lb.	157,743	—	—	—
	\$	37,221	—	—	—
31	Nickel-plated ware..... \$	139,659	113,645	67,338	84,913
32	German-silver manufactures..... \$	32,354	23,765	16,883	17,578
Totals, Nickel ¹ \$		212,082	137,825	84,465	104,424

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
131,566	60,920	57,915	91,595	134,197	62,007	59,983	95,999	1
78,351	132,813	139,238	199,690	78,351	132,813	139,238	199,690	2
132,883	37,890	42,782	66,330	299,887	174,650	152,006	147,803	3
-	-	163,594	185,590	-	-	219,064	250,395	4
1,143,317	845,292	750,575	887,657	1,443,449	1,105,421	984,413	1,091,240	
708,723	368,495	537,705	835,631	1,078,492	709,361	967,225	1,422,119	5
764	225	683	856	799	266	848	940	6
848,542	193,722	438,586	624,579	939,306	246,244	554,384	679,130	7
4,708	841	947	2,274	4,796	912	1,234	2,430	8
3,550,050	565,462	561,817	1,362,115	3,816,447	667,550	776,867	1,503,621	9
13,361,750	9,889,555	13,677,898	22,100,263	13,451,825	10,022,832	13,760,242	22,178,231	10
233	174	127	118	233	257	267	192	
147,567	127,085	56,565	70,656	147,567	132,276	63,635	74,678	
136,236	105,853	117,866	160,277	153,333	116,741	142,533	175,375	
18,593,333	11,074,290	15,134,358	24,895,261	19,280,121	11,568,023	15,902,094	25,444,365	
403,587	234,356	155,299	304,716	585,737	333,534	235,796	382,907	11
419,521	154,517	119,580	170,894	442,691	172,061	130,734	182,983	12
162,839	92,479	99,202	136,680	217,796	107,860	137,755	151,245	13
870,239	373,692	432,473	600,713	897,041	381,965	450,430	622,701	14
435,259	253,841	164,531	315,669	518,796	308,594	183,281	334,447	15
80,538,800	43,934,110	49,098,932	77,477,564	98,297,622	58,917,834	69,126,641	100,056,145	
1,636,609	368,046	632,370	1,360,474	1,636,609	742,169	1,193,745	1,851,761	16
2,730,764	700,370	712,306	1,372,197	2,730,764	1,387,310	1,815,462	2,514,462	17
2,633	2,455	2,178	2,010	47,333	2,653	47,018	3,153	18
21,613	20,718	17,867	16,173	191,813	22,361	201,492	25,394	19
339	2,214	152	349	14,713	12,617	9,642	10,807	20
16,927	36,366	7,405	15,634	359,778	295,832	281,880	303,210	
16,120	12,288	6,725	10,832	105,754	101,487	55,595	45,203	
132,555	73,543	61,356	84,376	152,798	86,841	68,788	92,639	
4,019,571	1,454,313	1,251,550	2,032,171	4,746,334	2,619,797	2,967,437	3,655,202	
1,482	468	297	536	4,238	1,350	1,740	2,906	21
22,487	7,619	6,219	10,717	59,767	19,988	22,448	37,592	22
4,277	1,439	636	1,712	4,975	1,863	1,293	2,885	23
71,662	25,668	11,884	35,489	82,608	32,336	22,937	53,895	24
1,975,240	669,991	111,591	101,274	2,565,654	991,439	319,517	308,930	25
313,994	107,437	29,195	29,404	418,912	159,532	66,536	65,636	
271,793	167,714	151,667	241,377	274,805	191,852	155,010	246,517	
206,498	72,571	164,211	211,613	268,402	266,240	503,234	278,722	
45,869	16,803	38,471	41,820	59,822	58,425	116,324	55,902	
2,463,365	1,345,321	1,231,806	1,640,781	3,195,481	1,836,598	1,699,857	2,082,637	
45,291	6,168	4,278	6,791	45,470	6,503	4,388	7,414	26
474,809	71,438	54,129	83,151	477,346	76,364	55,918	88,437	27
5,626	1,029	572	986	7,503	2,092	1,285	2,357	
95,374	17,307	11,954	19,197	127,424	34,349	23,452	40,053	
1,530,369	541,768	183,541	223,323	1,699,401	778,972	254,467	334,437	
284,238	98,600	43,108	55,350	318,213	139,774	55,877	76,430	
1,421,418	461,930	361,196	432,299	1,580,955	584,458	497,919	575,028	
66,721	46,902	47,081	60,620	200,918	112,611	105,112	115,876	29
421,831	258,620	409,043	466,438	579,574	258,620	409,043	466,448	30
179,398	121,825	130,919	190,273	216,619	121,825	130,919	190,273	31
798,947	451,668	397,601	540,340	1,130,199	726,593	623,714	802,629	32
168,106	103,078	128,509	113,545	220,639	133,871	146,494	132,237	
1,215,044	739,442	914,775	897,267	1,639,533	1,045,900	1,159,769	1,180,239	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
	Precious Metals—				
1	Electro-plated ware..... \$	411,500	249,582	207,036	244,453
2	Silver in bars, blocks, etc..... \$	85,931	87,126	71,489	508,966
	Totals, Precious Metals ¹ \$	627,385	438,143	411,237	899,039
	Tin—				
3	Tin blocks, bars, pigs..... cwt.	4,295	5,497	5,808	12,181
	\$	109,384	156,933	255,507	612,065
	Totals, Tin ¹ \$	148,956	195,802	290,788	626,421
4	Zinc sheets and plates..... cwt.	499	588	430	609
	\$	2,370	2,498	3,065	2,896
	Totals, Zinc ¹ \$	12,467	5,158	5,455	7,330
5	Phosphor tin and bronze..... lb.	100,505	99,366	312,929	227,863
	\$	29,377	29,216	83,599	56,746
6	Clocks and watches..... \$	41,581	26,745	17,299	45,675
	Electric Apparatus—				
7	Batteries, primary..... \$	1,601	1,566	1,506	7,118
8	Batteries, storage (and parts)..... \$	183,960	92,105	29,242	38,829
9	Electric heating and cooking apparatus.... \$	1,471	1,274	706	283
10	Dynamos, generators..... \$	117,541	23,866	21,385	33,041
11	Incandescent lamps..... \$	2,177	1,162	1,021	1,090
12	Flash lights, head lights, etc..... \$	3,100	2,116	2,629	3,245
13	Electric light fixtures..... \$	14,015	9,997	12,912	9,338
14	Meters..... \$	41,496	23,491	18,599	25,815
15	Motors..... \$	304,639	168,576	128,244	190,675
16	Spark plugs, etc..... \$	21,262	48,110	14,191	9,865
17	Switches, etc..... \$	71,601	26,344	40,139	42,292
18	Telegraph instruments..... \$	28,103	4,751	2,575	7,624
19	Telephone instruments..... \$	260,153	49,379	29,759	33,760
20	Transformers..... \$	319,305	242,900	12,113	39,597
21	Radio tubes..... \$	9,997	5,409	223	1,001
22	Wireless and radio apparatus, n.o.p..... \$	32,291	36,192	63,609	82,278
	Totals, Electric Apparatus, n.o.p. ¹ \$	1,653,346	854,283	537,963	699,970
23	Gas apparatus..... \$	2,978	3,534	4,294	4,885
24	Printing Materials (except Machinery)—				
	Stereotypes..... sq. in	58,745	104,829	124,883	109,910
	\$	2,562	2,796	3,582	3,336
	Totals, Printing Materials ¹ \$	50,821	14,762	20,324	22,050
25	Manganese oxide..... cwt.	31	28	22	83
	\$	99	85	68	212
26	Antimony, not ground..... lb.	81,976	34,328	157,920	11,200
	\$	5,995	2,117	9,092	1,060
27	Mercury..... lb.	850	13,217	14,938	8,858
	\$	1,134	9,789	9,650	7,648
28	Buckles, clasps, fasteners..... \$	7,659	12,373	51,537	60,028
29	Lamps and lanterns..... \$	7,161	2,205	2,275	4,424
30	Articles for shipbuilding..... \$	238,475	89,659	61,870	181,499
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals ¹ \$	4,275,877	3,314,548	2,967,035	4,581,470
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
31	Asbestos, other than crude..... \$	101,692	100,431	180,217	220,218
	Clay and Clay Products—				
32	China clay..... cwt.	204,272	224,458	263,912	400,021
	\$	81,171	86,882	108,700	158,365
33	Fire clay..... cwt.	14,526	13,457	18,639	35,899
	\$	7,403	5,572	6,168	11,417
34	Bricks, fire..... \$	176,678	104,686	112,636	141,150
35	Brick and tile, n.o.p..... \$	251,138	108,138	67,153	60,903
36	Pottery and chinaware..... \$	2,512,620	2,425,276	2,194,305	2,332,504
37	Artificial teeth..... \$	551	662	—	10
38	Bathtubs, etc..... \$	256,361	113,648	90,038	84,336
39	Insulators, porcelain..... \$	6,652	7,432	1,690	1,983
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products ¹ \$	3,328,963	2,873,325	2,618,084	2,846,834

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
85,620 433,513	43,417 430,256	68,714 714,538	132,402 2,917,262	521,413 520,241	308,636 517,382	288,603 786,027	393,208 3,426,228	1 2
632,606	540,084	1,090,524	3,252,437	1,310,956	1,025,075	1,545,244	4,200,135	
32,790 837,209	21,363 543,757	23,942 1,168,970	23,531 1,210,654	38,095 975,274	28,763 749,017	31,322 1,499,613	42,283 2,153,515	3
871,079	577,582	1,215,244	1,248,147	1,048,928	822,642	1,581,483	2,206,062	
28,705 228,296	26,894 208,546	27,024 198,545	34,102 241,239	39,781 274,634	40,116 268,586	39,072 264,811	46,677 295,216	4
374,835	313,918	309,341	372,978	434,847	380,001	403,525	473,214	
157,960 48,402 607,662	81,466 19,681 256,622	86,006 19,282 262,006	152,265 39,322 395,758	520,539 155,686 1,763,763	312,109 78,631 918,240	574,868 154,574 1,024,092	806,390 225,124 1,390,852	5 6
141,791 208,184 298,910 293,448 25,338 305,244 641,698 139,477	101,893 76,596 174,244 158,672 38,915 182,572 160,138 59,975	95,628 80,738 67,736 150,551 63,946 322,232 149,768 56,252	85,203 117,715 73,928 200,143 132,949 492,772 207,607 69,423	145,912 392,331 306,639 446,112 76,984 325,005 696,995 184,142	104,684 168,709 178,060 187,159 76,984 250,575 187,947 84,110	97,309 110,114 68,923 429,093 81,982 330,272 176,764 76,883	93,239 156,770 74,734 247,896 155,997 503,555 232,519 95,757	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1,413,784 210,017 815,441 276,651 850,937 163,211 82,832 4,004,418	683,543 208,572 369,469 20,088 315,783 51,084 56,039 1,005,459	543,039 203,546 302,436 89,625 177,458 34,518 97,400 1,244,416	878,186 303,720 405,709 114,361 375,006 52,623 153,926 1,518,552	1,750,859 239,937 892,990 304,754 1,111,663 483,208 92,829 4,067,380	878,384 261,190 404,121 25,261 367,603 294,425 61,448 1,043,345	682,806 218,915 343,803 92,935 207,906 47,440 97,667 1,308,472	1,116,480 316,888 452,986 122,023 411,960 94,166 154,977 1,603,370	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
12,646,875	5,029,203	5,036,487	7,076,653	14,672,423	6,048,542	5,915,024	7,943,639	
90,438	95,538	79,943	104,746	94,838	100,125	90,677	115,433	23
7,372,578 423,146	10,339,478 414,794	10,123,773 325,449	11,650,115 378,078	7,434,367 426,107	10,446,142 417,838	10,256,115 329,316	11,762,051 381,724	24
659,262	625,744	560,514	730,177	714,723	642,852	585,448	755,757	
52,854 88,281 613,617 37,823 17,227 19,978 120,694 123,219 290,349	24,956 65,774 322,239 18,315 19,759 16,456 122,654 29,271 82,035	28,090 66,219 541,223 29,538 67,374 50,470 147,902 21,040 102,034	27,853 63,975 545,271 47,724 37,173 37,227 148,159 34,210 183,445	532,506 279,576 783,048 49,004 24,528 27,938 136,260 162,709 546,959	36,997 71,303 447,266 25,125 40,298 31,989 146,923 40,979 179,699	679,454 291,645 759,681 41,640 93,723 66,441 221,288 32,249 178,638	619,709 235,453 620,460 54,091 202,085 152,555 285,302 55,009 387,273	25 26 27 28 29 30
27,493,878	12,940,862	14,142,239	20,858,178	34,802,350	18,095,404	20,171,000	28,496,629	
441,051	313,493	328,085	465,075	556,352	428,232	518,965	695,323	31
125,289 85,440 735,872 147,389 933,668 369,499 191,144 513,047 77,237 172,308	116,696 57,828 374,158 83,604 491,503 52,798 76,951 295,407 37,231 118,157	293,912 117,715 651,578 107,462 967,045 33,650 90,477 212,921 24,135 42,081	245,495 94,600 850,659 126,602 1,346,821 75,014 115,844 280,521 33,702 53,454	330,160 167,198 750,643 155,066 1,111,402 824,480 3,557,152 518,909 336,302 216,792	341,163 144,723 387,627 89,181 596,671 211,851 3,173,160 311,222 151,221 141,794	560,248 229,525 671,200 114,834 1,079,884 128,402 2,899,367 235,859 114,392 51,782	646,613 254,424 890,170 141,181 1,488,587 179,837 3,091,201 292,771 118,061 64,500	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
2,756,898	1,441,180	1,877,971	2,532,232	7,195,457	5,072,380	5,178,936	6,094,940	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded					
Coal and Coal Products—					
1	Coal, anthracite..... ton	886,938	1,456,715	1,576,562	1,608,620
	\$	4,764,291	7,283,189	7,939,706	7,404,623
2	Coal, bituminous..... ton	118,998	357,447	357,680	330,646
	\$	330,078	851,169	880,758	867,523
3	Coal for ships' stores..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Coal tar, crude..... gal.	1,750	500	10,812	2,360
	\$	359	204	821	1,141
5	Carbolic oil..... gal.	749,730	247,761	18,051	217,912
	\$	77,983	20,392	3,313	27,325
6	Coke..... ton	2,957	40,399	22,120	29,259
	\$	16,342	153,268	76,143	119,836
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products ¹ \$	5,191,735	8,309,104	8,901,363	8,420,489
Glass and Glassware—					
7	Carboys, bottles, jars, milk bottles, etc... \$	77,112	43,909	65,161	45,378
8	Tableware..... \$	50,670	33,841	47,260	56,079
9	Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing for... \$	99	—	—	—
10	Lamp chimneys, shades and globes..... \$	1,558	10,128	7,553	617
11	Window glass, common.....sq. ft.	590,331	1,491,822	7,247,061	8,125,661
	\$	29,947	55,913	232,600	294,910
12	Plate glass, not over 7 sq. ft.....sq. ft.	429,743	293,292	502,168	470,182
	\$	123,753	84,507	148,956	148,289
13	Plate glass, other, not bevelled.....sq. ft.	434,068	294,884	308,734	363,746
	\$	196,239	135,536	149,060	176,329
	Totals, Glass and Glassware ¹ \$	670,139	502,921	845,266	947,902
14	Graphite and its products..... \$	32,119	29,657	35,517	48,019
Petroleum, Asphalt and Their Products—					
15	Asphalt, solid..... cwt.	5	159	24	58
	\$	28	412	41	119
Crude Petroleum—					
16	For refining..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
17	Other, .8235 specific gravity and heavier gal.	—	—	4,200	—
	\$	—	—	210	—
18	Fuel oil for ships' stores..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Totals, Crude Petroleum..... \$	—	—	210	—
19	Coal, and kerosene oil, refined..... gal.	—	—	—	4
	\$	—	—	—	7
20	Gasolene, casinghead, for blending..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
21	Gasolene, <i>n.o.p.</i> gal.	800	—	—	—
	\$	381	—	—	—
22	Lubricating oils..... gal.	263,340	123,913	97,872	88,529
	\$	150,673	67,405	50,909	36,609
	Totals, Petroleum, Asphalt, etc. ¹ ... \$	168,663	81,409	66,791	63,889
Stone and Its Products—					
23	Abrasives..... \$	97,137	78,533	50,593	68,036
24	Building and paving stone..... \$	48,872	41,336	15,514	8,364
25	Phosphate rock..... cwt.	—	—	—	224
	\$	—	—	—	292
26	Cement..... cwt.	46,145	38,397	44,264	28,621
	\$	55,368	18,936	16,089	17,719
27	Silica sand..... cwt.	392	123	441	—
	\$	324	256	799	—
28	Whiting..... cwt.	127,386	105,790	126,382	147,687
	\$	61,909	50,231	58,290	68,597
	Totals, Stone and Its Products ¹ \$	316,973	237,573	193,240	212,464
29	Carbons, electric..... \$	377	981	1,939	1,552
30	Diamonds, unset..... \$	155,577	114,400	62,399	98,378
31	Salt..... cwt.	493,584	579,899	599,631	653,179
	\$	221,030	261,102	244,413	203,935
32	Sulphur..... cwt.	157	68	196	779
	\$	414	185	666	1,270
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals¹..... \$	10,286,241	12,582,165	13,229,645	13,163,008

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
2,069,577	1,558,819	1,558,781	1,750,853	3,022,519	3,068,423	3,135,351	3,449,139	1
15,294,560	10,947,796	9,937,742	10,431,064	20,342,736	18,399,913	17,877,489	18,112,854	2
9,602,076	7,326,532	7,811,916	8,762,849	9,811,074	7,683,981	8,169,740	9,093,959	3
14,366,070	9,304,081	9,987,474	16,087,803	14,696,148	10,155,274	10,868,735	16,956,561	4
275,545	290,357	347,625	280,366	275,545	290,357	347,625	280,366	5
433,446	423,925	445,972	536,174	433,446	423,925	445,972	536,174	6
1,517,275	1,674,856	436,499	708,289	1,519,025	1,675,356	447,311	710,649	7
778,697	87,159	31,205	46,010	105,329	87,363	32,026	47,157	8
130,005	86,701	70,145	54,335	2,045,935	655,086	88,196	497,552	9
638,583	22,531	11,830	10,029	262,618	74,262	15,143	58,092	10
3,392,904	608,627	722,788	789,660	641,766	649,081	745,162	819,159	11
	2,952,925	3,528,641	4,556,776	3,410,256	3,106,455	3,605,843	4,677,939	12
33,787,619	23,755,958	23,971,756	31,708,568	39,320,214	32,265,615	32,874,722	40,429,524	13
780,986	448,822	374,740	365,947	974,667	606,510	563,600	569,255	14
502,163	282,382	275,801	488,063	792,095	490,110	493,834	751,519	15
528,272	422,388	398,515	432,912	528,525	422,388	398,515	432,912	16
223,735	130,353	95,258	123,387	271,676	177,211	132,706	171,671	17
251,087	58,228	30,194	117,360	21,765,048	24,254,560	23,243,659	28,988,021	18
13,779	2,860	2,153	6,203	649,745	653,656	623,700	873,637	19
1,283,216	899,038	1,651,471	1,874,515	1,861,062	1,273,382	2,182,803	2,360,585	20
437,633	325,170	521,790	546,606	608,300	428,280	678,334	701,086	21
333,406	205,333	394,043	309,322	1,035,399	682,154	873,786	826,076	22
131,509	75,038	130,277	90,945	443,487	276,401	352,967	338,715	23
3,453,191	2,241,144	2,440,371	2,967,887	5,744,616	4,069,147	4,365,249	5,341,828	24
91,723	61,961	73,056	91,935	124,343	92,537	109,822	141,878	25
674,621	232,883	86,365	102,007	674,826	234,114	86,485	105,600	26
479,870	171,485	103,883	120,698	480,148	173,513	104,188	122,465	27
713,833,943	635,854,437	712,594,828	788,710,476	1,016,355,361	845,587,999	1,029,545,239	1,058,729,129	28
14,694,171	18,146,777	15,979,009	23,939,486	22,132,665	25,009,231	23,857,987	31,283,176	29
33,235,429	21,553,421	19,478,084	26,981,909	59,677,494	51,598,595	36,786,437	32,383,941	30
1,127,101	860,398	632,258	950,689	1,975,687	1,820,723	1,263,675	1,132,525	31
28,365,547	23,802,389	24,339,038	23,981,591	36,178,989	29,521,703	27,369,216	24,170,241	32
762,584	687,762	662,338	605,132	922,649	793,251	714,768	608,773	33
16,583,856	19,694,937	17,273,605	25,495,307	25,031,001	27,623,205	25,836,430	33,024,474	34
3,016,166	1,650,653	1,608,184	1,918,307	3,016,166	1,653,944	1,608,226	1,918,464	35
184,138	126,765	113,966	142,289	184,138	127,590	113,974	142,325	36
31,357,459	26,318,485	41,581,924	37,552,771	31,357,459	26,318,485	44,416,080	50,018,500	37
2,022,281	1,526,791	2,027,838	2,102,307	2,022,281	1,526,791	2,790,414	2,727,775	38
65,222,912	46,012,954	12,776,327	14,580,360	84,465,498	67,546,273	15,108,093	14,598,191	39
6,694,785	5,282,069	1,220,146	1,331,899	7,729,425	6,457,054	1,329,095	1,335,850	40
13,043,511	10,840,539	9,846,227	10,604,832	13,343,134	10,978,826	9,954,828	10,708,468	41
3,231,655	2,841,775	2,537,721	2,332,997	3,395,821	2,915,319	2,593,587	2,375,752	42
30,264,638	30,361,936	24,504,053	32,337,858	39,986,222	39,623,104	33,368,473	40,855,283	43
854,747	561,138	1,164,928	2,291,340	995,313	651,734	1,234,385	2,381,236	44
190,954	43,133	34,997	44,945	335,183	148,774	104,673	116,576	45
2,861,698	631,385	356,528	635,494	3,022,015	927,590	356,528	635,718	46
630,444	164,398	72,129	165,240	666,154	237,024	72,129	165,532	47
78,693	19,853	11,668	25,581	126,129	78,155	59,367	58,028	48
80,454	25,553	18,020	32,492	136,517	51,434	36,320	51,920	49
1,536,247	984,093	1,287,004	1,803,097	2,006,238	1,151,743	1,423,947	1,944,581	50
187,245	139,043	153,835	216,902	228,062	155,357	172,048	235,636	51
43,559	29,626	47,196	70,951	199,598	171,006	209,431	245,452	52
32,906	20,678	27,320	43,207	107,860	85,480	98,412	122,824	53
2,930,697	1,386,820	1,838,334	3,195,620	3,793,045	1,901,953	2,201,137	3,732,424	54
325,315	253,171	283,091	368,552	350,855	261,812	287,868	371,217	55
11,986	5,523	65,581	40,221	711,034	326,563	388,126	649,474	56
1,222,725	712,554	1,067,296	913,960	2,540,772	2,015,010	2,786,338	2,809,141	57
379,586	209,393	259,723	213,758	730,400	565,490	659,535	596,113	58
2,411,969	2,122,572	2,853,896	3,070,292	2,415,122	2,128,505	2,858,749	3,072,115	59
2,221,641	2,044,061	2,551,591	2,496,926	2,226,934	2,054,563	2,559,159	2,500,514	60
77,871,155	62,921,986	58,923,311	77,256,933	102,147,347	87,658,005	83,396,761	102,428,037	61

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
1	Acids..... \$	254,454	228,050	371,149	325,940
2	Cellulose products..... \$	71,877	83,235	100,659	121,842
3	Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	854,255	815,866	834,851	860,572
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
4	Coal tar and aniline dyes..... lb.	185,360	488,731	774,289	604,942
 \$	170,833	293,212	449,957	407,468
5	Oak, oak bark, quebracho extracts..... lb.	173,780	348,340	172,118	255,465
 \$	5,543	13,517	6,179	7,255
Totals, Dyeing and Tanning Materials ¹ .. \$		275,784	440,119	637,291	603,011
6	Explosives..... \$	40,657	16,872	20,700	12,464
Fertilizers, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
7	Ammonia, sulphate of..... cwt.	4,425	365	1	240
 \$	5,287	750	7	482
8	Potash, muriate of..... cwt.	—	—	—	112
 \$	—	—	—	166
9	Soda nitrate..... cwt.	560	103	215	22
 \$	919	359	619	83
10	Superphosphates..... cwt.	—	2	—	—
 \$	—	44	—	—
Totals, Fertilizers, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹ \$		20,521	7,273	12,508	8,628
Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—					
11	Litharge..... cwt.	9,967	9,005	9,577	9,487
 \$	63,876	52,401	53,501	54,927
12	Lead, red..... lb.	689,120	318,721	478,714	438,280
 \$	43,748	18,861	24,725	24,449
13	Black, carbon..... lb.	10,960	4,676	1,110	239
 \$	702	385	189	27
14	Lithopone..... lb.	1,986,951	2,503,820	6,557,250	6,557,943
 \$	63,676	83,419	218,938	228,728
15	Oxide of cobalt, etc..... lb.	43,758	71,014	87,128	142,447
 \$	9,594	21,175	36,532	59,441
16	Oxides, fireproofs..... lb.	1,147,832	1,096,368	1,051,392	1,158,317
 \$	125,938	146,194	138,778	160,769
17	Zinc, white..... lb.	3,367,105	5,499,101	9,805,232	10,449,275
 \$	143,709	226,954	414,988	408,608
18	Liquid fillers, etc..... gal.	39,857	31,721	26,493	25,287
 \$	58,953	43,029	33,945	35,141
19	Varnish, lacquers, etc..... gal.	11,733	10,342	10,849	10,595
 \$	22,036	20,393	19,323	20,013
Totals, Paints, Pigments, etc. ¹ \$		669,955	752,317	1,108,280	1,196,499
20	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc..... \$	173,710	168,583	101,686	101,677
Soaps—					
21	Castile..... lb.	10,383	3,981	34,156	105,261
 \$	755	396	2,785	6,938
22	Laundry, common..... lb.	71,374	58,086	395,247	198,785
 \$	6,507	4,817	26,688	14,564
Totals, Soaps ¹ \$		103,397	115,817	80,601	69,655
Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
23	Sulphate of alumina..... cwt.	43,893	86,365	57,873	75,735
 \$	43,420	86,219	54,627	63,052
24	Ammonia, nitrate of..... lb.	1,120,000	456,004	907,776	3,440,100
 \$	43,070	17,666	34,155	135,137
25	Sal ammoniac..... lb.	225,055	276,126	1,233,293	1,100,183
 \$	8,304	11,693	46,252	40,261
26	Copper sulphate..... lb.	1,226,478	2,295,577	4,552,976	4,972,497
 \$	46,139	78,323	144,857	144,677
27	Bichloride of tin..... lb.	398,551	351,571	86,546	75,917
 \$	73,102	60,259	16,151	19,748
28	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead..... lb.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
29	Chlorine, liquid..... lb.	11,200	—	—	—
 \$	580	—	—	—
30	Calcium chloride..... cwt.	2,924	48,053	48,055	61,225
 \$	3,871	62,446	63,352	99,556
31	Chloride of lime..... cwt.	20,921	24,255	26,301	17,128
 \$	27,319	39,429	41,254	30,289

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
526,225	357,794	538,872	552,832	985,807	807,321	1,105,116	1,096,667	1
2,210,417	1,684,326	1,466,430	1,589,756	2,631,038	2,174,126	1,655,043	1,871,289	2
1,465,898	1,131,925	1,067,087	1,186,447	3,104,482	2,577,291	2,621,563	2,715,920	3
2,281,991	2,080,899	2,462,949	2,691,787	4,067,175	4,249,514	5,462,541	5,160,876	4
1,086,690	995,047	1,106,691	1,203,566	2,255,217	2,388,185	3,424,382	3,558,504	5
22,833,901	19,650,998	25,451,463	22,629,774	25,509,338	23,847,941	31,758,810	25,282,050	6
657,685	510,501	614,834	606,091	738,346	624,239	775,920	681,006	7
2,019,744	1,768,012	2,018,283	2,141,493	3,445,810	3,510,598	4,843,532	4,853,908	8
290,385	171,236	280,171	386,653	353,795	208,833	318,107	420,263	9
85,397	224	32,589	154,306	240,420	280,197	119,644	181,546	10
142,941	1,719	40,760	171,394	341,401	284,332	137,729	205,146	11
126,654	6,413	122,554	138,556	526,017	276,215	289,900	560,480	12
229,763	13,542	211,008	177,265	887,830	440,963	514,723	564,973	13
239,359	282,079	350,528	491,407	304,819	323,062	381,902	551,988	14
477,154	413,183	461,301	586,990	621,769	477,750	506,015	670,397	15
1,552,822	431,873	571,439	1,109,994	1,774,820	1,102,983	1,075,546	1,169,724	16
748,617	207,124	260,196	540,984	833,009	480,319	500,322	817,807	17
1,782,462	664,380	1,037,806	1,549,394	3,367,752	1,942,712	1,989,498	2,484,724	18
12,326	13,604	6,357	9,541	22,428	22,706	16,024	19,028	19
70,883	67,291	34,843	46,993	135,612	120,124	88,741	101,920	20
455,818	260,710	48,892	124,009	1,165,979	611,315	530,966	562,289	21
31,807	14,650	4,028	8,995	76,878	35,259	28,894	33,444	22
10,120,314	6,276,110	10,750,945	12,789,237	10,199,327	6,285,226	10,775,975	12,789,576	23
345,714	203,639	350,695	612,895	353,082	204,473	351,168	612,927	24
7,439,738	3,691,763	2,208,571	3,431,609	14,532,280	14,046,315	12,071,365	16,570,839	25
330,651	173,805	98,074	141,131	591,901	487,520	432,008	577,817	26
171,114	67,184	58,142	71,412	221,752	148,971	161,050	223,366	27
46,333	17,891	23,011	31,303	57,026	41,281	61,967	92,075	28
4,404,260	2,863,078	4,103,534	4,547,800	5,747,494	4,192,433	5,477,309	6,538,997	29
159,774	369,254	457,830	443,167	669,628	537,808	641,425	636,198	30
4,681,516	830,247	624,489	1,255,138	10,661,623	8,955,975	11,130,960	12,198,705	31
318,398	58,692	41,866	85,518	580,106	381,887	489,173	520,577	32
136,010	48,427	61,405	97,782	180,740	85,017	89,435	125,792	33
193,903	86,227	94,095	156,482	262,398	137,994	130,232	198,412	34
57,822	47,886	63,365	64,862	70,486	58,642	75,933	76,022	35
103,348	89,272	100,824	117,583	127,900	110,735	124,917	139,342	36
2,192,167	1,231,947	1,353,655	1,954,822	3,291,342	2,412,204	2,723,858	3,484,897	37
555,903	284,877	201,958	233,641	1,005,066	611,838	436,309	429,737	38
9,557	31,163	12,457	17,927	1,299,043	1,012,686	936,694	1,006,847	39
1,204	2,298	1,573	2,409	79,305	58,787	61,632	63,929	40
7,084,889	7,615,428	2,135,729	3,640,759	7,183,072	7,722,493	2,593,412	3,910,635	41
552,291	581,355	142,156	222,220	560,378	589,111	172,773	240,948	42
656,566	665,840	219,355	294,470	889,342	870,080	381,189	437,597	43
410,390	378,276	465,852	452,701	478,589	479,712	530,400	534,053	44
504,656	474,019	509,290	473,573	579,014	579,166	569,675	540,634	45
39,694	112,922	51,976	12,529	1,262,155	712,018	1,064,147	3,715,946	46
2,115	4,814	2,695	354	48,873	29,014	39,060	140,533	47
333,438	321,917	17,024	7,855	1,797,927	1,577,339	1,728,460	1,937,147	48
17,177	18,592	1,256	753	65,529	65,159	60,940	66,827	49
1,484,877	1,299,868	484,461	654,724	4,421,995	4,058,240	5,061,806	6,409,478	50
59,804	38,460	18,306	28,451	160,701	129,131	163,796	193,422	51
543,192	448,169	84,483	34,162	943,948	1,134,112	560,497	471,068	52
91,547	68,637	19,418	9,335	165,158	173,003	114,676	125,560	53
1,301,892	1,723,737	1,398,928	1,866,148	1,301,892	1,723,737	1,398,928	1,866,148	54
1,468,517	1,681,699	981,064	1,062,182	1,468,517	1,681,699	981,064	1,062,182	55
7,149,605	6,120,737	12,581,630	10,683,705	7,160,805	6,120,737	12,581,630	10,683,705	56
171,876	129,544	253,204	219,220	172,456	129,544	253,204	219,220	57
448,440	325,767	292,620	427,640	493,095	390,900	354,546	493,766	58
506,524	423,772	318,754	423,335	539,875	498,790	391,973	526,057	59
17,116	12,737	19,962	25,543	48,925	42,036	47,889	45,132	60
36,290	30,373	35,158	47,459	76,090	76,545	80,300	81,212	61

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.					
Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> —concluded.					
1	Potash compounds..... lb.	431,394	512,339	412,285	903,827
	\$	70,678	91,564	78,271	128,833
2	Soda compounds..... lb.	17,328,410	20,201,003	20,074,916	25,203,685
	\$	527,059	660,068	787,664	836,544
3	Acid phosphate..... lb.	77,662	364,002	191,093	124,256
	\$	4,717	27,760	15,222	6,016
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹	\$ 983,682	1,371,492	1,589,730	1,875,509
4	Glycerine..... lb.	513,799	78,171	114,010	1,740,018
	\$	38,910	7,300	12,655	190,001
5	Ethylene glycol..... lb.	399,230	201,147	—	—
	\$	63,293	31,889	—	—
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products¹	\$ 4,096,696	4,583,344	5,662,584	6,210,239
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
6	Films, photographers'..... \$	4,754	552	3,507	15,500
7	Films, for motion pictures..... ft.	1,316,449	1,366,378	1,653,047	816,731
	\$	104,306	109,240	131,717	65,448
8	Fishing tackle, sportsmen's..... \$	106,542	102,416	120,932	136,259
9	Toys and dolls..... \$	188,184	165,275	143,918	157,526
	Totals, Amusem't and Sporting Goods ¹ .	\$ 514,271	507,711	504,481	468,032
10	Brushes..... \$	123,642	99,188	105,405	125,751
11	Containers..... \$	1,789,395	1,321,591	1,155,568	1,151,079
Household and Personal Equipment—					
12	Boots and shoes, with canvas uppers..... pr.	496	1,849	35,661	20,129
	\$	1,012	2,683	11,867	5,866
13	Boots and shoes, with felt uppers..... pr.	85,726	54,113	85,555	84,442
	\$	37,700	23,247	36,867	32,059
14	Buttons..... \$	14,172	11,665	13,156	10,823
15	Combs..... \$	39,046	38,507	25,853	27,687
16	Jewellery..... \$	69,234	61,690	52,580	33,411
17	Pocketbooks, etc..... \$	206,346	172,974	126,726	144,265
18	Refrigerators..... \$	171	3,685	863	925
19	Tobacco pipes..... \$	160,586	113,416	103,114	128,125
20	Spectacle frames and parts..... \$	12,709	12,240	8,178	12,018
21	Toilet and manicure sets..... \$	7,166	11,112	9,500	15,242
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment ¹	\$ 876,004	711,263	665,688	655,781
22	Mineral and aerated waters..... \$	14,487	7,691	3,389	2,610
23	Musical instruments..... \$	36,250	31,762	31,531	46,210
24	Scientific and educational equipment..... \$	259,425	362,579	464,368	440,015
25	Ships and materials for, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	113,681	29,152	5,469	7,998
26	Vehicles, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	218,887	79,969	63,212	58,764
27	Works of art, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	312,161	159,520	177,650	177,679
Miscellaneous Imports under Special Conditions—					
28	Articles for mfr. of fertilizers..... \$	382,679	34,605	9,271	17,816
29	For army and navy..... \$	158,757	150,623	17,249	124,653
30	Re-imported..... \$	186,017	277,406	318,975	1,460,779
31	For exhibition..... \$	274,569	219,105	113,785	264,301
32	Ex-warehoused, for ships' stores ² \$	187,500	176,411	168,940	113,319
	Totals, Imports under Special Cond't'ns ¹	\$ 1,327,939	945,223	727,994	2,099,724
33	Pencils, lead..... \$	133,291	81,122	48,472	56,209
34	Post Office parcels..... \$	366,449	288,126	290,042	311,653
35	Precious stones..... \$	63,677	26,949	35,318	58,678
36	Settlers' effects..... \$	396,193	232,862	175,687	214,810
37	Waste paper, etc..... cwt.	33,762	7,867	25,264	23,429
	\$	23,005	4,160	15,869	15,963
38	Wax, vegetable and mineral, <i>n.o.p.</i> lb.	442,064	166,228	366,335	22,778
	\$	19,543	7,446	16,408	2,441
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities¹.....	\$ 7,118,729	5,217,092	4,717,973	6,194,730
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	\$ 106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Exclusive of coal and fuel oil.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932-35—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
1,149,956	408,917	412,745	513,615	5,941,534	3,532,221	4,505,305	5,006,705	1
93,877	51,544	42,390	46,719	453,366	318,198	404,861	373,128	2
129,015,030	86,254,477	83,351,103	70,426,649	156,207,188	113,330,452	106,645,098	103,271,888	3
2,100,986	1,483,661	1,342,584	1,428,698	2,855,881	2,337,067	2,179,827	2,409,537	4
2,440,614	2,369,019	2,260,149	2,262,969	2,518,276	2,748,012	2,459,242	2,387,225	5
189,665	194,516	168,294	154,731	194,382	222,990	183,516	160,747	6
5,928,963	5,031,238	4,285,590	4,213,696	7,672,411	6,995,241	6,377,076	6,661,127	7
32,405	38,460	21,170	337,986	3,728,177	270,199	762,059	2,681,659	8
3,758	4,047	1,827	34,142	272,224	21,194	49,584	267,435	9
561,992	3,117,908	524,289	3,932,921	1,089,807	3,319,055	524,289	3,932,921	10
101,116	433,214	86,490	496,236	187,871	465,103	86,490	496,236	11
20,359,822	15,465,420	14,492,071	17,117,656	30,731,345	25,455,432	25,583,675	28,872,053	12
345,329	320,563	211,047	365,642	384,701	355,101	276,827	448,969	13
8,315,774	4,033,240	3,726,981	3,781,319	10,477,240	6,340,214	6,134,845	5,642,300	14
706,918	366,525	313,027	304,424	877,981	550,295	504,622	453,489	15
169,593	158,156	142,279	151,187	279,345	263,640	266,494	293,814	16
572,500	336,438	299,325	450,833	1,494,839	1,208,584	1,070,535	1,164,265	17
1,978,666	1,289,245	1,049,266	1,402,079	3,349,894	2,627,558	2,317,166	2,593,797	18
107,531	67,462	66,208	85,182	374,999	297,924	266,242	305,217	19
590,118	407,067	580,189	569,701	3,349,679	2,409,441	2,339,708	2,391,737	20
11,409	13,532	8,327	18,267	90,311	168,977	266,715	1,193,599	21
8,436	10,084	4,607	8,176	30,565	53,549	79,390	296,606	22
32,159	11,014	828	1,567	124,440	71,524	88,842	88,172	23
15,670	4,182	475	740	55,385	29,082	38,080	33,337	24
111,057	68,930	86,942	118,017	254,956	202,309	186,391	251,623	25
14,814	4,364	6,002	17,257	161,599	124,743	165,044	163,519	26
500,183	231,856	270,562	396,650	1,091,547	670,598	585,516	636,290	27
220,978	137,580	157,879	207,407	650,261	499,866	437,570	488,770	28
2,156,450	276,298	123,803	216,082	2,156,831	279,983	124,666	217,017	29
17,885	6,043	5,901	21,174	398,859	299,005	292,212	397,349	30
523,460	536,748	493,450	485,897	537,951	553,621	505,550	502,201	31
133,343	110,693	63,536	105,262	167,753	144,632	105,331	146,441	32
4,441,777	1,781,633	1,577,894	2,008,457	6,778,253	3,666,807	3,320,219	3,995,699	33
44,374	32,993	18,492	18,721	152,418	105,592	73,365	87,456	34
479,188	193,904	198,057	249,459	670,970	316,004	347,596	446,878	35
2,576,145	1,829,557	1,478,688	2,000,594	3,323,829	2,558,770	2,282,103	2,844,583	36
215,186	92,049	201,501	416,748	333,957	126,948	209,837	425,151	37
476,940	229,556	155,380	401,041	790,503	367,869	221,759	463,399	38
358,471	110,621	137,862	276,251	879,265	387,666	457,502	673,636	39
782,836	358,208	458,794	508,606	1,379,138	592,125	557,322	688,990	40
2,059	1,404	28	104	161,296	155,519	24,966	135,973	41
1,468,598	864,129	1,289,181	1,477,596	1,968,251	1,312,369	1,931,296	3,405,982	42
2,254,076	2,801,108	1,918,649	2,007,500	2,540,780	3,026,456	2,045,253	2,301,687	43
147,167	116,735	91,210	94,017	361,417	317,829	295,243	240,129	44
5,185,801	4,536,007	4,320,699	4,604,538	7,186,290	5,977,646	5,663,495	7,606,599	45
309,014	114,677	39,171	41,432	644,768	278,424	148,176	153,004	46
2,372,531	1,680,061	1,633,731	1,764,822	2,738,980	1,968,281	1,923,933	2,076,582	47
41,653	34,086	42,088	81,427	210,047	132,168	143,175	208,153	48
7,595,152	6,350,646	3,370,697	2,535,645	8,262,445	6,716,111	3,714,401	2,915,858	49
1,047,089	586,871	541,308	736,068	1,081,853	595,404	567,222	759,802	50
499,016	316,506	381,973	339,249	525,758	322,070	398,872	355,632	51
658,923	607,178	823,093	1,068,212	2,773,819	3,268,981	3,667,169	1,740,871	52
82,282	81,127	114,067	174,990	162,946	163,709	207,142	218,008	53
30,130,664	20,915,295	16,982,841	18,891,409	43,452,980	30,808,511	25,119,404	30,204,250	54
351,686,775	232,548,055	233,187,681	303,639,972	578,503,904	403,383,744	433,793,625	522,431,153	55

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Class.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS.					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Dutiable.....	111,488,384	93,306,851	64,429,763	64,731,623	74,225,634
Free.....	66,109,080	35,292,470	23,859,203	26,097,187	35,192,961
Totals for Group.....	177,597,464	128,599,321	88,288,966	90,828,810	109,418,595
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Dutiable.....	28,062,640	13,471,114	8,274,423	8,986,263	9,796,173
Free.....	17,933,116	11,092,356	7,164,211	10,855,614	10,161,304
Totals for Group.....	45,995,756	24,563,470	15,438,634	19,841,877	19,957,477
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Dutiable.....	87,763,168	52,367,785	33,039,457	35,918,439	36,788,973
Free.....	42,953,854	31,511,577	28,175,367	43,454,031	45,009,307
Totals for Group.....	130,717,022	83,879,362	61,214,824	79,372,470	81,798,280
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Dutiable.....	30,246,592	21,453,844	14,197,304	11,570,874	12,938,798
Free.....	15,826,751	10,576,263	6,308,830	7,787,113	8,260,88
Totals for Group.....	46,073,343	32,030,107	20,506,134	19,357,987	21,199,687
Iron and Its Products—					
Dutiable.....	159,465,332	84,502,393	48,280,297	49,509,704	71,529,016
Free.....	33,148,868	13,795,229	10,637,537	19,616,937	28,527,129
Totals for Group.....	192,614,200	98,297,622	58,917,834	69,126,641	100, 56,145
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Dutiable.....	47,248,247	26,731,318	13,307,378	12,940,794	17,171,874
Free.....	14,651,051	8,071,032	4,788,026	7,230,206	11,324,755
Totals for Group.....	61,899,298	34,802,350	18,095,404	20,171,000	28,496,629
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Dutiable.....	59,901,380	57,382,379	45,599,875	38,522,548	46,902,200
Free.....	93,677,278	44,764,968	42,058,130	44,874,213	55,525,837
Totals for Group.....	153,578,658	102,147,347	87,658,005	83,396,761	102,428,037
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Dutiable.....	18,641,318	17,197,862	15,207,419	15,314,270	16,264,427
Free.....	17,009,454	13,533,483	10,248,013	10,269,405	12,607,626
Totals for Group.....	35,650,772	30,731,345	25,455,432	25,583,675	28,872,053
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Dutiable.....	31,273,169	22,084,502	14,041,184	12,981,897	15,628,827
Free.....	31,213,013	21,368,478	16,767,327	13,137,507	14,575,423
Totals for Group.....	62,486,182	43,452,980	30,808,511	26,119,404	30,204,250
Total imports—					
Dutiable.....	574,090,230	388,498,048	256,377,100	250,476,412	301,245,922
Free.....	332,522,465	190,005,856	150,006,644	183,322,213	221,185,231
Totals, Imports.....	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153
Totals, Duties Collected¹.....	149,250,992	113,997,851	77,271,965	73,154,472	84,627,473

¹ Includes the following additional and special duties which cannot be apportioned by groups of commodities: 1931, \$1,984,708; 1932, \$2,918,194; 1933, \$4,683,735; 1934, \$2,342,895; 1935, \$1,903,854.

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Class.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPORTS.					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Canadian produce.....	292,280,037	204,398,365	203,370,418	205,804,526	226,233,097
Foreign produce.....	2,540,500	1,499,705	1,027,989	760,655	838,613
Totals for Group.....	294,820,537	205,898,070	204,398,407	206,565,181	227,071,710
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Canadian produce.....	83,714,772	68,798,683	54,333,047	75,151,480	86,848,144
Foreign produce.....	1,041,519	672,339	433,305	492,675	401,058
Totals for Group.....	84,756,291	69,471,022	54,766,352	75,644,155	87,249,202
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Canadian produce.....	6,504,182	5,512,130	4,731,094	7,828,684	7,523,144
Foreign produce.....	1,397,693	755,397	367,207	383,167	414,579
Totals for Group.....	7,901,875	6,267,527	5,098,301	8,211,851	7,937,723
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Canadian produce.....	230,604,474	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398	160,932,709
Foreign produce.....	502,618	322,358	236,928	191,127	288,761
Totals for Group.....	231,107,092	176,062,627	121,123,724	143,333,525	161,221,470
Iron and Its Products—					
Canadian produce.....	38,937,661	15,462,977	17,277,099	26,641,482	40,736,038
Foreign produce.....	3,713,065	2,962,695	1,894,056	1,702,969	2,042,729
Totals for Group.....	42,650,726	18,425,672	19,171,155	28,344,451	42,778,767
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Canadian produce.....	95,652,063	69,072,888	42,642,318	81,764,208	94,619,455
Foreign produce.....	1,346,992	616,070	413,991	329,235	982,250
Totals for Group.....	96,999,055	69,688,958	43,056,309	82,093,443	95,601,705
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Canadian produce.....	21,107,780	13,456,701	9,215,837	14,808,912	15,654,323
Foreign produce.....	950,695	662,479	294,292	468,557	302,786
Totals for Group.....	22,058,475	14,119,180	9,510,129	15,277,469	15,957,109
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Canadian produce.....	12,825,852	10,535,038	11,099,814	13,843,829	15,270,064
Foreign produce.....	582,491	294,047	270,542	279,267	187,378
Totals for Group.....	13,408,343	10,829,085	11,370,356	14,123,096	15,457,442
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Canadian produce.....	18,115,846	13,367,251	10,243,532	10,357,626	12,083,020
Foreign produce.....	5,209,808	3,436,125	1,975,532	1,703,672	2,200,809
Totals for Group.....	23,325,654	16,803,376	12,219,064	12,061,298	14,283,829
Total Exports—					
Canadian produce.....	799,742,667	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	659,899,994
Foreign produce.....	17,285,381	11,221,215	6,913,842	6,311,324	7,658,963
Totals, Exports.....	817,028,048	587,565,517	480,713,797	585,654,469	667,558,957
Total Trade—					
Imports, merchandise.....	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153
Exports, merchandise.....	817,028,048	587,565,517	480,713,797	585,654,469	667,558,957
Totals, External Trade.....	1,723,640,743	1,166,069,421	887,097,541	1,019,453,094	1,189,990,110

**15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture,
According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.**

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin—						
1.—Canadian Farm Products—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	651,031	11,433,857	18,590,349	106,207,271	22,955,871	163,744,156
Partly manufactured.....	12,847	83,526	511,234	1,279	2,794,236	2,942,762
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	14,924,103	3,198,383	20,927,535	18,088,850	17,133,228	46,609,398
Totals, Canadian Field Crops	15,587,981	14,715,766	40,029,118	124,297,400	42,883,335	213,296,316
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	1,280,831	3,025,693	7,685,511	6,686,172	4,939,610	13,179,894
Partly manufactured.....	4,568,921	2,383,531	9,008,007	2,872,525	542,397	3,866,513
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	13,740,768	1,694,531	18,374,713	29,439,679	933,311	32,092,610
Totals, Canadian Animal Husbandry.....	19,590,520	7,103,755	35,068,231	38,998,376	6,415,318	49,139,017
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	1,931,862	14,459,550	26,275,860	112,893,443	27,895,481	176,924,050
Partly manufactured.....	4,581,768	2,467,057	9,519,241	2,873,804	3,336,633	6,809,275
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28,664,871	4,892,914	39,302,248	47,528,529	18,066,539	78,702,008
Totals, Canadian Farm Products.....	35,178,501	21,819,521	75,097,349	163,295,776	49,298,653	262,435,333
2.—Foreign Farm Products—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	559,417	32,446,523	46,516,954	—	6,131	7,382
Partly manufactured.....	810,011	1,941,630	20,752,983	533	109,624	117,256
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	19,830,424	8,297,037	49,029,256	4,095,246	324,559	15,551,647
Totals, Foreign Field Crops.	21,199,852	42,685,190	16,299,193	4,095,779	440,314	15,676,285
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	181,706	3,878,321	4,295,016	—	—	—
Partly manufactured.....	19,576	72,528	102,288	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	358,490	1,338,325	3,108,735	335,119	18,661	1,957,305
Totals, Foreign Animal Husbandry.....	559,772	5,289,174	7,506,039	335,119	18,661	1,957,305
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	741,123	36,324,844	50,811,970	—	6,131	7,382
Partly manufactured.....	829,587	2,014,158	20,855,271	533	109,624	117,256
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,188,914	9,635,362	52,137,991	4,430,365	343,220	17,508,952
Totals, Foreign Farm Products.....	21,759,624	47,974,364	123,805,232	4,430,898	453,975	17,633,590
3.—All Farm Products—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	1,210,448	43,880,380	65,107,303	106,207,271	22,962,002	163,751,538
Partly manufactured.....	822,858	2,025,156	21,264,217	1,812	2,903,860	3,060,018
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	34,754,527	11,495,420	69,956,791	22,184,096	17,457,787	62,161,045
Totals, All Field Crops.....	36,787,833	57,400,956	156,328,311	128,393,179	43,323,649	228,972,601

¹In this classification the expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced, in their original state, on Canadian farms. In the case of imports, it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original forms, *e.g.*, cane sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, silk, etc.

**15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture,
According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935—concluded.**

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin—concluded.						
3.—All Farm Prod'ts—concl.						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	1,462,537	6,904,014	11,980,527	6,686,172	4,939,610	13,179,894
Partly manufactured.....	4,588,497	2,456,059	9,110,295	2,872,525	542,397	3,866,513
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	14,099,258	3,032,856	21,483,448	29,774,798	951,972	34,049,915
Totals, All Animal Husbandry.....	20,150,292	12,392,929	42,574,270	39,333,495	6,433,979	51,096,322
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	2,672,985	50,784,394	77,087,830	112,893,443	27,901,612	176,931,432
Partly manufactured.....	5,411,355	4,481,215	30,374,512	2,874,337	3,446,257	6,926,531
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	48,853,785	14,528,276	91,440,239	51,958,894	18,409,759	96,210,960
Totals, Farm Origin.....	56,938,125	69,793,885	198,902,581	167,726,674	49,757,628	230,068,923
Wild Life Origin—						
Raw materials.....	357,740	1,450,152	2,027,505	10,024,361	4,136,184	14,977,419
Partly manufactured.....	47,119	414,037	871,693	338,887	25,304	420,114
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	49,386	54,173	118,634	18,649	37,433	65,671
Totals, Wild Life Origin.....	454,245	1,918,362	3,017,832	10,381,897	4,198,921	15,463,204
Marine Origin—						
Raw materials.....	7,410	432,163	734,006	844,271	7,531,251	8,582,903
Partly manufactured.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	123,780	472,637	1,641,637	4,830,179	2,149,604	14,741,553
Totals, Marine Origin.....	131,190	904,800	2,375,643	5,674,450	9,680,855	23,324,456
Forest Origin—						
Raw materials.....	942	687,801	741,802	341,669	8,880,074	11,467,202
Partly manufactured.....	18,793	4,223,981	4,333,194	18,091,096	26,553,683	54,772,722
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,268,289	13,123,675	18,259,714	7,054,778	73,294,247	94,769,212
Totals, Forest Origin.....	3,288,024	18,035,457	23,334,716	25,487,543	108,728,004	161,009,136
Mineral Origin—						
Raw materials.....	9,346,521	59,245,555	77,982,380	7,892,939	11,399,339	25,827,587
Partly manufactured.....	1,480,455	8,545,947	10,762,299	35,139,809	22,741,275	74,090,980
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28,863,017	117,314,935	158,953,805	16,728,710	9,137,676	62,053,435
Totals, Mineral Origin.....	39,689,993	185,106,437	247,698,484	59,761,458	43,278,290	161,972,002
Mixed Origin—						
Raw materials.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partly manufactured.....	218,038	1,209,191	1,695,574	55,677	309,829	419,090
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	10,962,875	26,671,840	45,406,329	5,095,038	8,744,396	17,643,183
Totals, Mixed Origin.....	11,180,913	27,881,031	47,101,903	5,150,715	9,054,225	18,062,273
Recapitulation—						
Raw materials.....	12,385,598	112,600,065	158,573,523	131,996,683	59,848,460	237,786,543
Partly manufactured.....	7,175,760	18,874,371	48,037,272	56,499,806	53,076,348	136,629,437
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	92,121,132	172,165,536	315,820,358	85,686,248	111,773,115	285,484,014
Grand Totals.....	111,682,490	393,639,972	522,431,153	274,182,737	224,697,923	659,899,994

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

NOTE.—An analysis of external trade upon the purpose classification in greater detail for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, will be found at pp. 830-832 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOODS, BEVERAGES AND SMOKERS SUPPLIES (Ready for consumption or not.) . . .	19,170,813	21,280,562	90,801,105	158,903,648	40,201,363	254,545,486
Foods	3,389,982	20,680,876	63,736,181	158,616,558	26,908,717	240,600,467
Beverages and infusions . . .	15,159,285	502,397	25,627,450	287,006	13,288,317	13,884,363
Smokers' supplies	621,546	97,289	1,437,474	84	4,329	60,656
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES (Finished goods)	14,317,840	17,380,400	41,641,329	7,159,267	2,655,870	17,515,671
Books, printed matter, stationery, educational supplies	2,433,797	7,464,887	10,770,389	686,096	416,294	1,430,486
Clothing	3,702,959	1,750,637	8,610,854	3,529,379	151,066	7,257,848
Household utilities	6,546,849	4,872,570	14,009,452	1,339,184	505,714	4,709,972
Jewellery, personal utilities, etc.	942,852	1,711,896	5,153,899	93,307	3,478	404,919
Recreation equipment and supplies	691,383	1,580,410	3,096,735	1,511,301	1,579,318	3,712,446
ELECTRICAL ENERGY	—	68,110	68,110	—	3,016,221	3,019,154
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	709,662	7,642,293	8,534,641	888,726	561,972	3,895,258
PRODUCERS EQUIPMENT	15,826,391	66,118,416	85,925,943	3,813,594	7,137,090	19,372,173
PRODUCERS MATERIALS (Except unmitrd. foods) . . .	53,739,365	130,426,480	222,671,170	94,650,300	166,889,713	319,565,665
Building and construction materials	2,676,309	8,597,022	12,705,262	17,732,453	10,485,241	36,789,532
Farm materials	922,757	2,700,109	6,646,919	3,457,488	14,920,198	20,575,287
Manufacturers materials . . .	50,140,299	119,129,349	203,318,989	73,460,359	141,484,274	262,200,846
TRANSPORTATION	842,031	32,240,114	33,121,798	3,583,233	288,821	29,154,843
Vehicles	768,570	31,617,721	32,422,492	3,580,393	172,469	28,863,278
Vessels	73,461	622,393	699,306	2,840	116,352	291,565
MEDICAL SUPPLIES	1,433,747	2,816,960	5,309,251	473,776	89,885	914,049
ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND WAR STORES	188,118	566,063	797,564	1,979	520	189,860
GOODS FOR EXHIBITION	264,301	2,477,636	2,771,823	2,662	105,267	107,929

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—The values of imports and exports at the several ports of entry given in the following table indicate that merchandise of the value stated was entered inwards, or passed outwards, at the ports mentioned, but it is not to be inferred that the imports were all for consumption at such ports or that the exports originated there.

Province and Port.	1934.			1935.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.						
Totals, P. E. Island	926,694	604,516	68,062	424,081	790,792	64,979
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax.....	40,500,717	11,173,252	1,186,403	50,495,540	12,368,919	1,535,182
Liverpool.....	3,336,165	92,235	5,705	3,310,907	109,755	6,705
North Sydney.....	1,395,772	194,465	8,013	1,697,919	211,290	11,051
Sydney.....	1,992,355	386,642	63,003	3,678,401	1,727,407	118,476
Yarmouth.....	1,229,343	558,230	22,565	1,587,257	557,619	30,009
Totals, Nova Scotia	51,908,682	13,852,175	1,452,707	64,910,242	16,774,923	1,891,797
New Brunswick.						
Campbellton.....	3,558,113	511,480	26,965	4,287,191	265,230	22,970
Fredericton.....	—	850,973	198,293	—	816,379	154,727
McAdam Junction.....	2,324,994	29,059	3,307	2,288,854	76,969	17,297
Moncton.....	181,690	747,657	148,477	379,774	824,556	171,560
Saint John.....	33,209,104	8,113,477	1,252,248	43,857,862	9,163,105	1,545,101
Woodstock.....	4,541,681	315,419	45,641	4,158,606	273,526	35,496
Totals, New Brunswick	44,901,182	11,614,397	1,785,280	56,914,285	12,718,504	2,071,541
Quebec.						
Athelstan.....	5,767,054	660,093	77,174	7,278,753	524,643	65,413
Chicoutimi.....	7,831,785	1,717,602	40,633	9,248,055	2,355,562	48,620
Codicook.....	2,303,040	151,836	16,040	2,699,304	192,501	15,278
Drummondville.....	14,421	2,425,494	180,483	57,215	2,490,807	146,921
Granby.....	—	635,696	103,063	—	844,867	90,206
Hull.....	—	1,415,282	99,900	—	1,388,537	94,855
Montreal.....	134,350,561	105,195,992	17,910,341	134,959,326	125,851,514	19,817,490
Quebec.....	20,341,615	6,244,381	822,853	13,540,171	7,723,113	894,545
Rock Island.....	2,215,062	872,451	49,267	2,148,948	1,012,193	60,621
St. Armand.....	7,220,134	118,714	8,276	8,966,144	127,812	13,773
St. Hyacinthe.....	855	1,763,784	86,401	150	2,735,665	87,365
St. Johns.....	24,689,897	4,058,003	685,001	27,771,047	4,589,636	717,489
Shawinigan Falls.....	—	1,801,588	68,664	—	2,014,017	76,503
Sherbrooke.....	163,022	3,148,077	319,859	268,351	3,018,463	335,535
Sorel.....	6,570,071	658,719	37,119	5,259,366	1,205,596	31,843
Sutton.....	3,781,593	97,585	20,301	3,999,612	102,412	21,741
Three Rivers.....	3,810,856	2,855,337	219,729	4,704,281	3,897,885	222,078
Totals, Quebec	220,732,775	135,424,347	20,808,787	223,344,822	162,268,848	22,791,349
Ontario.						
Amherstburg.....	73,826	693,617	135,236	58,543	898,388	178,145
Belleville.....	—	788,873	196,782	—	895,614	222,456
Brantford.....	8,967	2,241,193	246,049	8,888	2,476,147	309,861
Brookville.....	27,193	444,277	61,653	57,935	441,805	65,070
Chatham.....	243	2,295,101	728,431	215	3,220,741	829,264
Cobourg.....	557,670	1,280,399	228,815	539,903	1,190,148	227,611
Cornwall.....	675,512	2,183,909	253,915	653,030	2,380,502	192,636
Fort Erie (Bridgeburg).....	29,464,431	2,131,311	303,071	32,875,383	2,911,287	450,770
Fort Frances.....	5,521,998	306,512	74,455	6,917,363	701,843	151,816
Fort William.....	12,043,911	1,792,876	546,539	19,526,075	1,874,079	574,086
Galt.....	1,007	3,055,977	211,374	2,787	2,827,324	229,024
Guelph.....	2,508	2,511,795	190,054	4,108	2,414,594	197,983
Hamilton.....	211,170	15,901,571	2,695,564	191,950	21,212,064	3,029,550
Kingston.....	101,909	961,765	153,200	70,923	801,520	119,867
Kitchener.....	3,106	4,263,357	438,584	6,069	4,772,627	461,064

¹ Totals include other smaller ports.

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Province and Port.	1934.			1935.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
London.....	—	4,750,640	745,735	—	5,342,230	953,375
Niagara Falls.....	32,168,821	4,226,321	725,274	37,135,726	5,465,837	943,923
North Bay.....	—	2,238,192	280,075	—	2,230,871	307,044
Oshawa.....	323	5,770,051	1,254,016	11,008	8,285,303	1,908,665
Ottawa.....	10	4,754,325	861,002	76	5,491,405	937,286
Parry Sound.....	366,203	463,463	290,907	415,768	5,957,122	334,240
Peterborough.....	467	2,504,764	289,878	528	2,591,796	319,423
Port Arthur.....	18,404,111	709,327	98,755	37,746,375	752,967	152,886
Prescott.....	2,544,134	1,363,265	331,669	2,530,764	1,955,734	404,130
St. Catharines.....	3,975,845	2,397,018	346,821	3,847,989	2,749,515	469,635
St. Thomas.....	24,620	911,761	206,035	1,755	1,025,724	195,827
Sarnia.....	14,094,689	8,440,696	516,806	15,226,200	10,659,480	770,410
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,987,973	1,311,413	467,186	4,591,952	2,627,454	676,432
Stratford.....	—	950,779	144,042	—	839,028	134,584
Sudbury.....	—	878,089	70,687	—	2,668,205	121,342
Tillsonburg.....	16,019	335,927	171,639	7,411	610,748	208,609
Toronto.....	577,551	90,792,038	17,647,384	773,890	103,229,298	19,300,534
Welland.....	1,022,560	5,432,755	383,923	661,737	6,498,131	457,822
Windsor.....	25,570,352	22,939,485	5,640,397	27,547,726	33,963,777	8,199,355
Woodstock.....	115	680,942	83,521	195	836,101	96,163
Totals, Ontario¹.....	152,640,422	210,310,058	37,678,443	191,544,919	256,021,489	44,956,412
Manitoba.						
Brandon.....	31,283	572,962	41,464	120,938	642,495	49,237
Emerson.....	5,470,574	684,371	67,191	7,063,957	748,629	75,578
Winnipeg.....	2,468,769	13,050,600	2,763,646	4,160,147	14,618,669	3,003,581
Totals, Manitoba¹.....	7,975,649	14,322,385	2,874,606	11,449,820	16,057,531	3,134,190
Saskatchewan.						
Moose Jaw.....	10,503	585,352	74,377	10,743	1,056,623	129,596
North Portal.....	2,379,869	104,944	17,380	2,907,453	92,680	11,700
Regina.....	6,058	2,928,685	477,658	311,099	2,923,619	522,585
Saskatoon.....	—	754,712	170,933	—	975,345	192,338
Totals, Saskatchewan¹.....	2,396,430	4,462,697	759,090	3,229,295	5,148,575	881,569
Alberta.						
Calgary.....	—	2,586,332	556,641	—	3,322,603	563,715
Edmonton.....	—	2,106,625	596,135	—	2,881,289	784,317
Lethbridge.....	553,497	1,669,101	76,731	510,584	2,894,874	125,226
Totals, Alberta¹.....	553,497	6,471,251	1,250,170	510,584	9,219,263	1,490,972
British Columbia.						
Nanaimo.....	4,828,240	111,062	15,553	4,871,952	240,332	23,133
Nelson.....	120,775	396,482	47,318	248,281	607,119	75,541
New Westminster.....	20,929,237	1,104,873	176,200	23,938,731	1,820,494	266,050
Prince Rupert.....	4,189,330	473,484	93,949	7,232,606	568,250	96,919
Vancouver.....	67,054,861	30,972,029	5,098,028	73,448,060	35,998,887	5,737,617
Victoria.....	5,124,871	3,141,884	746,638	4,377,296	3,541,283	807,515
Totals, British Columbia¹.....	102,624,944	36,536,583	6,224,435	114,809,429	43,204,210	7,070,033
Yukon.						
Totals, Yukon.....	994,194	177,870	43,562	421,480	212,709	49,330
Prepaid postal parcels, duty received through P.O. Department.....	—	22,336	5,667	—	14,309	3,294
Customs duty stamps.....	—	—	203,661	—	—	222,006
Grand Totals.....	585,651,469	433,798,625	73,154,472	667,558,957	522,431,153	84,627,473

¹ Totals include other smaller ports.

18.—Imports of Canada, by Values Entered for Consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries, Dutiable and Free, under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Country.	Dutiable under—			Free under—			Total Imports.
	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire.							
United Kingdom.....	1,343,198	56,979,364	513,471	11,377,740	41,468,717	—	111,682,490
Irish Free State.....	95	12,590	150	3,097	18,990	—	34,922
Africa—British East.....	4,567	276,822	—	135,994	913,006	—	1,330,089
British South.....	28,702	980,174	40,006	24,454	2,379,161	7,714	3,460,211
British West.....	90,325	—	142,042	151,888	202,814	—	587,069
Australia.....	4,752	1,151,149	527,833	179,626	4,352,726	111,089	6,327,175
British East Indies—							
British India.....	35,166	2,938,349	—	399,558	3,041,871	—	6,414,944
Ceylon.....	10,028	1,778,493	249	51,541	252,201	—	2,092,512
Straits Settlements.....	2,227	551,699	7,563	1,992,967	415,959	—	2,970,415
British Guiana.....	199	2,317,338	549	2,653	128,703	—	2,449,442
British West Indies—							
Barbados.....	72	2,844,877	321	946	2,015,247	—	4,861,463
Jamaica.....	4,938	2,051,306	4,544	19,817	2,224,165	—	4,304,770
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,617	854,507	8,229	139,107	353,570	—	1,357,030
Other.....	5,851	604,151	208	30,312	741,191	31	1,381,744
Fiji.....	12	1,797,506	434	36	1,971	—	1,799,959
Hong Kong.....	527,238	—	9,881	139,124	—	—	676,243
Newfoundland.....	5,242	7,069	1,919	1,572,639	2,104	—	1,588,973
New Zealand.....	519	16,660	65,529	667,104	1,767,193	17,673	2,534,678
Totals, British Empire:	2,090,922	75,163,277	1,323,124	16,943,582	60,529,059	136,597	156,186,471
Foreign Countries.							
Argentina.....	1,061,804	—	834,971	894,148	—	—	2,790,923
Belgium.....	1,130,508	—	1,366,504	1,114,990	—	1,536	3,613,538
China.....	2,162,557	—	—	183,013	—	—	2,345,570
Colombia.....	778,315	—	—	3,785,506	—	—	4,563,821
Czechoslovakia.....	435,072	—	1,778,605	96,638	—	—	2,310,315
Denmark.....	26,892	—	56,659	42,832	—	—	126,383
France.....	913,437	—	4,561,420	882,452	—	86,386	6,443,695
Germany.....	4,481,907	—	3,687,941	1,844,112	—	474	10,014,434
Italy.....	378,970	—	1,522,530	812,896	—	—	2,714,875
Japan.....	1,371,378	—	1,443,073	1,610,203	—	482	4,424,654
Netherlands.....	1,455,131	—	1,059,140	1,829,674	—	—	4,343,945
Norway.....	23,082	—	488,254	202,241	—	—	713,577
Peru.....	182,210	—	—	3,248,177	—	—	3,430,387
Spain.....	205,233	—	982,559	186,963	—	—	1,374,755
Sweden.....	349,327	—	917,687	413,489	—	24,389	1,704,882
Switzerland.....	1,117,255	—	802,245	415,797	—	—	2,335,297
United States.....	181,157,642	—	—	122,482,330	—	—	303,639,972
Totals, Foreign Countries:	202,408,263	—	20,260,336	143,462,816	—	113,267	366,244,682
Totals, Imports Entered for Consumption:	294,499,185	75,163,277	21,583,460	160,406,398	60,529,059	249,774	522,431,153

¹ Totals include other minor countries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire.					
United Kingdom.....	149,497,392	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490
Irish Free State.....	678,115	45,511	36,360	31,761	34,922
Aden.....	8,734	6,155	3,091	8,021	6,837
Africa—British East.....	2,082,125	1,436,338	724,978	928,543	1,330,089
British South.....	3,329,528	4,323,169	4,907,064	3,641,261	3,296,780
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	—	—	936	163,431
British West.....	1,156,779	323,678	169,075	507,159	587,069

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—continued.

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—concluded.					
Bermuda.....	297,004	95,729	182,740	163,066	147,706
British East Indies—British India.....	8,426,716	5,099,736	4,094,201	5,941,863	6,414,944
Ceylon.....	2,708,845	1,573,916	1,081,022	1,409,959	2,092,512
Straits Settlements.....	766,862	550,777	386,424	1,001,878	2,970,415
Other.....	16,971	14,519	1,855	7,730	23,938
British Guiana.....	4,288,157	4,541,922	2,299,814	1,389,183	2,449,442
British Honduras.....	207,186	105,780	50,519	144,820	48,276
British Sudan.....	25,356	8,068	5,511	5,655	12,919
British West Indies—Barbados.....	4,264,508	2,673,435	2,856,835	3,126,857	4,861,463
Jamaica.....	4,792,599	4,406,024	3,194,364	2,640,286	4,304,770
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,321,007	3,124,902	2,428,252	1,986,716	1,357,030
Other.....	2,571,905	1,560,516	1,235,476	1,357,089	1,381,744
Hong Kong.....	833,608	660,939	515,614	624,336	676,243
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo.....	4,322	1,026	429	142	801
Newfoundland.....	2,501,761	1,483,881	545,527	630,070	1,588,973
Oceania—Australia.....	4,616,722	5,696,770	5,902,587	5,406,532	6,327,175
Fiji.....	2,807,355	2,606,430	2,218,351	1,647,324	1,799,959
New Zealand.....	6,671,252	1,080,230	969,704	2,575,153	2,534,678
Palestine.....	23,617	20,753	108,476	126,747	91,865
Totals, British Empire¹	204,898,426	147,811,993	120,334,324	140,403,886	156,186,471
Foreign Countries.					
Abyssinia.....	30,396	28,007	7,973	11,879	12,873
Argentina.....	6,739,697	2,608,363	894,982	2,049,563	2,790,923
Austria.....	595,319	322,872	179,707	216,557	280,986
Belgium.....	8,420,019	5,047,721	3,642,518	3,200,168	3,613,538
Brazil.....	1,349,124	982,544	591,141	626,586	835,546
Chile.....	428,310	109,935	21,443	8,323	67,860
China.....	4,810,814	3,725,558	1,605,452	2,330,559	2,545,570
Colombia.....	5,036,898	5,035,311	3,565,508	3,569,707	4,563,821
Costa Rica.....	89,652	27,361	43,222	35,774	47,921
Cuba.....	2,408,647	981,091	705,824	1,063,239	929,267
Czechoslovakia.....	3,176,387	2,759,864	1,769,044	1,403,472	2,310,315
Denmark.....	265,642	89,266	126,605	294,470	126,383
Greenland.....	179,200	170,200	1,918	183,259	—
Ecuador.....	—	399	5,024	15,715	20,765
Egypt.....	77,257	269,503	407,581	701,155	956,491
Finland.....	90,408	56,578	53,976	42,088	36,315
France.....	19,004,102	13,570,141	7,712,558	6,898,411	6,443,695
French Africa.....	107,561	130,168	52,091	85,266	35,400
French East Indies.....	34,748	19,249	3,405	3,823	22,672
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	636,415	107,081	86,652	191,039	291,579
Germany.....	16,197,036	11,657,869	9,088,905	9,922,704	10,014,434
Greece.....	233,794	104,492	45,041	49,405	39,938
Guatemala.....	30,673	14,914	14,629	6,330	5,210
Haiti.....	—	45	336	1,029	62,001
Honduras.....	4,280	290	1,256	24,990	53,711
Hungary.....	66,817	18,802	24,274	58,987	67,898
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	45,525	98,340	156,024	189,229	254,427
Italy.....	5,048,957	4,193,437	2,806,361	2,579,950	2,714,878
Japan.....	9,342,967	5,990,401	3,860,911	3,311,687	4,424,654
Latvia.....	615	5,451	4,676	12,060	4,664
Mexico.....	769,323	788,447	880,841	404,943	494,184
Morocco.....	32,159	55,045	78,642	14,786	23,237
Netherlands.....	7,287,132	5,827,969	3,715,998	3,241,669	4,343,945
Dutch East Indies.....	440,546	340,807	224,997	561,251	398,093
Dutch West Indies.....	1,838,964	1,499,701	1,557,788	867,486	—
Nicaragua.....	29,212	4,278	586	—	668
Norway.....	820,902	548,998	452,903	531,287	713,577
Panama.....	—	3,441	3,207	9,674	91,799
Paraguay.....	21,229	27,057	—	15	13,307
Persia.....	106,043	38,848	71,493	130,752	129,119
Peru.....	4,535,524	3,515,589	2,573,521	3,579,726	3,430,387
Poland and Danzig.....	139,003	72,555	84,861	66,094	154,309
Portugal.....	578,824	341,218	175,368	129,197	199,846
Azores and Madeira.....	156,151	130,015	135,253	87,235	123,912
Roumania.....	95,427	21,867	4,730	4,380	5,396
Russia.....	1,917,652	18,001	539,419	104,760	265,039

¹ Totals include other minor countries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded.					
Santo Domingo.....	367,872	522,884	101,310	189,006	1,314,939
Siam.....	—	—	—	22,595	52,040
Spain.....	1,960,759	1,476,630	1,160,753	1,128,755	1,374,755
Canary Islands.....	4,300	5,046	10,989	2,759	1,640
Sweden.....	2,037,457	879,476	704,193	1,138,443	1,704,892
Switzerland.....	5,484,463	3,687,517	2,399,635	2,808,308	2,335,297
Syria.....	13,150	24,142	4,620	2,704	4,559
Turkey.....	399,593	256,720	171,010	174,000	206,188
United States.....	584,407,018	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681	303,639,972
Alaska.....	106,099	63,292	37,799	34,552	99,581
Hawaii.....	287,673	115,505	42,186	40,490	84,904
Philippines.....	154,408	118,437	155,787	365,472	496,105
Puerto Rico.....	431	1,437	1,201	1,194	1,296
Uruguay.....	152,424	131,344	7,104	19,908	166,975
Venezuela.....	3,024,584	329,026	861,835	396,533	834,848
Yugoslavia.....	68,911	12,080	7,908	33,005	93,817
Totals, Foreign Countries¹.....	701,714,269	430,691,911	285,999,420	293,394,739	366,244,682
Grand Totals, Imports.....	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153
Imports, by Continents.					
Europe—United Kingdom.....	149,497,392	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490
Other Europe.....	74,339,207	50,898,616	34,873,626	34,000,977	37,026,683
North America.....	607,825,326	369,322,592	246,478,559	251,249,768	320,722,090
South America.....	25,575,947	17,281,500	10,420,427	11,655,811	15,207,035
Asia.....	28,133,865	18,539,314	12,444,578	16,212,647	20,610,612
Oceania.....	14,383,002	9,498,935	9,133,325	9,671,789	10,746,716
Africa.....	6,857,956	6,591,168	6,367,174	5,906,869	6,435,318

¹ Totals include other minor countries not specified.

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire.					
United Kingdom.....	219,246,499	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	274,182,737
Irish Free State.....	2,764,489	2,661,421	2,247,162	3,514,785	4,120,524
Aden.....	33,265	9,519	18,692	34,753	40,879
Africa—British East.....	968,898	372,388	409,276	525,434	634,578
British South.....	10,286,940	8,401,496	4,001,538	7,286,544	12,127,704
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	—	—	393,902	528,777
British West.....	924,149	400,062	303,296	348,097	348,736
Bermuda.....	2,492,260	1,948,898	1,587,002	1,146,065	1,121,606
British East Indies—British India.....	6,957,050	3,041,522	2,414,586	3,743,360	4,118,175
Ceylon.....	181,653	59,183	62,744	109,411	237,085
Straits Settlements.....	685,381	340,072	388,438	681,682	1,493,894
British Guiana.....	1,139,915	778,469	806,550	800,578	927,198
British Honduras.....	1,742,464	1,008,412	665,922	256,869	209,759
British Sudan.....	13,971	1,576	318	52,402	1,662
British West Indies—Barbados.....	1,118,603	1,092,425	1,049,944	1,056,146	1,027,173
Jamaica.....	3,749,394	2,634,699	2,430,410	2,633,019	3,088,267
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,286,070	2,147,637	1,773,239	1,997,460	2,206,914
Other.....	4,273,905	2,398,372	1,714,122	1,353,324	1,312,310
Gibraltar.....	41,978	9,622	10,272	9,935	15,375
Hong Kong.....	1,961,854	1,434,659	1,062,243	1,253,866	1,300,083
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo.....	537,741	297,312	101,540	188,871	207,134
Newfoundland.....	10,658,637	6,601,852	5,644,225	6,130,698	6,468,918
Oceania—Australia.....	6,788,708	5,387,982	7,312,574	12,138,869	18,081,847
Fiji.....	212,682	123,376	101,397	176,741	197,946
New Zealand.....	12,688,475	3,724,225	3,608,500	4,480,219	7,344,785
Palestine.....	83,980	29,043	35,220	99,621	135,523
Totals, British Empire¹.....	292,864,396	218,956,387	222,118,927	278,025,134	341,496,978

¹ Totals include other minor countries not specified.

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Foreign Countries.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	10,007,794	4,344,735	2,509,585	2,793,801	4,014,974
Austria.....	234,878	101,143	6,623	31,268	25,810
Belgium.....	14,962,044	14,036,437	14,490,939	12,538,143	11,780,088
Belgian Congo.....	93,313	47,957	20,691	37,979	50,355
Bolivia.....	42,964	91,704	65,557	245,225	192,595
Brazil.....	2,799,567	979,584	1,394,230	1,758,380	2,769,578
Chile.....	1,057,410	405,359	138,581	276,533	557,303
China.....	9,122,190	5,908,133	7,669,228	5,395,970	4,461,465
Colombia.....	1,191,940	533,891	389,296	421,184	797,370
Costa Rica.....	61,232	45,078	46,442	71,219	66,322
Cuba.....	2,868,103	1,637,676	830,177	993,019	1,203,854
Czechoslovakia.....	252,041	173,098	111,891	71,910	59,015
Denmark.....	3,604,492	3,875,680	2,694,212	2,160,467	2,012,197
Ecuador.....	59,199	29,846	24,753	60,300	140,461
Egypt.....	781,305	173,201	186,008	179,578	297,984
Finland.....	1,388,556	666,459	262,728	328,539	345,367
France.....	13,285,758	17,954,321	12,730,226	11,907,478	9,842,294
French Africa.....	561,185	343,758	91,199	61,223	97,114
French Guiana.....	47,791	43,338	46,369	60,620	69,085
French Oceania.....	232,001	753,642	899,806	81,940	38,857
French West Indies.....	374,382	249,904	129,409	82,151	94,496
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11,004,479	8,642,119	7,593,203	4,346,925	350,799
Germany.....	12,942,236	10,405,256	8,057,105	10,588,450	4,474,158
Greece.....	5,642,245	2,412,035	341,521	138,313	5,341
Guatemala.....	140,599	153,543	91,596	122,975	154,157
Haiti.....	90,891	83,299	77,637	151,528	175,033
Honduras.....	133,917	111,058	108,906	115,228	105,641
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	19,749	5,231	4,236	30,578	129,231
Italy.....	14,552,319	4,265,324	4,126,362	3,543,315	3,630,630
Japan.....	18,958,965	16,555,690	10,327,492	13,802,760	16,935,869
Korea.....	9,961	10,237	2,248	112,407	9,326
Mexico.....	2,035,576	1,366,947	1,311,236	1,680,766	1,885,330
Morocco.....	160,411	71,709	161,314	58,252	65,774
Netherlands.....	10,477,553	13,502,157	16,457,910	19,655,271	10,071,978
Dutch East Indies.....	953,778	507,258	292,991	412,180	564,273
Dutch Guiana.....	78,216	63,356	40,764	45,224	56,908
Dutch West Indies.....	183,885	53,225	71,202	76,487	124,743
Nicaragua.....	35,758	22,363	18,810	20,003	34,187
Norway.....	3,305,334	3,324,772	3,695,335	3,912,408	4,788,736
Panama.....	706,065	336,323	113,047	233,430	239,717
Persia.....	88,465		5,393	14,225	68,493
Peru.....	1,579,294	628,167	721,262	926,453	744,730
Poland and Danzig.....	60,118	35,089	31,340	71,343	402,067
Portugal.....	611,643	81,472	141,112	86,616	95,257
Azores and Madeira.....	163,333	44,743	26,330	27,853	17,096
Portuguese Africa.....	1,109,735	1,063,283	842,446	952,519	1,372,743
Roumania.....	49,733	22,548	57,866	14,209	151,582
Russia.....	568,100	55,197	1,776,946	16,722	21,712
Salvador.....	120,990	22,619	12,673	26,061	59,090
Santo Domingo.....	243,614	262,273	180,965	178,017	261,275
Siam.....	47,017	6,222	4,075	4,326	6,853
Spain.....	1,297,080	566,103	2,481,717	1,822,626	2,626,984
Canary Islands.....	69,760	23,264	14,017	45,151	50,159
Sweden.....	2,447,205	2,385,789	2,636,400	1,441,030	1,637,603
Switzerland.....	561,747	280,090	212,267	275,539	622,264
Syria.....	82,057	26,825	25,785	33,254	33,712
Turkey.....	22,303	7,714	32,206	1,363	8,657
United States.....	349,660,563	235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139	224,697,923
Alaska.....	468,978	364,147	173,388	114,469	146,564
Hawaii.....	92,248	201,083	434,540	620,675	600,193
Philippines.....	236,478	296,931	347,368	616,979	833,623
Puerto Rico.....	677,118	450,184	268,045	353,809	431,296
Uruguay.....	736,658	424,927	71,721	140,273	231,445
Venezuela.....	1,058,223	549,827	351,777	401,306	484,510
Yugoslavia.....	12,916	4,185	2,016	670	1,246
Totals, Foreign Countries¹.....	505,878,271	357,387,915	251,681,028	301,318,011	318,403,016
Grand Totals, Canadian Exports, by Continents.....	799,742,667	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	659,899,994
Europe—United Kingdom.....	219,246,499	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	274,182,737
Other Europe.....	89,978,203	77,223,644	72,712,079	72,374,404	56,963,021
North America.....	395,431,973	266,823,563	169,055,642	217,595,995	245,496,892
South America.....	20,564,860	8,890,776	6,562,273	7,930,034	10,989,314
Asia.....	39,452,990	28,242,090	22,696,286	26,353,284	30,379,721
Oceania.....	20,039,549	10,198,618	12,364,161	17,508,431	26,279,369
Africa.....	15,028,593	10,921,886	6,048,495	9,979,586	15,608,940

¹ Totals include other minor countries not specified.

21.—Values and Percentages of Canadian Imports and Exports, from and to Stated Countries, passing through the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Country whence Imported and to which Exported.	Merchandise Imported through United States.				Merchandise Exported through United States.			
	1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
British Empire.								
United Kingdom.....	94,220	0.1	73,048	0.1	30,674,215	13.5	43,284,102	15.8
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	98,837	2.8	29,753	0.7
Australia.....	13	0.0	2,289	0.0	2,556,857	21.0	4,731,209	26.2
Bermuda.....	—	—	—	—	23,122	2.0	38,900	3.5
British South Africa.....	5,426	0.1	657	0.0	1,647,875	22.6	3,207,444	26.4
British East Africa.....	3,299	0.4	12,855	1.0	257,924	49.2	183,043	28.8
British West Africa.....	—	—	—	—	268,491	77.2	279,154	80.0
British India.....	17,050	0.3	34,883	0.5	332,225	8.9	324,522	7.9
Ceylon.....	3,513	0.2	24,496	1.2	32,768	29.9	27,269	11.5
British Guiana.....	—	—	1,357	0.1	13,489	1.7	54,580	5.9
British Honduras.....	2,969	2.1	600	0.0	2,222	0.9	60,637	28.9
British West Indies.....	4,372	0.0	5,207	0.0	436,829	6.2	458,785	6.0
Hong Kong.....	6,505	1.0	2,774	0.4	180,732	14.4	178,880	13.8
Newfoundland.....	500	0.1	—	—	20,115	0.3	10,828	0.2
New Zealand.....	15,699	0.6	1,142	0.0	656,204	14.7	1,371,241	18.7
Palestine.....	2,257	1.8	86	0.1	43,042	43.2	55,477	41.0
Straits Settlements.....	120,952	12.1	532,253	17.9	586,709	86.1	1,248,864	83.6
Totals, British Empire:	280,369	0.2	693,511	0.3	38,014,790	13.7	55,829,491	16.4
Foreign Countries.								
Argentina.....	459,270	22.4	742,171	26.6	957,180	34.2	1,918,729	47.8
Austria.....	829	0.4	4,695	1.7	25,753	82.3	18,444	71.4
Belgium.....	95,270	3.0	185,573	5.1	60,031	0.5	218,123	1.9
Brazil.....	256,251	41.0	225,705	27.0	1,193,369	67.8	2,030,619	73.3
Central American States ²	34,605	51.6	53,290	49.6	338,963	95.3	258,879	61.7
Chile.....	4,912	59.0	3,368	3.5	103,534	37.4	315,390	56.6
China.....	448,663	19.2	524,956	22.4	398,319	7.4	459,569	10.3
Colombia.....	286,615	8.0	331,615	7.3	245,776	58.4	421,946	53.0
Cuba.....	213,228	20.1	231,803	25.0	587,158	59.1	722,615	60.0
Czechoslovakia.....	4,533	0.3	14,010	0.6	12,966	18.0	26,121	66.0
Denmark.....	2,934	1.0	2,557	2.0	115,103	5.3	186,787	9.3
France.....	11,711	0.2	36,944	0.6	605,639	5.1	529,334	5.4
French Africa.....	229	0.3	3,781	10.7	22,638	37.0	29,237	30.1
French West Indies.....	—	—	—	—	48,485	59.1	24,171	25.6
Germany.....	429,808	4.3	373,942	3.7	743,582	7.0	230,436	5.1
Greece.....	15,698	31.8	10,744	26.9	3,568	2.6	2,851	53.4
Italy.....	249,098	9.7	206,767	7.6	606,877	17.1	1,172,919	32.3
Japan.....	90,670	2.7	231,440	5.2	927,470	6.7	903,746	5.3
Mexico.....	169,797	41.9	279,955	56.7	1,614,560	96.1	1,404,154	74.4
Netherlands.....	62,273	1.9	312,529	7.2	4,326,832	22.0	1,652,397	16.4
Dutch East Indies.....	47,653	8.5	112,312	28.2	26,356	6.4	71,664	12.7
Norway.....	13,785	2.6	273	0.0	190,928	4.9	407,348	8.5
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	230,855	24.9	267,914	36.0
Philippine Islands.....	77,008	21.1	223,849	45.2	182,511	29.6	210,577	25.3
Portugal.....	1,104	0.9	267	0.1	28,580	33.0	56,061	58.8
Portuguese Africa.....	—	—	—	—	439,415	46.1	515,026	37.5
Russia.....	4,079	3.9	3,620	1.4	16,722	100.0	2,112	9.7
Santo Domingo.....	—	—	—	—	153,895	86.5	90,662	34.7
Spain.....	20,655	1.8	29,011	2.1	1,607,389	88.2	2,516,065	95.7
Sweden.....	31,680	2.8	24,258	1.4	183,441	12.7	359,760	22.0
Switzerland.....	8,744	0.3	29,756	1.3	30,436	11.0	63,038	10.1
Turkey.....	81,315	46.7	126,941	61.5	813	59.6	6,192	71.5
Venezuela.....	18,744	4.7	18,916	2.3	354,414	88.4	439,607	90.8
Totals, Foreign Countries:	3,346,348	6.1	4,666,637	7.5	17,456,208	16.3	19,394,756	20.7
Grand Totals.....	3,626,717	1.9	5,360,148	2.4	55,470,998	14.4	75,224,247	17.3

¹ Totals include other countries not specified but are exclusive of trade with the United States.

² Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

Subsection 11.—Comparison of the Volume of Imports and Exports.*

The statistics of the external trade of Canada have not, until lately, been analysed in detail to reveal the physical volume of external trade as well as the dollar value of that trade, and have therefore been somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, Table 1 of this chapter is examined, it seems to show stagnation in our external trade between the early 70's and the middle 90's of last century and a very rapid growth thereafter. Yet we know that the apparent stagnation was partly due to the fall in general prices between the '70's and the middle '90's, while the rapid growth of the later figures is exaggerated by the rise of prices after 1897, especially in the war period, 1914 to 1921. Since 1929 another precipitate decline in prices has exaggerated the actual decrease of trade. Thus the figures as published give us no true measure of the volume of our external trade, yet, of the commodities that satisfy human needs, it is the *volume* rather than the *value* with which the masses of the population are more intimately concerned. Volume is, from many points of view, a more important consideration than value, and it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. This is what is attempted in Table 22.

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1926—and to revalue the quantities of each commodity imported or exported in any given year at the average import or export value of that commodity in the standard or base year. Where quantities are not available, the values of items are assumed to have moved in the same direction and in the same proportions as closely related commodities. For this reason the results must not be regarded as of great precision but, since the value of goods not returned by quantity and of those not comparable over a limited series of years is small in comparison with the total trade, the amount of error introduced on their account is inconsiderable. By this method it is comparatively easy to compare the volume of the trade in a particular year with that in a recent year and the margin of error is fairly small. When, however, a comparison of the volume of trade in a particular year with that of another year ten or more years before is undertaken, the margin of error is very much greater. Certain new commodities have come into existence in the course of the decade, while the qualities of others have been materially changed; further, various new items have been added to the customs classifications, and it is not always possible to say just what customs items of 1935 correspond with those of 1914. For these reasons comparisons with the pre-war fiscal year ended 1914 have been discontinued since 1929. This comparison for 1929 and certain previous years appeared on pp. 581-583 of the 1930 Year Book.

In Table 22 the values and volumes of imports and exports respectively for the years 1929 to 1934 are compared with 1926, for the main groups, as follows: the imports and exports are first shown at the values at which the trade was recorded; the same imports and exports are then shown at the value they would have had if the average price or unit value had been the same in each year as it was in 1926. In other words, the figures on the basis of 1926 average values enable a comparison to be made of the imports or exports for the given years on the basis of variations in quantity only, variations due to different prices having been eliminated. Index numbers of declared values, that is, the total declared values of the imports or exports in each year expressed as percentages of 1926, are then given. These are

*Further information as to the methods adopted in making the following analyses will be found on p. 836 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

followed by the index numbers of average values, which show the prices at which goods were imported or exported in each year expressed as percentages of the prices in 1926. Finally, the index numbers of physical volume show the relative quantity of merchandise imported or exported in each year expressed as a percentage of the quantity of the same merchandise in 1926.

For an analysis in greater detail, dealing similarly with sub-groups and principal commodities imported and exported, the reader is referred to pp. 838-839 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for 1935, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The physical volume of imports has been fairly well maintained throughout the depression in those groups comprising goods which enter more or less directly into consumption, such as vegetable products and textiles, while the volumes of imported chemicals and non-metallic minerals (chiefly petroleum products and coal) were higher in 1935 than 1926. On the other hand, the volume of imports of durable or capital goods, largely comprised within the iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products groups, was at a very low level in 1933 and 1934 but has shown an encouraging recovery in 1935.

In the second half of Table 22 the volume of exports in 1935 of farm products, comprising both the vegetable and animal groups, is shown to be only about two-thirds those of the base year 1926. Exports of wood and paper products (another important group in the Canadian economy) recovered in 1935 to about 100 p.c. of the volume of the base year. However, of the four groups of major importance to the prosperity of Canada, the best showing was made by non-ferrous metals with a volume of exports in 1935 amounting to 184 p.c. of those of 1926. Furthermore, if the product of the chief branch of Canadian mining enterprise—namely, gold mining—had been included in the non-ferrous metal exports, instead of being treated as bullion and excluded from the commodity groups altogether, the exports of non-ferrous metals would have shown a much greater volume and the increase since 1926 would also have been much greater.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1930-35.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Values as Declared.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	227,045	177,598	128,599	88,289	90,829	109,419
Animals and Their Products.	49,186	69,854	45,996	24,563	15,439	19,842	19,957
Fibres and Textiles.	184,762	185,241	130,717	83,879	61,215	79,372	81,798
Wood and Paper.	40,403	60,955	46,073	32,030	20,506	19,358	21,200
Iron and Its Products.	181,197	311,188	192,614	98,298	58,918	69,127	100,056
Non-Ferrous Metals.	47,693	93,580	61,899	34,802	18,095	20,171	28,497
Non-Metallic Minerals.	139,034	186,496	153,579	102,147	87,658	83,397	102,428
Chemicals and Allied Products.	28,404	39,908	35,651	30,731	25,455	25,584	28,872
Miscellaneous.	53,233	74,007	62,486	43,455	30,809	26,119	30,204
Totals.	927,329	1,248,274	906,613	578,504	406,384	433,799	522,431
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	294,039	266,869	242,388	186,257	195,402	221,210
Animals and Their Products.	49,186	74,175	58,386	34,161	30,109	34,916	34,453
Fibres and Textiles.	184,762	230,245	212,295	171,561	207,573	157,451	150,953
Wood and Paper.	40,403	62,184	51,883	35,341	24,233	24,847	29,648
Iron and Its Products.	181,197	308,957	193,926	100,276	61,080	84,649	117,244
Non-Ferrous Metals.	47,693	91,650	72,024	45,765	24,262	26,201	33,435
Non-Metallic Minerals.	139,034	226,542	193,863	165,211	133,136	143,840	142,396
Chemicals and Allied Products.	28,404	41,030	40,035	34,368	30,323	30,926	34,585
Miscellaneous.	53,233	84,359	80,302	67,013	52,872	44,790	47,024
Totals.	927,329	1,413,181	1,169,583	896,084	749,845	743,022	810,948

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1930-35—continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.	(1926=100.)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	111.6	87.3	63.2	43.4	44.1	53.8
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	142.0	93.5	50.0	31.4	40.3	40.6
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	100.3	70.7	45.4	33.1	43.0	44.3
Wood and Paper.	100.0	150.9	114.0	79.3	50.8	47.9	52.5
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	171.7	106.3	54.2	32.5	38.2	55.2
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	196.2	129.8	73.0	37.9	42.2	59.8
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	134.1	110.5	73.5	63.0	60.0	73.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	140.5	125.5	108.2	89.6	90.1	101.6
Miscellaneous.	100.0	139.0	117.4	81.6	57.9	49.1	56.7
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	134.6	97.7	62.4	43.8	46.8	56.3
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	77.2	66.5	53.1	47.4	46.6	49.5
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	94.2	78.8	71.9	51.3	56.8	57.9
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	80.5	61.6	48.9	29.5	48.5	52.2
Wood and Paper.	100.0	98.0	88.8	90.6	84.6	77.5	71.5
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	100.7	99.3	98.0	96.5	81.7	85.3
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	102.1	85.9	76.0	74.6	76.6	85.2
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	82.3	79.2	61.8	65.8	58.0	71.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	97.3	89.0	89.4	83.9	77.5	83.5
Miscellaneous.	100.0	87.7	77.8	64.8	58.3	57.7	64.2
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	88.3	77.5	64.6	54.2	57.7	64.4
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	144.5	131.2	119.2	91.6	96.1	108.7
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	150.8	118.7	69.5	61.2	71.0	70.0
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	124.6	114.9	92.9	112.3	85.2	81.7
Wood and Paper.	100.0	153.9	128.4	87.5	60.0	61.5	73.4
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	170.5	107.0	55.3	33.8	46.7	64.7
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	192.2	151.0	96.0	50.9	54.9	70.1
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	162.9	139.4	118.8	95.8	103.5	102.4
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	144.5	140.9	121.0	106.8	108.9	121.8
Miscellaneous.	100.0	158.5	150.9	125.9	99.3	84.1	88.3
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	152.4	126.1	96.6	80.9	80.1	87.4

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Values as Declared.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	384,636	292,280	204,398	203,371	205,805	226,234
Animals and Their Products.	190,976	133,009	83,715	68,799	54,333	75,151	86,848
Fibres and Textiles.	8,940	9,066	6,504	5,512	4,730	7,829	7,523
Wood and Paper.	278,675	289,567	230,604	175,740	120,887	143,142	160,933
Iron and Its Products.	74,735	78,590	38,938	15,463	17,277	26,641	40,736
Non-Ferrous Metals.	97,476	154,319	95,652	69,073	42,642	81,764	94,619
Non-Metallic Minerals.	24,713	28,545	21,108	13,456	9,216	14,809	15,654
Chemicals and Allied Products.	17,354	22,468	12,826	10,536	11,100	13,844	15,270
Miscellaneous.	16,428	20,058	18,116	13,367	10,244	10,358	12,083
Totals.	1,315,356	1,120,258	799,743	576,344	473,800	579,343	659,900
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	452,780	487,385	440,104	482,703	401,373	383,588
Animals and Their Products.	190,976	127,201	86,906	109,631	101,859	124,218	133,244
Fibres and Textiles.	8,940	11,266	10,608	10,544	9,770	13,527	11,533
Wood and Paper.	278,675	322,896	270,812	231,675	185,133	248,376	281,219
Iron and Its Products.	74,735	91,513	59,256	20,105	21,670	43,639	69,029
Non-Ferrous Metals.	97,476	163,535	118,576	140,492	123,651	160,507	179,765
Non-Metallic Minerals.	24,713	33,515	22,521	14,874	11,883	18,831	19,930
Chemicals and Allied Products.	17,354	29,838	17,571	16,616	17,554	25,357	26,587
Miscellaneous.	16,428	22,952	24,197	23,220	21,059	18,833	20,608
Totals.	1,315,356	1,255,496	1,097,832	1,007,261	975,282	1,054,661	1,125,503

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1930-35—concluded.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.	(1926=100.)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	63.5	48.2	33.7	33.6	34.0	37.3
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	69.7	43.8	36.0	28.5	39.4	45.5
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	101.4	72.8	61.7	52.9	87.6	84.1
Wood and Paper.	100.0	103.9	82.8	63.1	43.4	51.4	57.7
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	105.2	52.1	20.7	23.1	35.6	54.5
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	158.3	98.1	70.9	43.7	85.9	97.1
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	115.5	85.4	54.4	37.3	59.9	63.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	129.5	73.9	60.7	64.0	79.8	88.0
Miscellaneous.	100.0	122.1	110.3	81.4	62.4	63.1	73.6
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	85.2	60.8	43.8	36.0	44.0	50.2
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	85.0	60.0	46.4	42.1	51.3	59.0
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	104.6	96.3	62.8	53.3	60.5	65.2
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	80.5	61.3	52.3	48.4	57.9	65.2
Wood and Paper.	100.0	89.7	85.2	75.9	65.3	57.6	57.2
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	85.9	65.7	76.9	79.7	61.0	59.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	94.4	80.7	49.2	34.5	50.9	52.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	85.2	93.7	90.5	77.6	78.6	78.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	75.3	73.0	63.4	63.2	54.6	57.5
Miscellaneous.	100.0	87.4	74.9	57.6	48.6	55.0	58.6
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	89.2	72.8	57.2	48.6	54.9	58.6
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100.0	74.7	80.4	72.6	79.6	66.2	63.3
Animals and Their Products.	100.0	66.6	45.5	57.4	53.3	65.0	69.8
Fibres and Textiles.	100.0	126.0	118.7	117.9	109.3	151.3	129.0
Wood and Paper.	100.0	115.9	97.1	83.1	66.4	89.1	100.9
Iron and Its Products.	100.0	122.4	79.3	26.9	29.0	58.4	92.4
Non-Ferrous Metals.	100.0	167.8	121.6	144.1	126.9	164.7	184.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.	100.0	135.6	91.1	60.2	48.1	76.2	80.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.	100.0	171.9	73.0	95.7	101.2	146.1	153.2
Miscellaneous.	100.0	139.7	147.3	141.3	123.2	114.6	125.4
Total Index Numbers.	100.0	95.4	83.5	76.6	74.2	80.2	85.6

Section 4.—The Tourist Trade of Canada.*

Tourist Expenditures in Canada.—In recent years the tourist trade has become an important source of revenue in certain sections of the Dominion, materially affecting the balance of trade. It represents the economic disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich, namely: its picturesque scenery; its invigorating climate; its opportunities for hunting, fishing and boating, as well as for winter sports—for the exploitation of which a considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways and other attractions. Those entering from the United States in automobiles are by far the most important class of tourists. The business accruing to the Dominion in this manner represents some return for expenditures on highways which have been very large in the period since the War (see pp. 686-688). In order to attract this traffic, highways have been built through regions of picturesque scenery, such as the Rocky Mountains, northern Ontario, and the Laurentians and Gaspé in Quebec. A further asset for Canada arises from the fact that these scenic regions with their invigorating climate are at their best in the summer holiday season when motorists are most ready to

*Abridged from "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1920-26", and reports for each year from 1927 to 1935 inclusive, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and obtainable on application. These reports contain a full explanation of the methods used in making the estimates.

travel. The expenditure of travellers coming to Canada from other countries on business has the same effect, so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned, as the export of additional commodities would have. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, our exportable surplus of such commodities is reduced.

It is impossible to obtain a direct record of expenditures of this kind. Moreover, even a rough estimate of the total is extremely difficult to make, visitors to Canada being of all classes, engaging in widely different activities or forms of recreation, remaining for varying periods, with expenditures undoubtedly ranging from very small to very large amounts.

The tourists who enter Canada may be divided into three classes: (a) those coming in *via* ocean ports; (b) those entering from the United States in automobiles; (c) those entering from the United States by rail or steamer. In 1935 these classes are estimated to have expended in Canada \$10,117,000, \$131,806,000 and about \$59,104,000 respectively, or a grand total of approximately \$201,027,000.

The Department of National Revenue records the number of tourists entering Canada in automobiles from the United States through each of the ports of entry along the border. Estimates of the expenditures of tourists of this class in 1933, according to the provinces by which they entered, are as follows: Maritime Provinces, \$7,398,000; Quebec, \$28,761,000; Ontario, \$84,233,000; Manitoba, \$1,741,000; Saskatchewan, \$822,000; Alberta, \$791,000; and British Columbia, \$8,060,000.

Expenditures of Canadian Tourists Abroad.—Canadian tourists visiting other countries travel in the main to the British Isles and other European countries on visits home, or as sightseers. Again, many of them, especially elderly or delicate persons, go to Florida, Bermuda or the West Indies. These tourists may be classified in the same three classes as those entering Canada. The total expenditures of such Canadian tourists to other countries were estimated in 1935 to be as follows: to overseas countries, \$16,486,000; to the United States by automobile, \$50,206,000; and to the United States by rail and steamer, \$24,592,000; a total of \$91,284,000.

Summary.—For the years 1924 to 1935 the total estimated expenditures of tourists from other countries in Canada, as compared with those of Canadian tourists in other countries, are given in Table 23.

23.—Estimated Tourist Expenditures in Canada and of Canadians Abroad, Calendar Years 1924-35.

Year.	By Tourists from Other Countries in Canada.				By Canadian Tourists in Other Countries.	Excess by Tourists from Other Countries.
	<i>Via</i> Ocean Ports.	<i>Via</i> Automobile from U.S.	<i>Via</i> Rail or Boat from U.S.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1924.....	1	1	1	173,002,000	84,973,000	88,029,000
1925.....	1	1	1	193,174,000	86,160,000	107,014,000
1926.....	1	1	1	201,167,000	98,747,000	102,420,000
1927.....	1	1	1	238,477,000	108,750,000	129,727,000
1928.....	1	1	1	275,230,000	107,522,000	167,708,000
1929.....	13,794,000	215,577,000	80,008,000	309,379,000	121,645,000	187,734,000
1930.....	12,955,000	202,409,000	63,874,000	279,238,000	100,389,000	178,849,000
1931.....	12,018,000	188,129,000	50,629,000	250,776,000	76,452,000	174,324,000
1932.....	10,543,000	159,838,000 ²	42,067,000 ²	212,448,000 ²	57,403,000	155,045,000
1933.....	7,763,000	77,250,000 ²	32,111,000 ²	117,124,000 ²	50,860,000	66,264,000
1934.....	9,455,000	86,259,000	34,260,000	129,974,000	60,905,000	69,069,000
1935 ³	10,117,000	131,806,000	59,104,000	201,027,000	91,284,000	109,743,000

¹ Information not available on a comparable basis for the years 1924-28.
² Converted into Canadian funds at average rates of exchange for the period.

³ Preliminary.

Until the depression made itself felt in 1930, there was a steady increase in the amounts spent both by tourists from other countries in Canada and by Canadians in other countries. During the years 1930-32 the tourist trade, in spite of successive declines, exhibited a surprising vitality as compared with the generally depressed state of trade and industry. In each of these years the expenditures of tourists in Canada (and in the latter two the balance after deducting the corresponding expenditures of Canadians in foreign countries) constituted an "invisible" export of greater value than any single commodity exported. A marked contraction in both volume of travel and tourist expenditures occurred in 1933 and conditions in 1934 were very little better. A pronounced improvement in tourist trade took place in 1935.

Section 5.—Balance of International Payments 1920-32.*

"Balance of Trade" figures are frequently misinterpreted owing to the persistence of the doctrine long ago exploded that a nation's trade is necessarily in a healthy state when exports exceed imports, necessitating an import of gold to make up the difference. Trade was then said to show a "favourable" balance. This theory only took account of the "visible" or commodity items of trade, whereas the true balance of a nation's trade can only be known when not only the commodity items are considered, but also the "invisible" items such as interest, freight, immigrant remittances, financial services, tourist traffic, etc. In short, all debit and credit transactions must be set down in order to find out the true balance. If all the visible and invisible items are thus tabulated the debit or credit difference will be a final invisible item—capital import or export—and this will bring the nation's trade account into a state of balance.† Thus, the commodity trade balance of a country cannot be understood by itself but only as it is interpreted in the light of the invisible items of a country's international transactions. In the light of such data, it will be found that a so-called favourable or unfavourable balance will mean an entirely different thing at different times in a country's history. The balance of international payments, which takes account not only of commodity trade but of all transactions, reveals the meaning of the trade balance. It shows, for example, that in 1920, 1921 and 1922 our international accounts were balanced by large imports of capital, although our commodity trade balance was favourable in 1920 and 1922. During these years Britain repaid us war funds as follows: 1920, \$104,000,000; 1921, \$128,000,000; 1922, \$84,000,000. From 1923-28, however, the international accounts show a credit balance after allowing for interest payments and maturities, thus denoting capital exports. In these years Canada became temporarily a capital-exporting country and, therefore, the explanation of our favourable commodity trade balance was quite different from that for the period 1894 to 1903, when it was explained by payments of interest and maturities.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an estimated balance of international payments is indispensable to the understanding of trade accounts. It has, however, a great many other important uses, among which the following may be mentioned: (1) to give a comprehensive picture of our international debits and credits and how they are balanced; (2) to show the extent of our international borrowings and lend-

*Abridged from the annual report "Canada's Balance of International Payments", by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report includes explanatory data on the methods followed in computing these statistics.

†It is impossible to obtain absolute completeness and accuracy in estimates of invisible items; hence, part of the difference will be due to errors and omissions.

ings; (3) to show the magnitude of individual invisible items, such as interest, freights, tourist traffic, etc., in our international transactions; (4) to explain exchange disturbances and the effect of international financial difficulties; and (5) to furnish data for guidance in the formulation of international fiscal, financial and commercial policy.

As already stated, in the years from 1923 to 1928 Canada became temporarily a capital-exporting country. This was the result of abundant funds accumulating in the Dominion owing to three causes. In the first place, there had come into the country during the War about \$1,250,000,000 through the purchase of our commodities at high prices; this was seeking an investment outlet. In the second place, the large investment of United States capital in the Dominion from 1914 to 1920 was now increasing the nation's output. In the third place, successive large harvests at relatively high world prices were a foundation of prosperity. These factors combined caused an unprecedented accumulation of savings, which was used by financial institutions and individuals not only to finance domestic capital needs, but also to avail themselves of opportunities for profitable investment abroad. The prolonged and extravagant "bull" market in the New York and other United States' stock exchanges culminating in the early summer of 1929, and the high interest rates prevailing in those markets, attracted enormous sums to the United States from other countries, including Canada. Thus from 1923 to 1928 we had on balance an export of capital to our credit, though at the same time other countries, particularly the United States, continued to invest large sums in the Dominion.

In contrast to this there were debit balances in 1929 and 1930, considering both visible and invisible items of \$107,000,000 and \$195,000,000 respectively, while in 1931 the balance was favourable by only a little over \$2,000,000. In the light of all available information, it appears that these balances in 1929 and 1930 represented a net movement of capital into Canada for investment. In each year from 1931 to 1935, a net outward movement of capital funds is indicated again. In these latter years, however, the outward movement of capital funds appears to have been in the main not for investment but for the purpose of retiring maturing issues and for repurchases. The credit balances from 1932 to 1935, respectively, were approximately \$27,000,000; \$55,000,000; \$81,000,000; and \$140,000,000.

In 1934 credit balances of \$152.8 million for commodities, \$100.3 million for gold and \$69.1 million for tourist trade, a total of \$322.2 million, were more than sufficient to meet net debits of \$195 million for interest and dividends, \$23.4 million for freight and \$15.0 million for insurance, totalling \$233.4 million. Minor invisible items showed a net debit of \$7.3 million.

In 1935 the largest debit balances were \$219 million for interest and dividend payments, \$29 million for freight and \$8 million for insurance. The total of these debit balances, \$256 million was much less than the large credit balances provided by the commodity and tourist trades and gold, these being \$198 million, \$100 million and \$104.4 million respectively. The remaining items showed a net debit balance of \$6 million.

Table 24 shows the preliminary estimates of the balance of international payments for 1934 and 1935. Figures for 1920-26 were given at pp. 601-602 of the 1929 Year Book, although these have since been somewhat revised in later estimates. Figures for 1927-28 will be found at p. 501 of the 1932 Year Book, those for 1929-32 at p. 601 of the 1933 Year Book and those for 1933 at p. 639 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

24.—Estimated Balance of International Payments, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Figures for both years are preliminary.

Item.	1934.			1935.		
	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (—) or Credit (+).	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (—) or Credit (+).
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
CURRENT ITEMS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND GOLD.						
Commodity trade (adjusted).....	656,808	504,001	+152,807	740,000	542,000	+198,000
Exports and imports of gold coin and bullion.....	105,095	4,764	+100,331	105,592	1,213	+104,379
Freight receipts and payments, n.o.p....	51,444	74,888	— 23,444	55,000	84,000	— 29,000
Tourist expenditures.....	129,974	60,905	+ 69,069	179,000	79,000	+100,000
Interest and dividend receipts and pay- ments.....	95,000	290,000	—195,000	98,000	317,000	— 219,000
Immigrant remittances.....	6,000	6,500	— 500	6,000	6,700	— 700
Government expenditures and receipts...	5,790	10,053	— 4,263	5,900	10,000	— 4,100
Charitable and missionary contributions	1,800	1,600	+ 200	2,600	1,500	+ 1,100
Insurance transactions (net figure).....	—	15,000	— 15,000	—	8,000	— 8,000
Advertising transactions.....	2,000	1,500	+ 500	2,000	1,500	+ 500
Motion picture earnings.....	—	2,500	— 2,500	—	2,800	— 2,800
Capital of immigrants and emigrants....	1,909	3,348	— 1,439	1,800	3,000	— 1,200
Earnings of Canadian residents employed in U.S.A. (net figure).....	700	—	+ 700	1,200	—	+ 1,200
Totals, Current Items of Goods, Ser- vices and Gold.....	1,056,520	975,059	+ 81,461	1,197,092	1,056,713	+140,379
Capital movement—net outflow of capi- tal funds as per statement below.....	—	10,343	—	—	26,000	—
Balancing item (net errors and omissions)	—	71,118	—	—	114,379	—
	1,056,520	1,056,520	—	1,197,092	1,197,092	—
CAPITAL MOVEMENT.						
Sales and purchases of securities.....	321,171	312,257	+ 8,914	294,000	252,000	+ 42,000
Retirements.....	—	129,488	—129,488	—	190,000	—190,000
New series (including refinancing).....	104,731	—	+104,731	116,000	—	+116,000
Direct investments (long-term).....	5,500	—	+ 5,500	6,000	—	+ 6,000
Balancing item—net outflow of capital funds.....	10,343	—	—	26,000	—	—
	441,745	441,745	— 10,343	442,000	442,000	— 26,000

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE.

This treatment of trade within the Dominion commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade, followed by sections dealing with the statistics of the grain trade and of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of cold storage facilities and of commodities in cold storage are next in order. Following these will be found sections relating to various administrative services connected with trade, including: the payment of bounties; the granting of patents, copyrights and trade marks; and weights and measures, electricity and gas inspection. The concluding section of the chapter deals with the statistics of wholesale and retail merchandising collected at the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, and estimates made subsequently.

Section 1.—Interprovincial Trade.*

Canada may be divided into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering and Mining Region*, comprising the river valley and gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other words, the greater part of the Maritime Provinces, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava), and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region*, comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region*, extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canada-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining and Lumbering Region*, comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of Yukon.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region*, extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards, and from the boundary of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan Boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support or for exchange with the fur-trading companies, and with individual whalers and traders who visit the region.

Great differences exist between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Interprovincial trade in what is now Canada had its beginning, many years before Confederation, in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Upper and Lower Canada for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. Indeed, it was thought at the time of Confederation that the coal-fields of Nova Scotia would furnish sufficient fuel for the needs of all the eastern part of the Dominion. Later,

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec found markets from one end of the Dominion to the other in exchange for the farm, mineral and other products required by large urban communities and produced principally in western and northern regions. Thus the principle of comparative advantage is seen operating in the increased trade between the economic regions of the Dominion, a trade which is principally carried on over the railways of the country, but also largely over its waterways. A comparatively new development is the inauguration of sea transport between Eastern Canada and British Columbia *via* the Panama Canal. (See pp. 706-707.)

Monthly railway traffic reports and an annual summary report are published by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total *revenue* freight traffic of all railways, divided into 76 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province, and are of use in computing the net imports and exports of each province for each of the 76 classes of commodities. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces having water transportation. Summary figures for all commodities are given in Table 1.

The revenue freight traffic movement on the steam railways of Canada fluctuates to a certain extent with the yield of the crops and with activity in the mining and construction industries involving heavy movements of low-grade freight. The general trend from 1921 to 1928 was upward, increasing from 83,814,436 tons of freight carried in 1921 to 119,227,758 tons in 1928. In 1929, however, a decrease to 114,600,778 tons was reported and, with the industrial depression, there were still greater decreases to 57,099,111 tons in 1933, but traffic began to improve during the last six months of 1933 and each month of 1934 showed increases over 1933 and the total for the year was 18 p.c. greater than for 1933. Due mainly to a light movement of grain in 1935, traffic for the first eight months was slightly less than in the same months of 1934 although it was 24 p.c. heavier than in those of 1933.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Originating in Canada or Specified Province.		Received from Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Originating. ¹	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island,	159,739	194,629	1,174	1,364	160,913	195,993
Nova Scotia,	4,643,910	6,330,423	100,371	115,222	4,744,281	6,445,645
New Brunswick,	1,289,648	1,659,283	357,951	385,428	1,647,599	2,044,711
Quebec,	5,908,230	7,362,735	2,438,334	2,889,957	8,346,564	10,252,692
Ontario,	10,028,089	13,297,004	12,434,555	14,256,779	22,462,644	27,553,783
Manitoba,	3,037,628	3,572,822	116,731	133,168	3,154,359	3,705,990
Saskatchewan,	5,642,056	5,572,700	269,369	260,824	5,911,425	5,833,524
Alberta,	7,175,141	7,384,298	93,638	137,881	7,268,779	7,522,179
British Columbia,	3,229,828	3,895,255	172,719	231,727	3,402,547	4,126,982
Totals,	41,114,269	49,269,149	15,984,842	18,412,350	57,099,111	67,681,499

**1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces,
calendar years 1933 and 1934—concluded.**

Province.	Terminating in Canada or Specified Province.		Delivered to Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Terminating. ¹	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	178,673	224,369	25,095	9,636	203,768	234,005
Nova Scotia.....	3,924,072	5,254,266	412,878	677,207	4,336,950	5,931,473
New Brunswick.....	1,247,253	1,531,725	824,778	1,091,430	2,072,031	2,623,155
Quebec.....	5,400,467	6,470,463	3,310,835	3,674,168	8,711,302	10,144,631
Ontario.....	16,987,136	19,778,775	10,236,814	12,573,073	27,223,950	32,351,848
Manitoba.....	2,868,871	3,248,811	212,357	283,824	3,081,228	3,532,635
Saskatchewan.....	2,983,981	3,464,749	179,869	164,951	3,163,850	3,629,700
Alberta.....	2,239,123	2,816,134	2,365	418	2,241,488	2,816,552
British Columbia.....	2,309,759	2,674,366	2,900,780	2,600,261	5,210,539	5,274,627
Totals.....	38,139,335	45,463,658	18,105,771	21,074,968	56,245,106	66,538,626

¹ The freight originating and that terminating will not agree because that which originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year. On the other hand, some which terminated in 1934, for instance, originated within the previous year.

Section 2.—Grain Trade Statistics.*

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pp. 581-583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act, and an outline of the Canada Grain Act of 1925 appeared at p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book. The 1929 amendments were dealt with at pp. 1047-1048 of the 1930 Year Book, and the Canada Grain Act, 1930, at p. 1101 of the 1931 Year Book.

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1934-35.—A *résumé* of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the crop of the Western Inspection Division. The wheat crop of 1934 marketed in the Western Division during the crop year from Aug. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, amounted to 265.2 million bushels. A carry-over of 158.6 million bushels from the previous crop year, together with some minor items, brought the stock of the Western Division to a total for the year of 424.1 million bushels. As for distribution, 204.2 million bushels were commercially disposed of, the chief items of which were 76.6 million bushels exported to the United Kingdom and 80.0 million bushels shipped to the Eastern Division. The direct exports to the United States were 13.6 million bushels and to other countries 16.5 million bushels. The total shipments from the Western Division were thus 186.7 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17.3 million bushels, of which 12.6 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the Western Division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 104 thousand bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 132.4 million bushels 78.7 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 53.7 million to United States'

* Revised by Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

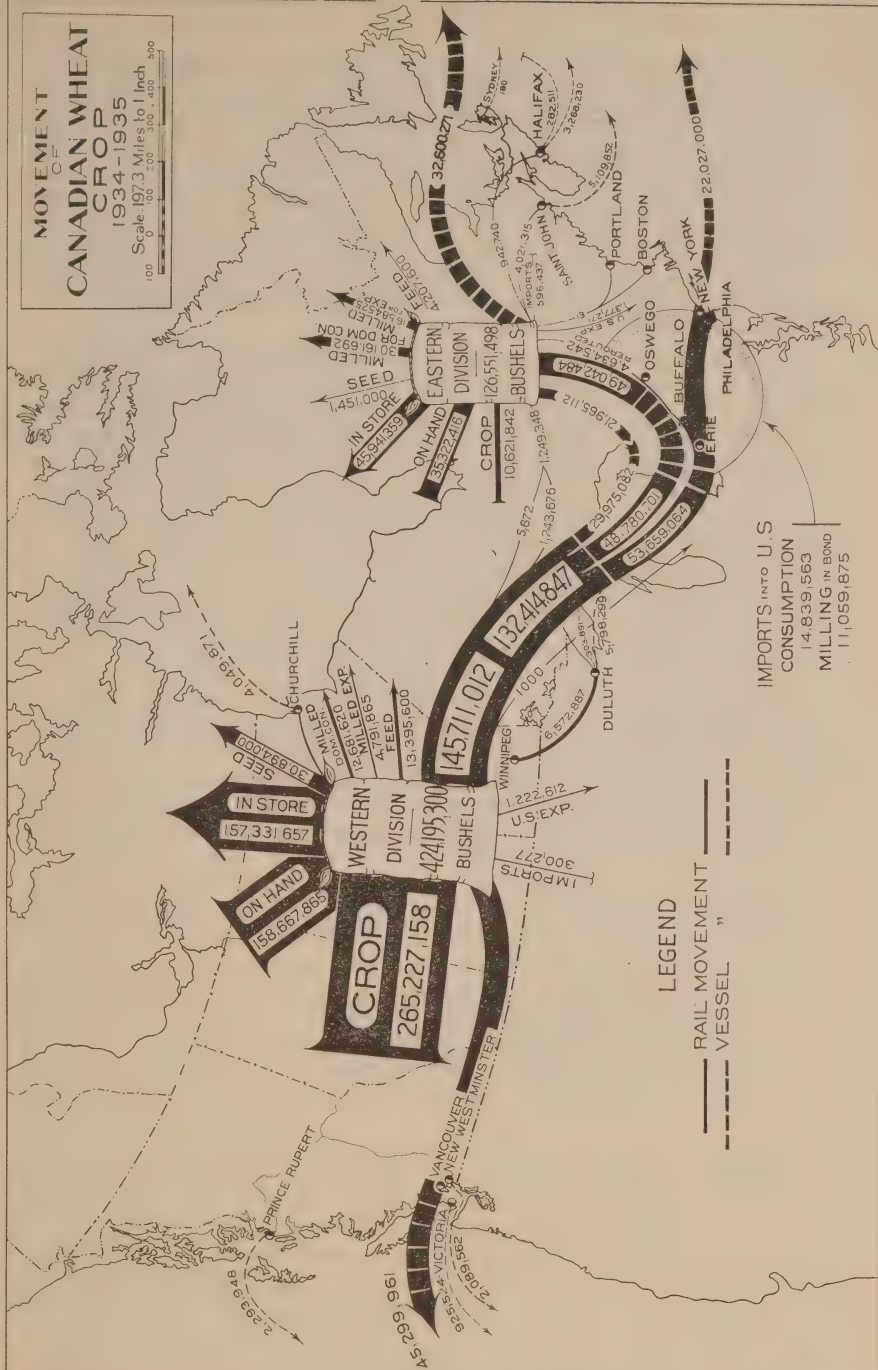
MOVEMENT

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

1934-1935

Scale 197.3 Miles to 1 Inch

0 100 200 300 400 500



ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 29.5 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 16.3 million bushels. Among the United States lake ports, Buffalo was of chief importance in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 43.5 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 45.3 million bushels, as compared with 45.4 million in the previous crop year; 2.0 million bushels were exported through New Westminster, 2.2 million from Prince Rupert, 925 thousand from Victoria, and 4.0 million from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 30.8 million bushels, feed for livestock and poultry at 13.3 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 157.3 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 10.6 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 80.0 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 35.3 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 126.5 million bushels. The distribution included 45.9 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 27.9 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 8.3 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax, while 1.4 million bushels moved over the border into the United States for consumption. In addition, 38.7 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both Divisions were New York, Albany, Boston and Portland.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 15.0 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 100.7 million bushels, to other countries 28.6 million bushels; 95.2 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 34.0 million bushels *via* United States' ports, after deducting 4.6 million bushels transhipped from Buffalo to Montreal and adding the same to the Canadian movement. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 144.3 million bushels.

Table 3 shows, for the licence years 1934 and 1935, the number of elevators and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for each class of elevator, with a summary showing the total of all elevators for each province. The growth of Canadian elevators in number and capacity has accompanied the expansion of grain acreage in the present century. Canadian elevators in 1901 numbered 426 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1911 these had increased to 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and totals of 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels were reached in 1921. Further increases in the past few years have resulted in a total of 5,880 elevators with a capacity of 419,890,480 bushels in 1935.

Table 4 gives summary statistics of the inspections of grain for 1932-35, detailed statistics given in previous Year Books being omitted to save space. The latter may be found in the Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada.* Tables 5 and 6 show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1934 and 1935.

Tables 7 and 8 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators, while Tables 9 and 10 show the average cost of delivering a bushel of wheat from the Canadian wheat producer to British ports, by both the Atlantic and Pacific routes.

* The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1935, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

**2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended
July 31, 1935.**

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Buck- wheat.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1. On Hand, Aug. 1, 1934—						
In farmers' hands.....	8,733,000	19,333,000	1,839,000	3,400	37,000	1,688,000
In Eastern elevators.....	31,589,203	2,768,193	2,013,099	—	813,329	—
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division....	6,849,452	1,137,341	1,225,715	24,325	45,463	—
In interior terminals, Western Division.....	1,646,238	106,792	805	77	164	—
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators.....	7,564,976	355,405	107,324	152	67,427	—
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators.....	2,019,495	—	—	—	—	—
In Churchill elevator.....	2,475,764	—	—	—	—	—
In country and private terminals.....	63,505,416	3,575,130	1,628,235	99,954	538,171	—
In Fort William and Port Arthur.....	59,388,654	2,403,429	3,856,828	334,339	2,448,871	—
In Eastern Division—afloat.....	2,643,057	207,780	110,825	—	—	—
In flour mills.....	2,493,537	785,919	78,775	235	3,031	—
In transit.....	5,081,489	387,508	231,424	8,813	42,851	—
Totals On Hand.....	193,990,281	31,060,497	11,092,030	471,295	3,996,307	1,688,000
2. Crops, 1934.....	275,849,000	321,120,000	63,742,000	910,400	4,706,000	8,635,000
3. Shipped In from— U.S.A. and other countries..	896,714	16,629	5,630	910,996	20,970	1,355
4. Totals, annual stocks (sum of 1, 2 and 3).....	470,735,995	352,197,126	74,839,660	2,292,691	8,723,277	10,324,355
5. Shipped Out to—						
U.S.A.....	15,076,098	3,764,027	9,296,245	201	604,523	17,607
United Kingdom.....	100,688,352	9,406,746	4,898,668	11,590	388,567	73,108
Other countries.....	28,610,460	1,434,151	861,960	160	194,304	458,003
Totals Shipped Out.....	144,374,910	14,604,924	15,056,873	11,951	1,187,394	548,718
6. Milled—						
For domestic consumption..	42,843,312	6,637,647	715,932	1,262,761	113,310	177,871
For export.....	21,376,390	3,257,260	—	—	1,783	—
Consumed in malting and brewing establishments...	—	—	6,000,000	—	—	—
7. Totals disposed of commercially (sum of 5 and 6)....	208,594,612	24,499,831	21,772,805	1,274,712	1,302,487	726,589
8. Feed for live stock and poultry.	17,603,200	—	—	—	—	—
9. Used for seed.....	32,345,000	35,240,500	7,773,600	107,200	1,079,250	380,100
10. In Store, July 31, 1935—						
In farmers' hands.....	7,861,200	20,071,000	2,022,000	4,200	77,900	1,684,000
In Eastern elevators.....	42,764,795	589,803	900,893	—	439,334	—
In Eastern Division—afloat.....	4,516,712	176,942	218,853	—	69,910	—
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division....	6,620,177	561,591	829,473	28,812	25,816	—
In interior terminals, Western Division.....	1,107,438	24,517	1,359	63	164	—
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators.....	8,849,001	58,565	56,860	52	43,229	—
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators.....	29,917	—	—	—	—	—
In Churchill elevator.....	2,389,404	—	—	—	—	—
In country and private terminals, Western Division....	47,237,453	869,256	409,960	76,279	214,634	—
In public and private terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur.....	71,449,768	3,703,320	977,754	177,289	2,124,561	—
In transit.....	8,422,898	133,135	66,663	25,949	114,350	—
In flour mills, Eastern Division.....	2,024,253	282,754	75,721	335	27,274	—
Totals In Store.....	203,273,016	26,470,883	5,559,536	312,979	3,137,172	1,684,000

**2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended
July 31, 1935—concluded.**

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Buck- wheat.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
11. Totals accounted for (sum 7, 8, 9 and 10).....	461,815,828	86,211,214	35,105,941	1,694,891	5,518,909	1,684,000
12. Losses in cleaning.....	4,850,000	224,000	91,000	49,450	19,000	—
13. Grain, not merchantable.....	3,571,200	6,834,000	1,113,800	12,700	45,000	305,900
14. Balances, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels.....	498,967	258,927,912	38,529,719	535,650	3,140,368	—
15. Totals (sum 11 to 14).....	470,735,995	352,197,126	74,839,660	2,292,691	8,723,277	10,324,355
16. Amounts inspected.....	231,668,000	29,442,453	15,932,292	429,000	1,025,500	428,325
17. Percentages inspected.....	83.98	9.16	24.99	47.12	21.79	4.96
18. Percentages of commercial grain inspected (Line 16 of 11).....	50.16	34.15	45.38	25.31	18.58	25.43
19. Commercial grain from season's crop (10 and 7-1-3).....	216,780,633	19,893,588	16,234,681	205,400	422,382	—
20. Percentages of crop commercial grain (line 19 of 2).....	78.58	6.20	25.47	22.57	8.97	—
21. Values of crop.....\$	169,631,000	103,124,000	29,975,000	1,049,000	2,325,000	4,572,000

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for 1919 to 1924 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549-550. For 1925 and 1926, see p. 616 of the 1927-28 Year Book, for 1927 and 1928, see p. 609 of the 1929 Year Book, for 1929 and 1930, p. 624 of the 1931 Year Book, for 1931, p. 508 of the 1932 Year Book, and for 1932 and 1933, p. 608 of the 1933 Year Book.

Division, Elevator and Province.	1934.		1935.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
WESTERN DIVISION.	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
Country Elevators—				
Ontario.....	1	40,000	1	40,000
Manitoba.....	724	22,908,350	714	22,711,150
Saskatchewan.....	3,232	102,286,850	3,228	102,031,700
Alberta.....	1,776	66,583,800	1,770	65,547,900
British Columbia.....	11	358,000	12	370,000
Totals, Country Elevators.....	5,744	192,177,000	5,725	190,700,750
Private Country Elevators—				
Manitoba.....	4	115,000	5	125,000
Saskatchewan.....	5	243,000	3	105,000
Alberta.....	5	215,000	4	137,000
Totals, Private Country Elevators.....	14	573,000	12	367,000
Mill Elevators—				
Ontario.....	1	185,000	1	185,000
Manitoba.....	5	162,500	4	152,500
Saskatchewan.....	9	144,000	9	148,000
Alberta.....	3	63,000	3	63,000
British Columbia.....	11	446,000	12	477,720
Totals, Mill Elevators.....	29	1,000,500	29	1,026,220
Private Terminal—				
Ontario.....	7	1,940,000	6	1,890,000
Manitoba.....	12	4,217,450	11	4,087,000
Saskatchewan.....	6	4,585,500	6	4,560,500
Alberta.....	14	4,025,000	15	4,660,000
British Columbia.....	2	570,000	2	570,000
Totals, Private Terminals.....	41	15,337,950	40	15,767,500

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Division, Elevator and Province.	1934.		1935.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
WESTERN DIVISION—concluded.				
Public Terminal Elevators—				
Saskatchewan.....	2	11,000,000	2	11,000,000
Alberta.....	3	6,250,000	3	6,250,000
British Columbia.....	2	3,365,000	1	1,715,000
Totals, Public Terminals.....	7	20,615,000	6	18,965,000
Semi-Public Terminal Elevators—				
Ontario.....	27	92,542,210	27	92,542,210
Manitoba.....	2	3,500,000	2	3,500,000
British Columbia.....	8	17,508,000	9	19,108,000
Totals, Semi-Public Terminals.....	37	113,550,210	38	115,150,210
Totals, Western Division.....	5,872	343,253,660	5,850	341,976,680
EASTERN DIVISION.				
Eastern Elevators—				
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick.....	2	1,500,000	3	3,076,800
Quebec.....	8	22,539,000	8	22,537,000
Ontario.....	18	50,100,000	18	50,100,000
Totals, Eastern Division.....	29	76,339,000	30	77,913,800
Summary by Provinces—				
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick.....	2	1,500,000	3	3,076,800
Quebec.....	8	22,539,000	8	22,537,000
Ontario.....	54	144,807,210	53	144,757,210
Manitoba.....	747	30,903,300	736	30,575,650
Saskatchewan.....	3,254	118,259,350	3,248	117,845,200
Alberta.....	1,801	77,136,800	1,795	76,657,900
British Columbia.....	34	22,247,000	36	22,240,720
Grand Totals for Canada.....	5,901	419,592,660	5,880	419,890,480

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1932-35.

Grain.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	258,719,120	15,000 ¹	258,734,120	323,436,540	366,555	323,803,095
Winter wheat.....	146,880	171,000 ¹	317,880 ¹	195,650	391,713	587,363
Totals, Wheat.....	258,866,000	186,000 ¹	259,052,000 ¹	323,632,190	758,268	324,390,458
Oats.....	41,510,000	565,958	42,075,958	26,866,375	346,562	27,212,937
Barley.....	13,264,000	75,450	13,339,450	12,543,855	45,550	12,589,405
Flax.....	1,913,000	—	1,913,000	1,714,500	—	1,714,500
Rye.....	3,000,000	2,932,607	5,932,607	2,693,420	198,916	2,892,336
Corn.....	—	6,600	6,600	—	—	—
Buckwheat.....	4,000	238,496	242,496	3,000	375,940	378,940
Peas.....	—	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000
Speltz.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Screenings.....	—	—	—	11,000	—	11,000
Mixed grains.....	244,500	—	244,500	180,830	—	180,830
Totals, Grain.....	318,801,500	4,006,111¹	322,807,611¹	367,645,170	1,726,236	369,371,406

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1932-35—concluded.

Grain.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	228,014,700	4,000	228,018,700	231,027,500	25,000	231,052,500
Winter wheat.....	107,230	75,000	182,230	502,500	113,000	615,500
Totals, Wheat.....	228,121,930	79,000	228,200,930	231,530,000	138,000	231,668,000
Oats.....	31,520,720	102,137	31,622,857	28,195,000	1,247,453	29,442,453
Barley.....	13,413,400	7,500	13,420,900	14,840,000	1,092,292	15,932,292
Flax.....	351,820	—	351,820	429,000	—	429,000
Rye.....	1,306,965	—	1,306,965	1,021,500	4,000	1,025,500
Corn.....	—	—	—	—	86,400	86,400
Buckwheat.....	2,000	268,582	270,582	—	428,325	428,325
Peas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speltz.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Screenings.....	38,000	—	38,000	—	—	—
Mixed grains.....	211,665	6,097	217,762	132,500	216,304	348,804
Totals, Grain.....	274,966,559	463,316	275,429,866	276,148,000	3,212,774	279,360,774

5.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1934 and 1935.

Grain.	1934.			1935.		
	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.
Wheat.....bush.	92,276,412	61,655,207	153,931,619	91,887,238	74,497,328	166,384,566
Oats.....bush.	10,891,740	2,611,693	13,503,433	11,116,740	980,807	12,097,547
Barley.....bush.	7,012,735	6,320,057	13,332,792	6,207,956	1,435,817	7,643,773
Flaxseed.....bush.	328,800	—	328,800	482,832	—	482,832
Rye.....bush.	169,556	519,727	689,283	419,276	310,000	729,276
Oat scalplings.....bush.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....bush.	110,679,243	71,106,684	181,785,927	110,114,042	77,223,952	187,337,994
Screenings.....tons.	8,725	38,901	47,626	10,939	40,980	51,919
Mixed Feed (oats groats) “	—	—	—	750	—	750
Barley Malt.....lb.	—	—	—	14,083,680	—	14,083,680

6.—Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1934 and 1935.

Grain.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Lake.	Rail.	Total.	Lake.	Rail.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard.....	12,404,185	46	12,404,231	6,111,509	5,001	6,116,510
No. 1 Northern.....	81,899,470	6,067	81,905,537	45,056,884	7,167	45,064,051
No. 2 Northern.....	32,578,314	36	32,578,350	42,749,039	—	42,749,039
No. 3 Northern.....	5,491,368	13,135	5,504,503	6,931,243	4,500	6,935,743
No. 4.....	3,265,466	18,792	3,284,258	7,895,481	4,857	7,900,338
Other grades.....	10,522,610	191,043	10,713,653	23,589,916	101,592	23,691,508
Totals, Wheat.....	146,161,413	229,119	146,390,532	132,334,072	123,117	132,457,189
Oats.....	13,913,478	1,977,840	15,891,318	9,102,818	1,157,982	10,260,800
Barley.....	6,624,016	236,073	6,860,089	12,798,705	70,467	12,869,172
Flaxseed.....	609,971	42,246	652,217	369,695	6,324	376,019
Rye.....	2,071,861	5,808	2,077,669	1,090,274	165	1,090,439
Mixed grains.....	12,152	17,288	29,440	11,309	21,075	32,384
Totals, Other Grain...	23,231,478	2,279,255	25,510,733	23,372,801	1,256,013	24,628,814

7.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by crop years ended July 31, 1930-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922 to 1929 are shown at p. 626 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total Grain.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts and Carry over—						
1929-1930.....	132,356,863	15,932,469	8,381,291	658,303	3,226,137	160,555,063
1930-1931.....	178,120,479	20,874,442	37,555,371	1,710,059	6,226,473	244,486,824
1931-1932.....	151,395,023	17,063,934	17,109,737	1,012,939	15,210,866	201,792,499
1932-1933.....	233,419,639	17,367,890	7,797,343	1,116,223	3,921,887	263,622,982
1933-1934 ¹	164,248,554 ²	17,949,649 ²	7,496,255	631,973	837,076 ²	191,163,807 ²
1934-1935 ¹	116,415,429	10,851,457	10,045,694	485,990	933,244	138,731,814
Shipments—						
1929-1930.....	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1930-1931.....	163,730,581	19,086,592	36,485,055	1,693,439	4,378,874	225,374,541
1931-1932.....	133,610,498	15,706,287	16,807,097	974,649	13,738,895	180,837,426
1932-1933.....	200,254,656	15,662,256	6,929,791	1,027,504	2,836,333	226,710,540
1933-1934.....	166,952,408 ²	16,824,993 ²	6,325,712 ²	720,692 ²	1,204,467 ²	192,028,272 ²
1934-1935.....	105,273,843	13,027,608	11,047,771	485,990	1,306,106	131,141,318

¹ Receipts only.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

8.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1934.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1933.....	16,426,266	1,007,201	122,833	88,719	147,463	17,792,482
Receipts—Water.....	25,430,355	6,263,175	1,682,527	142,937	—	33,518,994
Totals handled.....	41,856,621	7,270,376	1,805,360	231,656	147,463	51,311,476
Shipments—Water.....	2,220,657	134,889	84,171	106,557	—	2,546,274
Rail.....	24,740,863	6,308,831	1,398,446	125,099	77,971	32,651,210
Total shipments.....	26,961,520	6,443,720	1,482,617	231,656	77,971	35,197,484
In store, July 31, 1934.....	14,895,101	826,656	322,743	—	69,492	16,113,992
Lower Lake Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1933.....	4,058,212	137,958	182,077	—	147,523	4,533,881 ¹
Receipts—Water.....	55,414,385	6,279,932	3,936,222	140,096	233,646	66,021,491 ¹
Rail.....	499,209	56,792	14,106	—	17,847	605,363 ¹
Totals handled.....	59,971,806	6,474,682	4,132,405	140,096	399,016	71,160,735 ¹
Shipments—Water.....	43,010,812	3,027,580	1,462,702	87,078	—	47,588,172 ¹
Rail.....	11,162,022	2,834,423	1,844,825	53,018	247,485	16,184,503 ¹
Total shipments.....	54,172,834	5,862,003	3,307,527	140,096	247,485	63,772,675 ¹
In store, July 31, 1934.....	5,798,972	612,632	824,878	—	151,531	7,388,013 ¹
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1933.....	12,543,631	454,156	501,342	—	700,825	14,199,954
Receipts—Water.....	65,895,024	4,650,155	1,735,213	348,940	585,583	73,214,915
Rail.....	7,526,860	252,536	56,540	—	—	7,849,822 ¹
Totals handled.....	85,965,515	5,356,847	2,293,095	348,940	1,286,408	95,264,691 ¹
Shipments—Water.....	68,323,828	1,798,428	766,841	—	810,661	71,713,644 ¹
Rail.....	9,581,983	2,299,348	693,763	348,940	68,350	12,992,384 ¹
Total shipments.....	77,905,811	4,097,776	1,460,604	348,940	879,011	84,706,028 ¹
In store, July 31, 1934.....	8,059,702	1,259,071	832,491	—	407,397	10,558,661 ¹
Seaboard Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1933.....	1,275,772	49,482	61,300	—	184,908	1,571,462
Receipts—Water.....	669,048	168,889	—	—	—	837,937
Rail.....	8,813,973	278,170	71,647	—	—	9,214,203 ¹
Totals handled.....	10,758,793	496,541	132,947	—	184,908	11,623,602 ¹
Shipments—Water.....	7,701,691	273,193	71,647	—	—	8,096,944 ¹
Rail.....	34,052	148,301	25,317	—	—	210,670
Total shipments.....	7,735,743	421,494	99,964	—	—	8,307,614 ¹
In store, July 31, 1934.....	3,023,050	75,047	32,983	—	184,908	3,315,988 ¹

¹ Includes minor quantities of Ontario corn and buckwheat.

9.—Approximate Average Handling and Freight (*c.i.f.*) Charges Between the Producer in Western Canada and British Ports, per Bushel of Wheat Exported via St. Lawrence River Ports and Churchill, calendar year 1935.

Item.	St. Lawrence Ports. ¹	Churchill.
	cents per bush.	cents per bush.
1. Handling at country elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire and storage for 15 days); official inward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and selling to exporter on Winnipeg market.....	3.750	3.750
2. Railway freight rate from average western point shipping to Fort William-Port Arthur or Churchill terminal elevators.....	13.500	12.555
3. Handling at terminal elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire or explosion and storage for 15 days); official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and loading into vessel.....	1.500	1.500
4. Lake freight, Fort William-Port Arthur to Montreal-Sorel-Quebec, (including costs of trimming cargo, brokerage, lake and out-turn insurance, and any charges incurred for transfer of cargoes from upper lake to canal-size vessels.....	4.875	-
5. Approximate average cost of freight and insurance (marine and out-turn), between Canadian and British ports, calendar year 1935, (including fobbing charges).....	6.875	7.695
Total approximate cost between producer and <i>c.i.f.</i> British ports, per bushel of wheat.....	30.500	25.500

¹ Montreal, Sorel and Quebec.

10.—Approximate Average Handling and Freight (*c.i.f.*) Charges Between the Producer in Western Canada and British Ports, per Bushel of Wheat Exported via Vancouver-New Westminster, calendar year 1935.

Item.	Per bush.
	cents.
1. Handling at country elevator (including insurance against loss by fire and storage for 15 days); official inward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and selling on Vancouver market.....	3.75
2. Railway freight rate from average western point shipping <i>via</i> Vancouver-New Westminster terminal elevators.....	13.50
3. Handling at terminal elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire or explosion and storage for 15 days); official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and loading into vessel.....	1.50
4. Approximate average cost of freight and insurance (marine and out-turn) between Vancouver and British ports, calendar year 1935, (including fobbing charges at Vancouver).....	11.75
Total approximate cost between producer and <i>c.i.f.</i> British ports, per bushel of wheat.....	30.50

Flour-Milling in 1934.—The flour- and grist-milling industry in Canada in 1934 showed a decrease of 18 mills from 1933, but their capacity was increased by 571 barrels of flour a day from the 1933 figure. Capital investment was \$59,293,426. The mills were distributed by provinces as shown in Table 11. Statistics of the employees, value of products, etc., for both flour and feed mills, for the latest year available will be found in Table 7 of the chapter on manufactures, pp. 424-425 of this volume.

11.—Flour Mills of Canada, with Their Equipment and Capacities, by Provinces, 1934, with totals, 1933.

Province.	Flour and Grist Mills.	Chopping Mills.	Total Mills.	Rolls.	Stones.	Capacity of Flour Mills.
	No.	No.	No.	pairs.	pairs.	brl. per day.
Prince Edward Island.....	11	2	13	60	10	494
Nova Scotia.....	2	10	12	7	—	23
New Brunswick.....	9	20	29	68	3	523
Quebec.....	119	247	366	546	205	13,571
Ontario.....	136	533	669	2,014	48	51,909
Manitoba.....	32	10	42	564	7	11,565
Saskatchewan.....	65	19	84	645	15	14,357
Alberta.....	55	34	89	648	7	12,888
British Columbia.....	6	1	6	49	1	774
Totals, 1934.....	435	875	1,310	4,601	296	106,104
Totals, 1933.....	413	915	1,328	4,614	287	105,533

¹ Two chopping mills included with flour mills.

Section 3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.*

The estimated value of farm live stock and poultry in Canada in 1934 was \$449,235,000, or 82.4 p.c. of the value of field crops grown during the year. In 1933 the value of farm live stock and poultry was \$436,591,000, or 96.3 p.c. of the value of field crops during that year. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, has since the War been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

The Canada Year Book 1922-23 contained on pages 594-595 a brief historical description of the development and present position of the live-stock industry in the Dominion, with statistics of farm animals compiled from the decennial censuses 1871 to 1921. A summary of this data, with the addition of figures for 1931, is given in Table 12.

* Revised by Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For more detailed information on this subject see "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also "Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review", published annually by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. See also the material in Chapter VIII under the heading "Farm Live Stock and Poultry".

12.—Animals in Canada, Animals Killed or Sold by Farmers and Wool Produced in Canada, by census years, 1871-1931.

Year.	Animals in Canada.			Animals Killed or Sold.			Wool Produced.
	Cattle. ¹	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle. ¹	Sheep.	Swine.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.
1871.....	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881.....	3,382,396	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891.....	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901.....	5,576,451	2,510,239	2,353,828	1,086,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,657,597
1911 ²	6,526,083	2,174,300	3,634,778	1,752,792 ³	949,039 ³	2,771,755 ³	6,933,955
1921.....	8,519,484	3,203,966	3,404,730	2,097,390	1,217,987	2,972,331	11,338,268
1931 ⁴	8,099,883 ⁴	3,627,116 ⁴	4,774,828 ⁴	2,046,428	1,296,158	3,770,524	12,795,634

¹ Figures for 1871-91 do not include work oxen.

² Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses

were taken in April, so that the proportion of young animals is greater than for years previous to 1911.

³ Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. The following figures are comparable with data given for other years, the amounts being partly estimated: cattle, 1,915,059; sheep, 1,097,015; swine, 4,282,624.

⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

In Table 13 statistics are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1921 to 1935, expressed as percentages of the average numbers for the quinquennium 1921-25.

13.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1921-35.

(Average number for 1921-25=100.)

Year.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1921.....	105.1	99.9	110.6	121.4	88.9
1922.....	100.6	100.2	102.2	107.8	90.3
1923.....	97.3	97.8	95.5	91.0	101.6
1924.....	98.9	99.7	98.0	88.7	117.0
1925.....	98.0	102.5	93.7	91.0	102.1
1926.....	93.7	102.7	80.9	103.8	100.6
1927.....	94.3	103.8	90.1	107.8	108.3
1928.....	93.1	101.1	85.3	112.9	103.8
1929.....	93.1	98.5	87.9	120.1	101.1
1930.....	90.8	98.5	89.8	122.1	92.3
1931 ¹	85.8	90.2	78.7	119.8	108.4
1932 ¹	85.2	96.1	84.1	120.4	107.0
1933.....	82.3	98.8	88.6	111.9	87.7
1934.....	80.9	103.3	87.0	113.0	84.3
1935.....	80.8	102.9	85.0	112.3	81.9

¹ Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1934.—The numbers of cattle and calves sold at stockyards showed increases in 1934 as compared with 1933, while hogs, and sheep and lambs showed decreases. Cattle sold numbered 700,817 in 1934 and 604,077 in 1933, calves 371,110 and 317,308, hogs 964,311 and 1,044,196, and sheep and lambs 459,275 and 471,351, respectively.

Table 14 shows the receipts for sale at the various stockyards and a partial disposition of the live stock sold in 1933 and 1934.

14.—Total Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Slaughter and Store Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Market and Item.	1933.				1934.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (total).....	274,727	98,511	233,481	196,628	274,700	114,932	212,617	205,689
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers..	193,924	64,080	214,997	166,655	193,945	76,845	204,490	169,960
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	24,794	28,700	15,118	25,265	33,220	33,021	7,468	31,262
3. Store stock to country points	41,629	5,854	—	—	32,847	4,485	—	—
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (total).....	61,374	114,350	204,648	128,503	72,855	122,041	153,886	105,306
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers...	38,989	54,739	129,989	96,880	43,317	54,048	103,171	85,799
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	20,597	58,452	82,672	31,704	27,497	65,219	61,201	20,953
3. Store stock to country points	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (total).....	10,230	32,959	19,339	13,125	12,308	32,252	21,801	7,626
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers..	871	1,725	2,357	567	294	2,096	2,344	648
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	9,239	30,419	16,813	12,333	11,766	30,065	19,351	6,987
3. Store stock to country points	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (total).....	162,731	48,115	265,254	78,328	225,346	70,113	275,028	78,843
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers...	108,209	33,675	196,501	73,973	148,654	47,334	203,639	64,832
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	12,731	6,277	6,400	1,069	30,462	12,141	10,106	8,770
3. Store stock to country points	17,849	2,001	—	—	20,500	2,405	—	—
Calgary—								
Receipts (total).....	38,589	6,142	89,952	16,971	50,450	11,109	91,423	14,787
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers..	29,578	1	79,614	14,453	42,875	1	77,993	13,172
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	4,179	1	1,176	539	6,311	1	976	496
3. Store stock to country points	10,805	—	—	—	10,901	—	—	—
Edmonton—								
Receipts (total).....	27,522	6,556	91,177	13,222	35,138	7,876	75,421	16,071
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers...	17,303	5,314	55,352	10,064	22,750	5,301	66,630	11,608
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	1,745	856	4,371	1,690	2,727	1,315	3,175	2,211
3. Store stock to country points	6,095	1,009	—	—	5,551	615	—	—
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (total).....	1,775	329	20,855	1,015	3,811	640	32,084	1,764
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers..	663	240	19,345	879	1,061	273	29,921	1,602
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	119	33	166	37	251	99	44	18
3. Store stock to country points	514	48	—	—	1,122	172	—	—
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (total).....	11,768	3,966	26,558	14,062	11,422	4,266	24,337	19,600
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers...	9,294	2,206	23,714	8,807	10,501	3,228	22,504	11,190
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	28	23	7	43	18	11	1	60
3. Store stock to country points	1,919	1,574	—	—	771	967	—	—
Saskatoon—								
Receipts (total).....	10,623	4,406	79,276	5,979	9,210	4,928	50,464	6,424
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers...	6,314	2,805	67,072	4,389	4,591	2,972	41,244	5,383
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	1,941	1,215	1,867	889	3,199	1,970	2,486	956
3. Store stock to country points	1,518	151	—	—	1,308	53	—	—
Regina—								
Receipts (total).....	4,738	1,974	13,656	3,520	5,577	2,953	27,250	3,165
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers..	1,193	693	4,753	1,631	3,212	1,199	21,859	2,259
2. Slaughter stock to butchers.	2,110	940	3,276	875	2,047	1,692	1,881	932
3. Store stock to country points	294	56	—	—	148	35	—	—

¹ Included with cattle.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1934 shows increases in all classes except hogs. Total shipments in 1934 with comparative figures for 1933 in parentheses were as follows: cattle 415,872 (322,097); calves 155,272 (97,070); swine 969,426 (1,038,576); and sheep 235,228 (186,702). Figures for cattle, calves and sheep, however, are not strictly comparable, because in 1934 for the first time it was possible to include a record of *all* shipments to packers. For both years Alberta was the largest shipper in the aggregate and also the largest shipper of hogs and sheep. Saskatchewan led in cattle shipments and Ontario in shipments of calves.

The marketings of live stock through stockyards, by direct shipment to packers, or by export according to provinces of origin for the calendar year 1934 are given in Table 15. In Table 16 are given the statistics of the grading of animals from several provinces marketed through the stockyards in 1934.

15.—Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stockyards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1934.

Live Stock.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—							
Totals to stockyards.....	413	27,142	286,836	101,415	156,000	116,150	687,956
Direct to packers.....	2,124	12,490	86,921	22,959	21,357	59,215	205,066
Direct for export.....	1,964	2,284	22,926	1,018	4,030	8,154	40,376
Totals, Cattle.....	4,501	41,916	396,683	125,392	181,387	183,519	933,398
Calves—							
Totals to stockyards.....	1,441	84,490	175,429	39,128	42,827	20,910	364,225
Direct to packers.....	501	22,535	102,431	21,444	4,700	35,911	187,522
Direct for export.....	35	155	558	—	—	10	758
Totals, Calves.....	1,977	107,180	278,418	60,572	47,527	56,831	552,505
Hogs—							
Totals to stockyards.....	3,389	52,281	312,252	127,961	280,820	305,036	1,081,739
Direct to packers.....	22,019	33,117	863,517	102,578	210,315	707,791	1,939,337
Direct for export.....	4,085	—	—	—	—	—	4,085
Totals, Hogs.....	29,493	85,398	1,175,769	230,539	491,135	1,012,827	3,025,161
Sheep—							
Totals to stockyards.....	4,016	97,473	182,426	43,649	69,767	73,149	470,480
Direct to packers.....	14,771	27,116	119,000	46,374	12,110	132,536	351,907
Direct for export.....	6	—	890	—	20	80	996
Totals, Sheep.....	18,793	124,589	302,316	90,023	81,897	205,765	823,383
Store cattle purchased.....	260	1,216	50,589	10,423	8,158	16,538	87,184

16.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1934.

Live Stock and Grade.	Maritime Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cattle—							
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice.....	—	128	20,404	6,584	9,423	10,830	47,369
Medium.....	7	978	27,921	10,475	19,157	11,601	70,139
Common.....	27	2,538	19,717	12,046	18,200	10,543	63,071
Steers over 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice.....	—	287	15,974	3,804	9,162	11,083	40,310
Medium.....	4	682	22,507	4,664	13,900	9,451	51,208
Common.....	4	308	3,811	1,259	3,732	3,296	12,410

16.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1934—concluded.

Live Stock and Grade.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cattle—concluded.							
Heifers—							
Good and choice.....	—	93	19,272	4,439	6,493	5,154	35,451
Medium.....	2	311	23,569	8,659	14,088	5,571	52,200
Common.....	7	1,338	13,861	7,162	8,596	3,980	34,944
Fed Calves—							
Good and choice.....	—	25	6,192	2,153	2,782	3,083	14,235
Medium.....	—	41	14,531	3,489	4,590	4,950	27,601
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	9	654	15,847	3,893	6,471	6,163	33,037
Medium.....	8	3,110	16,460	7,521	7,453	2,909	37,461
Common.....	16	4,837	15,994	3,650	3,229	2,060	29,786
Canners and cutters.....	324	6,893	20,551	4,864	3,016	5,988	41,636
Bulls—							
Good.....	1	160	3,359	962	1,161	482	6,125
Common.....	4	3,997	8,515	1,490	1,403	1,210	16,619
Stocker and Feeder Steers—							
Good.....	—	70	4,951	4,579	7,580	6,548	23,728
Common.....	—	103	7,574	6,259	6,201	5,455	25,592
Stock Cows and Heifers—							
Good.....	—	—	22	526	1,092	1,731	3,371
Common.....	—	—	14	1,133	1,458	1,241	3,846
Milkers and springers.....	—	529	4,994	547	270	172	6,512
Unclassified.....	—	60	796	1,257	6,543	2,649	11,305
Totals.....	413	27,142	286,836	101,415	156,000	116,150	687,956
2. Calves—							
Veal—							
Good and choice.....	3	5,354	46,742	13,085	12,118	7,679	84,981
Common and medium.....	79	39,298	115,065	25,720	28,724	13,036	221,922
Grass.....	1,359	39,838	13,622	323	1,985	195	57,322
Totals.....	1,441	84,490	175,429	39,128	42,827	20,910	364,225
3. Hogs—¹							
Select bacon.....	6,850	10,708	325,687	39,785	70,029	123,892	576,951
Bacon.....	7,367	29,959	613,259	89,111	166,868	378,253	1,284,817
Butchers.....	7,170	23,197	125,601	34,587	127,575	381,881	700,011
Heavies.....	565	2,890	16,353	6,501	15,082	16,076	57,467
Extra heavies.....	442	1,423	3,226	3,736	7,924	4,467	21,218
Lights and feeders.....	2,033	15,260	60,499	44,166	74,204	74,476	270,637
Sows No. 1.....	446	649	4,186	6,335	17,249	12,854	41,719
Sows No. 2.....	477	1,198	23,919	5,383	10,285	19,088	60,350
Roughs.....	33	22	1,306	411	1,048	1,004	3,824
Stags.....	25	92	1,733	524	871	837	4,082
Totals¹.....	25,408	85,398	1,175,769	230,539	491,135	1,012,827	3,021,076
4. Lambs and Sheep—							
Lambs—							
Good handyweights.....	1,933	56,673	127,959	28,346	36,891	44,756	296,558
Good heavies.....	48	3,077	5,631	988	1,729	2,937	14,410
Common, all weights.....	1,021	18,869	20,894	11,344	12,332	10,741	75,201
Bucks.....	338	9,693	5,188	172	5,562	165	21,118
Sheep—							
Good heavies.....	8	468	1,860	16	671	1,406	4,429
Good handyweights.....	329	4,521	12,649	1,361	1,570	2,634	23,064
Common.....	339	4,172	7,916	1,281	1,167	1,503	16,378
Unclassified.....	—	—	329	141	9,845	9,007	19,322
Totals.....	4,016	97,473	182,426	43,649	69,767	73,149	470,480

¹ Including shipments direct to packers.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—This industry has become one of the most important branches of manufacturing in Canada. Its growth, shown by the statistics of Table 17, has been accompanied by a concentration of the major part of the production of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments, thereby facilitating the utilization of by-products and greater efficiency

of operation. The large increase in the number of establishments in 1931 is due to the inclusion of wholesale butchers operating small plants engaged in slaughtering only. The addition of these small establishments does not affect materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1933 and 1934 are shown in Table 18.

17.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1871-1921, annually 1929-34.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. ¹	1911. ¹	1921.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80	84
Capital invested..... \$	419,325	1,449,677	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088	58,459,555
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214	9,711
Salaries and wages..... \$	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518	13,547,778
Cost of materials..... \$	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761	113,389,835
Value of products..... \$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076	153,136,289
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Establishments.....No.	74	76	147 ²	141	135	147
Capital invested..... \$	67,777,803	60,778,996	62,481,905	53,227,929	54,590,398	56,765,624
Employees.....No.	10,762	9,290	9,294	9,101	9,289	10,119
Salaries and wages..... \$	13,998,716	12,114,667	11,626,678	10,349,315	10,103,744	11,608,338
Cost of materials..... \$	151,814,517	129,004,327	91,276,842	65,575,957	70,467,544	98,417,162
Value of products..... \$	185,842,902	164,029,953	117,596,697	91,246,523	92,366,137	122,112,406

¹ Figures for these years cover establishments employing five hands and over only.

² See the text preceding this table.

18.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1933 and 1934.

Month.	1933.				1934.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	50,521	20,255	48,576	247,081	63,133	28,221	40,244	269,531
February.....	42,412	22,247	36,030	220,419	53,800	30,675	36,313	262,834
March.....	50,959	38,379	41,658	250,468	56,365	49,549	38,133	258,824
April.....	42,352	54,760	30,048	231,627	54,694	64,251	33,762	251,847
May.....	55,032	60,547	30,115	278,906	61,496	71,587	32,391	266,541
June.....	46,538	44,678	55,559	234,614	57,544	58,020	55,783	222,709
July.....	49,242	38,893	71,758	191,464	57,652	49,074	74,536	177,997
August.....	58,989	40,092	100,707	187,028	67,396	43,804	96,545	169,231
September.....	64,566	36,177	147,619	195,498	76,392	40,119	112,935	178,769
October.....	72,030	36,445	181,611	235,255	100,323	47,276	191,756	230,054
November.....	72,957	27,031	84,191	277,318	94,339	35,863	94,808	289,268
December.....	48,402	18,924	40,807	252,699	61,156	24,403	47,016	294,375
Totals.....	651,000	438,428	868,679	2,802,377	804,290	542,842	854,222	2,871,980

Consumption of Animal Products.—The figures of Table 19 provide an indication of the standard of diet of the people of Canada. Animal products such as meats, butter and eggs are generally regarded as features of the diet of people with a high standard of living. In Canada the per capita consumption of beef and pork, butter and eggs is high, while that of mutton and lamb and cheese is low. The per capita consumption of these products has not been affected by the depression as much as might have been expected. The per capita consumption in 1929 was estimated as: beef 66.57 lb.; pork 77.65 lb.; total meats 153.09 lb.; butter 29.26 lb.; eggs 24.65 doz.; and poultry 10.84 lb.

19.—Total and Per Capita¹ Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.*	1932.	1933.	1934.
Beef—					
Slaughtered in Canada.....No.	1,903,890	1,698,442	1,669,197	1,715,424	2,137,492
Estimated dressed weight.....lb.	675,880,950	602,946,910	592,564,935	608,975,520	758,809,660
Imports of beef.....“	3,631,176	393,933	411,322	179,875	196,258
Exports of beef.....“	679,512,126	603,340,843	592,976,257	609,155,395	759,005,918
	8,086,600	3,756,700	4,466,400	10,009,700	15,092,200
Totals, consumption.....“	671,425,526	599,584,143	588,509,857	599,145,695	743,913,718
Consumption per capita.....“	65.77	57.79	56.02	56.09	68.66
Pork—					
Slaughtered in Canada.....No.	5,247,687	6,164,658	6,286,195	5,813,799	5,590,673
Estimated dressed weight.....lb.	745,171,554	875,381,436	942,929,250	872,069,850	838,600,950
Imports of pork.....“	19,631,665	5,138,400	2,525,477	3,774,034	4,147,727
Exports of pork.....“	764,803,219	880,519,836	945,454,727	875,843,884	842,748,677
	20,475,400	17,538,400	46,061,200	79,302,600	123,750,200
Totals, consumption.....“	744,327,819	862,981,436	899,393,527	796,541,284	718,998,477
Consumption per capita.....“	72.92	83.17	85.61	74.58	66.36
Mutton and Lamb—					
Slaughtered in Canada.....No.	1,661,734	1,811,673	1,820,716	1,691,072	1,708,598
Estimated dressed weight.....lb.	66,469,360	72,466,920	72,828,640	67,642,880	68,343,920
Imports of mutton and lamb.....“	4,411,771	1,293,672	701,816	296,581	37,764
Exports of mutton and lamb.....“	70,881,131	73,760,592	73,530,456	67,939,461	68,381,684
	241,500	332,700	348,100	406,500	378,800
Totals, consumption.....“	70,639,631	73,427,892	73,182,356	67,532,961	68,002,884
Consumption per capita.....“	6.92	7.08	6.97	6.32	6.28
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—					
Beef.....lb.	65.77	57.79	56.02	56.09	68.66
Pork.....“	72.92	83.17	85.61	74.58	66.36
Mutton and lamb.....“	6.92	7.08	6.97	6.32	6.28
Totals, Consumption of All Meats per capita.....“	145.61	148.04	148.60	136.99	141.30
Butter—					
On hand, Jan. 1.....lb.	13,689,985	22,171,213	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655
Production—Creamery.....“	185,751,061	225,955,246	214,002,127	219,232,546	234,852,961
Home-made.....“	97,529,000	103,310,000	106,936,400	106,485,000	109,918,000
Imports.....“	38,606,055	2,821,317	238,145	1,377,137	2,873,562
Exports.....“	335,576,101	354,257,776	345,562,063	348,783,527	369,671,178
	1,180,400	10,680,500	3,505,700	4,437,200	428,300
On hand, Dec. 31.....“	334,395,701	343,577,276	342,056,363	344,346,327	369,242,878
	22,171,213	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655	32,417,954
Totals, consumption.....“	312,224,488	319,191,885	320,367,519	322,319,672	336,824,894
Consumption per capita.....“	30.59	30.76	30.49	30.18	31.09

For footnotes see end of table, p. 624.

19.—Total and Per Capita¹ Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931. ²	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cheese—					
On hand, Jan. 1..... lb.	12,076,024	16,529,556	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921
Production—Factory..... “	119,105,203	113,956,639	120,524,243	111,146,493	99,346,617
Home-made..... “	813,000	901,300	1,027,100	943,300	1,011,300
Imports..... “	1,787,776	1,446,147	1,166,506	967,613	946,401
“	133,782,003	132,833,642	134,398,422	126,337,263	117,278,239
Exports..... “	80,163,700	84,788,400	86,939,900	74,168,600	61,167,800
“	53,618,303	48,045,242	47,458,522	52,168,663	56,110,439
On hand, Dec. 31..... “	16,529,556	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921	17,196,375
Totals, consumption..... “	37,088,747	36,364,669	34,178,665	36,194,742	38,914,064
Consumption per capita..... “	3.63	3.50	3.25	3.39	3.59
Eggs—					
Production—Farm..... doz.	230,000,000	237,131,000	229,461,000	222,254,000	223,107,000
Other..... “	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000
Imports..... “	4,080,560	148,166	117,942	49,224	137,291
“	254,580,560	257,779,166	250,078,942	242,803,224	243,744,291
Exports..... “	188,905	634,140	272,818	1,987,612	2,001,024
Totals, consumption..... “	254,391,655	257,145,026	249,806,124	240,815,612	241,743,267
Consumption per capita..... “	24.92	24.78	23.78	22.55	22.31
Poultry—					
Poultry—On farms..... No.	60,795,000	65,152,607	64,080,200	59,324,400	59,798,700
Elsewhere..... “	7,082,000	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000
Totals..... “	67,877,000	70,827,607	69,755,200	64,999,400	65,473,700
Marketings..... “	19,376,000	19,737,598	19,641,035	18,519,950	18,614,930
Estimated dressed weight..... lb.	113,607,350	113,397,235	114,310,155	109,245,865	109,898,460
Exports..... “	1,307,080	1,041,906	1,898,699	1,352,183	2,585,606
Totals, consumption..... “	112,300,270	112,355,329	112,411,456	107,893,682	107,312,854
Consumption per capita..... “	11.00	10.83	10.69	10.10	9.90

¹ For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 141.

² Figures for 1932 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Export and Import Trade in Live Stock and Live-Stock Products.—The exports of live stock and live-stock products from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, are shown for the four fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35, in Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 536-543, and imports in Table 13 at pp. 560-565. Exports and imports are also available by calendar years 1927-34, and may be found at pp. 71, 73 and 74 of the report on “Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1934”. At pp. 75-97 of the report on “Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), Calendar Year 1934” figures are given of exports of “Animals and Animal Products” for 1933 and 1934 and imports of this class for the same calendar years will be found at pp. 211-234 of the same report.

Section 4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), now consolidated as c. 25, R.S.C., 1927, subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government toward the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table 20 shows for 1934 and 1935 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space.

20.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are supplied through the courtesy of J. F. Singleton, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Province.	Subsidized Public Warehouses.				Total Warehouses.	
	Num-ber.	Refriger-ated Space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.	Num-ber.	Refriger-ated Space.
		cu. ft.	\$	\$		cu. ft.
1934.						
Prince Edward Island	2	212,358	66,970	20,091	7	276,662
Nova Scotia	10	2,387,147	2,738,807	821,642	26	3,047,856
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773	24	1,083,216
Quebec	8	367,474	333,787	100,136	91	11,550,186
Ontario	28	3,892,706	1,820,452	546,136	203	17,396,661
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600	50	5,512,374
Saskatchewan	4	437,596	268,707	80,612	49	2,020,417
Alberta	2	351,059	242,000	72,600	30	4,263,418
British Columbia	9	2,856,549	1,923,974	577,192	81	8,872,545
Yukon	—	—	—	—	1	44,900
Totals	66	11,313,550	7,619,274	2,285,782	562	54,068,235
1935.¹						
Prince Edward Island	2	212,358	66,970	20,091	7	276,662
Nova Scotia	10	2,387,147	2,738,807	821,642	26	3,047,856
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773	24	1,083,216
Quebec	8	367,474	333,787	100,136	91	11,550,186
Ontario	33	4,331,406	1,987,257	596,177	208	17,835,361
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600	50	5,512,374
Saskatchewan	4	437,596	268,707	80,612	49	2,020,417
Alberta	2	351,059	242,000	72,600	30	4,263,418
British Columbia	14	3,855,039	2,094,674	628,402	86	9,871,035
Yukon	—	—	—	—	1	44,900
Totals	76	12,750,740	7,956,779	2,387,033	572	55,505,425

¹ To Oct. 31.

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the cold storage data is included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually. In Table 21 are included statistics by months, for 1934 and 1935, of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure for various important commodities.

21.—Stocks of Food on Hand in Cold Storage and in Process of Cure, by Months and Commodities, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month as published by the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Month.	Eggs. ¹	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef. ¹			
				Fresh, Not Frozen.	Fresh, Frozen.	Cured or in Cure.	
	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1934.							
January.....	2,875,825	22,026,655	15,973,921	3,827,359	10,650,384	418,473	
February.....	1,416,903	14,787,944	13,942,470	4,916,096	8,533,245	374,171	
March.....	955,180	7,462,885	12,351,874	4,666,161	6,746,878	302,827	
April.....	1,002,495	3,818,672	10,808,620	4,409,321	5,016,799	333,545	
May.....	4,279,229	2,523,038	9,853,572	4,348,536	4,205,021	300,113	
June.....	11,784,961	7,111,511	9,822,163	4,304,507	3,327,658	308,892	
July.....	15,373,032	24,997,051	17,459,568	4,794,778	3,020,703	308,104	
August.....	16,456,500	42,800,268	24,851,799	4,948,776	3,422,832	410,567	
September.....	17,707,975	51,420,871	32,154,332	5,209,769	3,958,960	524,308	
October.....	17,269,670	53,899,534	34,166,037	5,975,521	7,183,231	433,083	
November.....	12,768,749	49,999,061	24,677,911	6,799,827	12,561,842	407,087	
December.....	7,918,208	42,028,830	17,886,343	5,816,485	18,096,317	361,649	
1935.							
January.....	5,097,164	32,417,984	17,196,375	4,549,404	17,825,470	483,507	
February.....	3,101,204	22,959,887	15,330,780	6,285,549	14,513,639	574,969	
March.....	1,803,636	15,325,948	12,989,326	5,174,512	11,246,812	509,153	
April.....	1,666,482	7,363,062	13,023,829	5,176,200	9,187,203	543,378	
May.....	4,036,283	3,875,912	11,216,132	5,317,637	7,866,461	779,543	
June.....	8,885,462	6,290,062	12,002,823	5,138,856	5,674,479	564,394	
July.....	12,275,977	23,224,129	19,087,215	4,468,790	4,230,312	507,969	
August.....	13,052,685	41,019,328	29,589,822	4,974,569	3,331,265	504,820	
September.....	13,615,442	53,230,742	34,477,976	5,103,802	3,982,444	490,546	
October.....	12,631,645	55,467,276	29,553,852	6,148,031	5,702,531	452,209	
November.....	9,027,925	48,426,336	28,271,389	7,588,330	11,631,407	401,106	
December.....	5,709,165	40,195,748	25,186,765	7,004,438	17,376,619	472,491	
Month.	Veal.	Pork. ¹			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Poultry.
		Fresh, Not Frozen.	Fresh, Frozen.	Cured or in Cure.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1934.							
January.....	1,231,084	3,077,317	7,726,438	13,955,706	2,562,705	7,200,802	11,185,513
February.....	879,336	3,201,164	5,983,724	14,960,667	2,268,579	5,173,833	10,791,484
March.....	753,255	3,580,046	8,784,218	17,909,570	2,890,335	4,150,881	9,615,128
April.....	803,287	3,468,169	10,601,681	16,875,733	3,606,206	2,800,815	7,529,540
May.....	1,159,627	3,527,727	11,262,547	17,242,675	3,609,702	1,923,793	5,951,594
June.....	1,471,884	3,483,375	11,039,476	16,568,419	4,409,162	931,057	4,136,640
July.....	1,491,130	2,848,763	9,649,273	16,509,976	3,677,077	628,011	3,701,554
August.....	1,777,734	2,043,380	6,471,432	14,404,194	2,967,521	739,391	3,317,123
September.....	1,901,487	1,883,307	4,629,484	12,914,839	2,230,935	874,347	3,040,166
October.....	2,419,671	2,466,229	4,386,435	12,901,192	1,794,128	2,035,522	2,885,751
November.....	3,031,132	3,740,556	3,372,438	13,734,668	1,627,743	6,350,132	3,175,868
December.....	3,024,056	4,217,053	6,160,413	15,347,553	1,715,721	7,768,699	7,405,048
1935.							
January.....	2,537,911	2,359,226	10,237,651	15,519,964	2,743,406	7,480,457	11,883,323
February.....	1,852,551	3,884,863	9,971,437	15,845,466	2,407,466	6,092,377	11,111,280
March.....	1,282,106	4,162,723	12,650,583	16,262,124	3,247,247	5,456,206	9,439,322
April.....	1,115,612	3,512,498	14,932,642	18,190,976	3,567,352	4,479,280	7,621,389
May.....	1,655,821	3,971,740	17,631,893	16,103,864	3,852,578	3,322,318	5,742,842
June.....	1,649,426	3,280,035	16,211,702	16,470,474	3,679,584	1,749,577	4,328,079
July.....	1,845,242	2,694,761	13,520,397	15,960,673	3,405,688	1,039,109	3,595,638
August.....	2,182,977	2,585,613	9,657,134	14,570,556	3,699,884	900,538	2,901,377
September.....	2,087,201	2,130,338	6,813,546	13,102,124	3,232,430	830,023	2,232,036
October.....	2,556,473	1,831,399	5,183,829	13,065,272	3,072,195	1,530,881	1,983,850
November.....	3,407,712	3,177,416	5,668,618	14,617,494	2,441,135	4,513,961	2,810,900
December.....	3,618,028	3,164,695	7,722,231	15,185,711	2,603,167	5,883,396	5,970,821

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 5.—Bounties.*

In cases where it is considered advisable for the Government to encourage the production of a particular commodity, bounties paid by the Government are recognized substitutes for protective duties. In the past they have been made use of by Canada to a considerable degree, but the only bounties which involved payments in the last few years were those on copper bars and rods, hemp and bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The Copper Bounty Act expired on June 30, 1931, and the Hemp Bounty Act expired on Dec. 31, 1932, and a statement of the bounties paid under these Acts was given on p. 662 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The bounty on bituminous coal was the outcome of a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the use of Canadian coal in the manufacture of iron and steel and the payments have been as follows:—

Paid in the fiscal year—

1930-31.....	273,148 tons at 49½c.....	\$ 135,209·23
1931-32.....	126,356 tons at 49½c.....	62,546·18
1932-33.....	118,783 tons at 49½c.....	58,797·54
1933-34.....	213,841 tons at 49½c.....	105,851·25
1934-35.....	336,849 tons at 49½c.....	166,740·02
1935-36 to Sept. 30, 1935.....	188,086 tons at 49½c.....	93,102·55
Totals.....	1,257,063 tons.....	\$ 622,246·77

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, on lead, on crude petroleum, on manila fibre, on zinc and on linen yarns, but the bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, on linen yarns in 1923 and on crude petroleum in 1927. The total amounts paid in bounties on these commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration were: iron and steel, and manufactures of (1896-1912), \$16,785,827 (Canada Year Book 1915, p. 460); lead (1899-1918), \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc, \$400,000; linen yarns, \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-13), \$367,962; crude petroleum (1905-27), \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. (For quantities of crude petroleum and bounties paid in each year, see table on p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.) Total payments for expired bounties between 1896 and 1932, including the \$611,763 paid on copper bars and rods and the \$26,847 for hemp, aggregated \$23,646,311, which, with the \$622,247 paid for coal, make a total of \$24,268,558. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gave a description of the bounties that had been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive. For details of the bounties on zinc, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Section 6.—Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.†

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and earlier, are a purely statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. The earliest Act was one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision was made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who were British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed

*Revised by L. T. Lett, Chief Accountant, Department of Trade and Commerce.

† Revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

theirs at later dates. In 1849, after the Union, a consolidating Act was passed applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of c. 150, R.S.C., 1927 (as amended by c. 4, 1928, c. 34, 1930, c. 21, 1932, and c. 32, 1935), and application for protection relating to the same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

Invention means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter.

The growth of Canadian inventions is shown by the fact that the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, there were 9,404 applications, with fees amounting to \$353,460, as shown in Table 23. Of the patents of 1935, 5,624 or 64 p.c. were issued to United States' inventors, 885 to Canadians and 901 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 544, France with 180, Switzerland with 89, and Sweden with 83 came next in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued. Applications for patents were distributed pretty well over the whole field of invention without showing outstanding trends along any particular lines.

22.—Numbers of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924-35.

Province.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island...	7	2	2	5	3	1	3	3	2	—	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	41	26	30	19	24	16	17	14	18	14	16	9
New Brunswick.....	14	24	24	21	12	17	16	18	6	14	8	7
Quebec.....	312	302	272	320	298	293	282	265	272	257	236	227
Ontario.....	673	559	561	499	537	538	500	491	504	462	475	429
Manitoba.....	83	66	68	89	71	61	72	74	47	71	42	34
Saskatchewan.....	106	101	90	68	100	93	81	66	55	37	52	45
Alberta.....	123	95	95	82	88	98	71	76	63	35	48	43
British Columbia.....	174	127	150	129	152	148	126	101	117	113	104	89
Yukon and N.W.T.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	1,533	1,302	1,292	1,232	1,285	1,265	1,169	1,109	1,084	1,003	982	885

23.—Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Applications for patents.....No.	14,288	13,299	11,940	10,145	9,267	9,404
Patents granted.....	10,401	11,262	11,124	10,241	9,124	8,713
Certificates for renewal fees.....	149	52	40	11	10	12
Caveats granted.....	363	352	383	470	466	445
Assignments.....	9,505	9,190	9,001	7,354	6,577	6,840
Fees received, net.....\$	478,327	472,636	444,110	393,067	362,146	353,460

Copyrights and Trade Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and applications for protection relating to same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (amended in 1923 and consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out in Section 4 the qualifications for a copyright, and in Section 5 its duration: "Copyrights shall subsist in Canada . . . in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was, at the date of the making of the work, a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the additional Protocol . . . or resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death".

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films and other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union, and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

The Trade Mark and Design Act (c. 201, R.S.C., 1927) was amended by c. 10 of the Statutes of 1928, bringing the Act into agreement with the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as amended at The Hague in 1925 with regard to refusal to register certain trade marks. The renewal of expired trade mark registration was also provided for, while it was also enacted that in certain cases interested parties might apply to the Exchequer Court of Canada for the cancellation of a trade mark at any time within three years from its registration. The Unfair Competition Act, 1932, (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38), repealed all parts of the above Act relating to trade marks and all trade marks are now registered under and protected by the new Act.

24.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended March 31, 1930-35.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Copyrights registered.....No.	4,072	3,008	2,812	2,684	2,537	3,060
Certificates of copyright..... "	3,849	3,008	2,812	2,684	2,537	¹
Trade marks registered..... "	3,143	2,848	2,186	2,950	2,066	1,686
Industrial designs registered..... "	408	495	371	409	331	430
Timber marks registered..... "	12	24	6	4	6	4
Assignments registered..... "	2,282	1,703	1,661	1,416	1,143	1,090
Fees received, net..... \$	96,591	87,009	81,138	146,274	67,196	72,217

¹ No record now kept.

Financial Statistics.—The following table gives the receipts, expenditures and surplus on account of patents, copyrights and trade marks for the fiscal years 1930-35.

25.—Receipts, Expenditures and Surplus on Account of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

NOTE.—For figures from 1921 to 1929, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 624.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.				Surplus.
		Civil Government.	Patent Record.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.....	574,918	169,339	34,946	31,622	235,907	339,011
1931.....	559,646	174,458	35,000	32,000	241,458	318,188
1932.....	525,248	173,370	35,000	37,893	246,263	278,985
1933.....	539,341	155,465	25,000	24,829	205,293	334,047
1934.....	429,342	152,624	32,860	22,649	208,133	221,209
1935.....	425,677	145,859	26,259	23,630	195,748	229,928

Section 7.—Weights and Measures.*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of the legal standards of the country in industry and commerce, to protect the public from short weight and measure and the trading community from unfair competition arising from such practices.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under Section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was passed in the session of 1872-73; its provisions closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures was greatly simplified. This Act established as the primary legal standards for Canada the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.) it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is the Weights and Measures Act (c. 212, R.S.C., 1927), as amended by c. 48, 1935.

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918 the Service was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of adminis-

* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.

tration, the Dominion is divided into 18 districts, each in charge of a district inspector. The chief rules of administration are as follows:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed on the market.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following table is a summary of the articles and machines inspected in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935. The total revenues collected by the Service in the fiscal years ended 1934 and 1935 amounted to \$399,717 and \$407,302, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, totalled \$286,666 and \$291,983, respectively.

26.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Article.	1934.				1935.			
	Sub- mitted.	Veri- fied.	Re- jected.	Per- centage of Rejec- tions.	Sub- mitted.	Veri- fied.	Re- jected.	Per- centage of Rejec- tions.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights (Dominion).....	91,802	87,438	4,364	4.75	94,956	92,050	2,906	3.06
Weights (metric).....	738	711	27	3.66	1,348	1,321	27	2.00
Measures of capacity.....	56,738	56,486	252	0.44	51,398	50,936	462	0.89
Measures of length.....	7,532	7,505	27	0.36	8,519	8,497	22	0.25
Milk-cans.....	55,552	55,495	57	0.10	69,202	69,060	142	0.20
Ice-cream containers.....	20,500	20,500	—	—	36,682	36,682	—	—
Measuring devices.....	52,747	45,264	7,483	14.19	51,715	44,109	7,606	14.70
Tank wagons.....	561	532	29	5.17	759	730	29	3.82
Babcock glassware.....	37,176	36,921	255	0.69	36,732	36,616	116	0.31
Weighing machines.....	178,490	159,470	19,020	10.67	181,317	159,673	21,644	11.38
Weighing machines (metric).....	530	511	19	3.58	727	666	61	8.39
Domestic scales.....	33,384	32,245	1,139	3.41	20,283	20,059	224	1.10
Totals.....	535,750	503,078	32,672	—	553,638	520,399	33,239	—

Section 8.—Electricity and Gas Inspection.*

The Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce administers three Acts: the Electricity Inspection Act (c. 22, 1928), the Gas Inspection Act (c. 82, R.S.C., 1927), and the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act (c. 54, R.S.C., 1927).

The latest report of the Branch shows 465,478 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, as compared with 402,662 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was \$313,972, as compared with an expenditure of \$198,576. The Branch also collected \$266,622 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only \$398.

Other related statistics collected in the administration of the last-named Act will be found on p. 394, in the Water Power chapter of the Year Book. Here, however, are given statistics, also collected by the Branch in the process of administra-

* Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

tion, showing a phenomenal increase in the number of consumers of electricity in the past 20 years, from 517,629 to 1,760,262 (Table 27); a lesser increase in the gas meters in use from 267,454 in 1916 to 658,363 in 1935 (Table 28); and the number of cubic feet of gas sold in Canada from 1920 to 1935 classified as carburetted water gas, coal gas, coke oven gas, natural gas, acetylene gas and butane (Table 29).

27.—Numbers of Electricity Meters in Use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-35.

Fiscal Year.	Number.	Fiscal Year.	Number.	Fiscal Year.	Number.
1915.....	505,597	1922.....	945,599	1929.....	1,499,872
1916.....	517,629	1923.....	1,046,831	1930.....	1,582,505
1917.....	594,737	1924.....	1,094,639	1931.....	1,653,922
1918.....	661,403	1925.....	1,165,664	1932.....	1,704,197
1919.....	717,776	1926.....	1,240,752	1933.....	1,722,697
1920.....	743,468	1927.....	1,314,428	1934.....	1,720,997
1921.....	860,379	1928.....	1,412,521	1935.....	1,760,262

28.—Numbers of Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-35.

Fiscal Year.	Manu- factured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acety- lene Gas.	Butane.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Manu- factured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acety- lene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1916....	199,514	67,940	—	—	267,454	1926....	443,067	85,752	425	—	529,244
1917....	314,915	55,697	—	—	370,612	1927....	462,496	90,302	358	—	553,156
1918....	325,244	88,795	—	—	414,039	1928....	482,076	98,915	357	—	581,348
1919....	336,388	91,056	—	—	427,444	1929....	504,500	107,504	116	—	612,120
1920....	350,777	85,004	513	—	436,294	1930....	520,788	118,390	117	—	639,295
1921....	361,479	98,494	577	—	460,550	1931....	530,909	125,550	67	205	656,731
1922....	366,840	101,785	430	—	469,055	1932....	540,277	128,194	66	230	668,767
1923....	379,459	102,007	438	—	481,904	1933....	532,139	128,282	80	285	660,786
1924....	390,548	105,804	425	—	496,777	1934....	522,484	134,710	49	369	657,612
1925....	405,471	106,861	404	—	512,736	1935....	517,948	139,763	14	638	658,363

29.—Quantity of each Kind of Gas Sold in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-35.

Fiscal Year.	Carburetted Water Gas.	Coal Gas.	Coke Oven Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.
1920.....	4,487,512	6,787,370	—	17,117,100	1,670	—	28,393,652
1921.....	5,331,442	7,096,222	—	—	—	—	—
1922.....	4,668,392	8,433,861	—	11,289,592	1,005	—	24,392,850
1923.....	6,632,962	7,637,114	132	12,238,837	1,165	—	26,510,210
1924.....	5,214,843	8,042,882	3,189	14,866,619	1,194	—	28,128,727
1925.....	5,254,803	7,824,193	91,628	10,525,604	1,266	—	23,697,494
1926.....	4,835,613	8,149,894	1,449,795	13,004,470	1,211	—	27,440,983
1927.....	5,804,504	8,405,556	1,049,978	17,863,366	1,247	—	33,124,651
1928.....	6,883,635	7,488,965	1,680,237	20,365,049	1,325	—	36,419,211
1929.....	4,550,829	6,273,275	6,097,920	25,491,446	647	—	42,414,117
1930.....	4,456,997	5,802,653	8,153,473	31,880,845	847	—	50,294,815
1931.....	4,214,554	6,249,190	7,792,047	28,534,604	875	9,137	46,800,407
1932.....	4,267,074	6,385,622	7,235,463	27,244,803	790	6,600	45,140,352
1933.....	3,821,680	7,491,005	5,908,231	27,342,696	4,982	11,930	44,580,524
1934.....	3,349,893	7,652,344	5,331,047	26,423,633	4,737	13,268	42,774,922
1935.....	2,256,568	8,378,714	6,267,577	25,051,664	5,729	12,576	41,972,828

Section 9.—Merchandising and Service Establishments.*

A comprehensive census of business carried on by trading and service establishments was undertaken for the first time in 1931 in connection with the Seventh Decennial Census. A partial survey of trading establishments had been made in 1924, but the results of this initial survey, while indicative of the extent of domestic trade, suffered from the incompleteness of the canvass made. The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, covered not only the operations of retail and wholesale merchandising establishments in 1930 but also those of service establishments, including hotels. In addition, information was collected to show the initial channels (manufacturers' wholesale branches, other wholesalers, retailers, industrial consumers, export sales, etc.) through which goods manufactured in Canada are distributed and the proportions of the total value of production sold through each channel. The results of the census have been published in several series of reports and will also be embodied in the census volumes.

Annual Statistics.—An outgrowth of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, has been an annual survey of wholesale and retail trade based on reports from larger concerns in the respective fields. In the case of wholesale trade, the annual survey is confined to wholesalers proper and reports are secured from firms which had a volume of sales of \$100,000 or more in 1930 together with firms of a similar size which have commenced business since 1930. The survey of retail trade is based on the reports of all chain stores and of independent stores with a turnover of \$20,000 or more in 1930. Reports are also secured from newly-established independent stores. While the annual figures for merchandising are not based on such a comprehensive survey as that made in connection with the decennial census, they provide the most reliable indicators available of recent trends in merchandise trade as they cover more than two-thirds of the dollar volume of business.

Monthly Statistics.—As a further development from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, it has been possible to place the monthly index of retail sales, published in recent years by the Bureau, on a permanent basis. A description of this index appears in Subsection 2 of this chapter.

Subsection 1.—Wholesale and Other Bulk or Non-Retail Merchandising.

Under this heading there appeared at pp. 670-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book a summary of trade in the wholesale field, as derived from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, and tables showing, for 1930, bulk merchandising statistics (1) by provinces, and (2) by type of distributor. The interested reader is referred to that material which is the latest available. Supplementary data for the chief cities in Canada are given below.

Wholesale Trade in Canadian Cities.—Summary figures for all wholesale establishments and for wholesalers proper in cities of over 20,000 population are shown for 1930 in Table 30. Included in the figures for all wholesale establishments are data for agents, brokers, manufacturers' sales branches and other specialized wholesale agencies. Wholesalers proper embrace only regular wholesale houses, such as wholesale merchants, importers and exporters. The importance of such cities as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver as wholesale centres is clearly shown by the figures in Table 30.

*Prepared by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Internal Trade".

30.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail) in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930.

City.	All Establishments.						Wholesalers Proper.	
	Popula- tion, 1931.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales (1930).	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).	Estab- lish- ments.	Net Sales (1930).
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Montreal.....	818,577	1,838	21,400	35,649,800	766,832,800	68,043,000	1,035	287,176,800
Toronto.....	631,207	1,835	19,891	33,743,000	691,738,400	60,106,000	971	227,375,400
Vancouver.....	246,593	761	5,712	9,757,200	211,111,800	23,059,900	341	78,382,100
Winnipeg.....	218,785	768	8,379	14,215,600	635,722,200	25,522,100	314	72,862,800
Hamilton.....	155,547	191	1,778	2,904,800	47,755,800	5,578,800	119	21,314,200
Quebec.....	130,594	249	2,416	3,167,800	75,180,800	6,981,000	144	33,497,800
Ottawa.....	126,872	199	1,660	2,447,600	41,592,300	5,587,600	114	26,254,000
Calgary.....	83,761	261	2,818	4,916,100	92,127,900	11,715,600	114	30,499,000
Edmonton.....	79,197	200	1,832	3,115,700	63,940,100	8,193,500	82	24,701,200
London.....	71,148	147	1,269	2,145,000	32,059,000	3,565,000	83	15,503,400
Windsor.....	63,108	92	725	1,155,400	19,141,800	1,818,700	56	9,819,700
Verdun.....	60,745	6	15	22,400	592,700	28,900	6	592,700
Halifax.....	59,275	163	1,462	2,181,600	42,676,900	3,998,200	84	20,439,600
Regina.....	53,209	148	1,991	3,260,700	46,877,500	9,713,200	60	17,637,300
Saint John.....	47,514	181	1,964	2,889,500	49,538,200	4,974,800	83	17,995,700
Saskatoon.....	43,291	115	1,426	2,283,500	39,312,400	6,323,200	51	17,316,000
Victoria.....	39,082	65	487	725,700	13,704,000	1,839,400	36	8,114,300
Three Rivers.....	35,450	30	165	215,300	5,083,500	866,700	16	2,700,700
Kitchener.....	30,793	51	245	395,500	7,391,400	624,500	32	3,428,400
Brantford.....	30,107	36	300	417,200	7,184,400	879,200	22	3,583,100
Hull.....	29,433	11	53	75,200	1,138,500	86,200	6	310,300
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	41	355	540,500	9,452,200	1,145,100	20	7,146,600
Outremont.....	28,641	9	167	292,000	4,572,300	814,700	5	1,127,500
Fort William.....	26,277	41	433	650,400	15,627,100	2,760,100	27	7,897,900
St. Catharines.....	24,753	25	110	158,700	2,641,200	237,500	12	1,378,300
Westmount.....	24,235	7	173	302,400	2,059,200	426,100	5	1,208,000
Kingston.....	23,439	39	280	407,400	7,351,100	1,400,700	29	4,582,100
Oshawa.....	23,439	19	286	1,039,500	16,689,600	226,800	8	1,021,800
Sydney.....	23,089	31	165	247,500	6,857,000	600,900	20	5,316,200
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	20	139	195,300	4,997,100	501,600	14	3,433,000
Peterborough.....	22,327	25	136	188,100	3,874,100	291,200	13	2,031,400
Moose Jaw.....	21,299	37	320	497,700	9,980,700	1,048,400	19	5,969,900
Guelph.....	21,075	21	138	196,300	3,430,600	501,300	16	2,580,800
Glace Bay.....	20,706	6	18	18,000	478,700	73,200	4	386,800
Moncton.....	20,689	36	287	342,000	6,195,800	911,300	16	3,254,200

Annual Wholesale Statistics.—In constructing an annual index of wholesale sales, the chief objective has been to obtain the most representative measure of wholesale trade and particularly of the pre-retail business. This annual index is confined to wholesalers proper. Wholesalers proper are mainly wholesale merchants, importers, exporters and supply and machinery distributors. From this group are excluded such distributors as agents and brokers, manufacturers' sales branches and other types of specialized distributors. However, in order to attain the above mentioned objective of a representative measure of wholesale trade, it has been necessary to make some alterations in the classifications used in presenting the results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931. The principal alterations* have been to include with wholesalers proper shown here certain bulk distributors of petroleum products and head-office domestic sales of meat-packing plants which were not included with wholesalers proper in the presentation of the census statistics for 1930. Other minor changes have also been made. The net result has been to increase the value for 1930 sales of wholesalers proper from \$1,111,319,200 as shown on pp. 671-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book to \$1,370,066,000 as shown in Table 31.

Total sales and indexes of sales are shown by provinces and kinds of business; the 1930 figures are those of the census, while those for 1931-34 are estimates based

* These alterations are described in detail in the bulletin "Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, 1933", obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

on the results of the annual surveys. The wholesale trade in Canada during the year 1934 amounted to \$1,023,296,000 compared with \$1,370,066,000 in 1930. While the sales were thus 25.3 p.c. below the 1930 level, there was an advance in 1934 of 13.6 p.c. over the value of wholesale trade in 1933. This brought the total for 1934 above the 1932 figures and only 10 p.c. below that for 1931. The largest increases in sales in 1934 were reported by firms dealing in industrial equipment and supplies which had suffered the most severe losses in trade between 1930 and 1933. To what extent movements in the value of wholesale sales are due to changes in prices or to variations in the physical volume of goods handled cannot be determined accurately.

31.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Wholesalers Proper, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-34.

Province or Kind of Business.	Total Net Sales.					Indexes of Sales. (1930=100.0)					Per cent Increase 1933-34.
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$						
Prince Edward Island	7,518	6,281	4,304	4,662	5,315	100.0	83.5	57.2	62.0	70.7	+14.0
Nova Scotia.....	46,464	39,777	34,155	32,812	37,425	100.0	85.6	73.5	70.6	80.5	+14.1
New Brunswick.....	38,320	32,910	26,421	25,192	28,304	100.0	85.9	68.9	65.7	73.9	+12.4
Quebec.....	386,229	323,269	267,905	254,696	288,417	100.0	83.7	69.4	65.9	74.7	+13.2
Ontario.....	471,618	397,832	334,559	324,828	374,288	100.0	84.4	70.9	68.9	79.4	+15.2
Manitoba.....	98,960	76,925	67,748	64,461	72,992	100.0	77.7	68.5	65.1	73.8	+13.2
Saskatchewan.....	90,210	59,702	53,673	48,555	53,580	100.0	66.2	59.5	53.8	59.4	+10.3
Alberta.....	99,333	74,056	66,791	61,872	68,844	100.0	74.6	67.2	62.3	69.3	+11.3
British Columbia.....	131,414	107,612	85,102	83,418	94,131	100.0	81.9	64.8	63.5	71.6	+12.8
Canada.....	1,370,066	1,118,364	940,658	900,496	1,023,296	100.0	81.6	68.7	65.7	74.7	+13.6
Amusement, photographic and sporting goods.....	4,278	3,545	2,897	2,464	2,739	100.0	82.9	67.7	57.6	64.0	+11.2
Automotive.....	20,990	17,691	13,715	13,473	15,618	100.0	84.3	65.3	64.2	74.4	+15.9
Chemicals and paints.....	8,387	7,052	6,265	7,743	9,061	100.0	84.1	74.7	92.3	108.0	+17.0
Drugs and drug sundries.....	27,973	26,941	23,831	22,139	23,340	100.0	96.3	85.2	79.1	83.4	+ 5.4
Coal and coke.....	50,252	44,154	42,142	42,881	51,047	100.0	87.9	83.9	85.3	101.6	+19.0
Dry goods and apparel.....	102,358	80,908	66,823	64,396	73,283	100.0	79.0	65.3	62.9	71.6	+13.8
Electrical.....	22,982	18,013	11,993	9,973	12,997	100.0	78.4	52.2	43.4	56.6	+30.3
Farm supplies.....	16,037	13,977	10,386	8,719	10,849	100.0	87.2	64.8	54.4	67.6	+24.4
Foods.....	540,820	451,227	381,745	377,670	422,162	100.0	83.4	70.6	69.8	78.1	+11.8
Groceries.....	223,838	196,208	177,738	184,436	196,605	100.0	87.7	79.4	82.4	87.8	+ 6.5
Dairy and poultry products.....	48,771	39,696	33,856	32,185	32,436	100.0	81.4	69.4	66.0	66.5	+ 0.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	99,102	82,739	69,437	63,176	72,266	100.0	83.6	70.1	63.7	72.9	+14.4
Meats and fish.....	169,109	132,584	100,714	97,873	120,957	100.0	78.4	59.6	57.9	71.5	+23.6
Furniture and house furnishings.....	13,632	10,458	7,908	7,293	8,751	100.0	76.7	58.0	53.5	64.2	+20.0
General merchandise.....	13,478	10,523	9,302	8,668	10,256	100.0	78.1	69.0	64.3	76.1	+18.3
Hardware.....	65,943	50,450	39,195	38,025	46,209	100.0	76.5	59.4	57.7	70.1	+21.5
Jewellery and optical goods.....	10,858	9,313	7,358	6,935	8,397	100.0	85.8	67.8	63.9	77.3	+21.1
Leather and leather goods.....	7,377	5,668	4,961	5,325	5,965	100.0	76.8	67.2	72.2	80.9	+12.0
Lumber and building materials.....	51,872	38,261	22,885	18,912	24,869	100.0	73.8	44.1	36.5	47.9	+31.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	59,321	32,681	24,141	21,789	28,121	100.0	55.1	40.7	36.7	47.4	+29.1
Metals and metal work.....	14,059	10,010	7,314	6,817	9,761	100.0	71.2	52.0	48.5	69.4	+43.2
Paper and paper products.....	22,462	20,832	18,488	17,263	19,140	100.0	92.7	82.3	76.9	85.2	+10.9
Petroleum products.....	230,169	192,821	179,546	163,315	176,097	100.0	83.8	78.0	71.0	76.5	+ 7.8
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	14,512	10,953	6,400	5,508	6,803	100.0	75.5	44.1	38.0	46.9	+23.5
Tobacco and confectionery.....	45,870	40,862	35,091	32,165	35,447	100.0	89.1	76.5	70.1	77.3	+10.2
Waste materials.....	10,118	7,964	5,290	6,335	8,404	100.0	78.7	52.3	62.6	83.1	+32.7
All other.....	16,318	14,060	12,982	12,688	13,980	100.0	87.2	79.6	77.8	85.7	+10.2

¹ The difference between this total and that shown under the heading of wholesalers proper on pp. 671-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book is due to a reclassification of some firms as between wholesalers proper and other bulk distributors.

Subsection 2.—Retail Trade and Service Establishments.

As complete a review of the retail merchandising and service statistics as will appear in the Year Book from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, was given at pp. 673-690 inclusive of the 1934-35 Year Book. This review gave detailed analyses of such trade, annual net sales and employees engaged, by provinces, business groups and kinds of business, and by manner of operation (*i.e.*, independents, two-store multiples, three-store multiples, voluntary and other types of chains, etc.). Since these statistics will stand until the next census is taken, it has been considered unnecessary to reprint them in this edition of the Year Book, especially as the available space has been used to better advantage in publishing new material, such as the review of retail trade 1923-30 and the annual estimates of such trade since 1930, which would not otherwise have been possible. In this edition, therefore, the only table reprinted, and this merely in part, is that showing the retail trade in Canadian cities, which appears now as Table 32. There is, however, additional new matter presented dealing with: (1) a review of retail trade, 1923-30; (2) total sales and indexes of sales by provinces and kinds of business 1930-34 (figures for 1930 being from the census and those for other years estimates based upon returns secured for the annual surveys); (3) the growth of the chain store; (4) the new monthly index of retail sales which has lately assumed permanent form and in which corrections have been made to allow for variations in number of business days and for seasonal changes; and (5) detailed statistics showing the importance of the motion picture industry, recently made available as a result of a special study of this field.

Retail Merchandise Trade of Canadian Cities.—The retail merchandise trade in Canadian cities of over 20,000 population is shown in Table 32.* The cities are arranged in descending order according to their 1931 census populations. A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different cities in the relationship between population and retail sales. In general, per capita sales are high for cities which form distributing centres for large or populous areas, while such sales are lowest in residential or industrial cities adjacent to larger centres, as in the case of Verdun, Outremont, Westmount and Hull.

* A similar table showing retail merchandise trade in cities of over 10,000 population was published at pp. 684-685 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

32.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 20,000 Population and Over, 1930.

City.	Popula- tion, 1931.	Estab- lish- ments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Montreal, Que.	818,577	11,959	27,144	12,622	40,171,900	369,471,200	52,939,200
Toronto, Ont.	631,207	8,725	23,601	13,473	44,548,300	372,682,900	46,777,000
Vancouver, B.C.	246,593	3,845	7,911	4,288	13,516,200	122,830,900	18,660,700
Winnipeg, Man.	218,785	2,486	8,164	5,513	15,379,600	131,480,200	15,542,700
Hamilton, Ont.	155,547	2,117	3,831	2,082	6,528,500	68,512,800	9,605,200
Quebec, Que.	130,594	1,742	3,824	1,437	4,696,900	48,172,200	9,555,600
Ottawa, Ont.	126,872	1,525	3,896	1,978	6,205,700	59,702,200	10,449,800
Calgary, Alta.	83,761	1,136	2,686	1,262	4,809,600	43,389,800	7,143,100
Edmonton, Alta.	79,197	1,054	2,235	1,176	4,011,200	37,555,900	6,202,600
London, Ont.	71,148	1,074	2,135	985	3,426,300	35,596,000	4,883,600
Windsor, Ont.	63,108	903	1,938	615	3,300,600	30,122,400	4,539,000
Verdun, Que.	60,745	588	938	297	1,163,300	12,774,300	1,678,100
Halifax, N.S.	59,275	900	1,682	1,125	2,709,300	29,843,200	4,190,300
Regina, Sask.	53,209	569	2,016	951	3,407,200	33,105,600	5,555,800
Saint John, N.B.	47,514	822	1,465	846	2,160,100	21,435,100	3,233,700
Saskatoon, Sask.	43,291	546	1,536	760	2,639,500	25,364,200	4,277,200

32.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 20,000 Population and Over, 1930—conc.

City.	Popula- tion, 1931.	Estab- lish- ments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Victoria, B.C.	39,082	809	1,790	914	2,944,900	27,108,500	4,998,900
Three Rivers, Que.	35,450	456	719	312	960,100	10,079,700	1,857,200
Kitchener, Ont.	30,793	399	725	343	1,211,300	13,770,500	2,005,700
Brantford, Ont.	30,107	451	809	375	1,230,300	13,966,900	1,937,100
Hull, Que.	29,433	443	645	133	663,800	7,776,900	1,319,300
Sherbrooke, Que.	28,933	428	737	258	977,400	10,959,900	2,050,600
Outremont, Que.	28,641	129	365	45	455,100	4,306,700	487,900
Fort William, Ont.	26,277	333	544	300	830,300	10,003,300	1,723,000
St. Catharines, Ont.	24,753	437	802	383	1,328,500	14,664,800	2,340,200
Westmount, Que.	24,235	128	504	116	727,500	6,330,100	600,500
Kingston, Ont.	23,439	376	858	328	1,214,500	12,873,200	2,079,000
Oshawa, Ont.	23,439	278	584	159	802,900	8,498,500	1,192,900
Sydney, N.S.	23,089	340	445	258	637,100	8,136,700	1,483,900
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	23,082	357	436	231	682,400	9,984,500	1,783,400
Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	383	688	317	969,500	11,132,500	1,706,600
Moose Jaw, Sask.	21,299	308	611	248	993,100	9,688,400	1,574,600
Guelph, Ont.	21,075	309	497	241	792,200	9,194,400	1,388,200
Glace Bay, N.S.	20,706	232	200	156	277,300	4,268,100	680,000
Moncton, N.B.	20,689	302	920	699	1,621,700	20,751,400	2,290,700

Review of Retail Trade, 1923-30.—On the completion of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, which provided a complete enumeration of merchandising establishments, it became possible to carry back to 1923 (the year for which partial returns had first been obtained) calculations of the annual value of retail merchandise trade. For certain sections of retail trade the evidence presented to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads in 1935 provided a considerable amount of information on movements in retail trade prior to 1930. In the main, however, the estimates have been made on the basis of net consumption figures derived from the production and external trade records.* While the results obtained cannot approach the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the census figures, it is believed that they are sufficiently reliable to be used as indicators of the trend in retail merchandise trade in the period from 1923 to 1930.

Changes in the value of retail sales are due both to changes in the level of retail prices and in the physical volume of goods sold. Over a period of years the quantities of commodities purchased are affected chiefly by the growth in population and the available purchasing power in the hands of consumers. The general level of retail prices remained relatively constant from 1923 to 1930, although there were significant changes in the nature of some of the goods purchased in this period. These changes are reflected in the estimated sales of retail stores by kinds-of-business groups although such figures cannot be taken as estimates of commodity sales.

Retail Sales by Kinds of Business.—Sales of retail stores handling staple commodities, such as food and clothing, showed, by the figures of Table 33, a fairly uniform rate of growth in the period prior to 1930, but the trade in semi-durable goods—automobiles, furniture, radios, household appliances, etc.—advanced to a much greater extent as the purchasing power of consumers was enlarged by rising incomes and the extension of instalment credit. Some indication of the expansion in these lines is given by the figures shown for the automotive and furniture and household groups, but the sales for these kinds of business do not indicate the full

* See the bulletin "A Decade of Retail Trade", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, for a discussion of methods employed in the calculations.

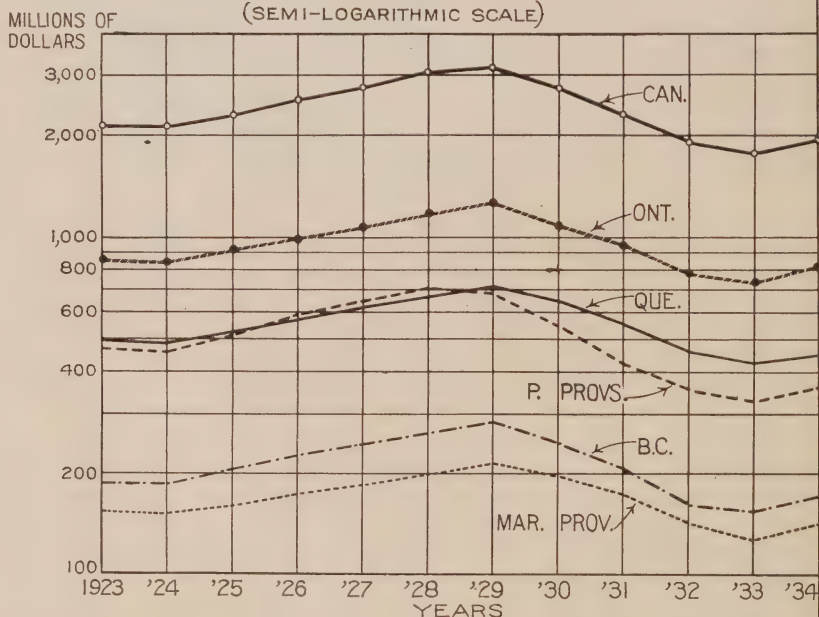
extent of the increase in these lines as some of the commodities are handled by other trades. The expansion in the sales of the general merchandise group is significant in this connection.

33.—Retail Merchandise Trade by Kinds-of-Business Groups, 1923-30.

Year.	Food Group.	Country General Stores.	General Merchandise Group.	Auto-motive Group.	Apparel Group.	Building Materials Group.	Furniture and Household Group.	Restaurants, Eating Places.	Other Retail Stores.	Total.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
1923...	500,160	204,879	344,063	221,532	202,803	167,881	70,897	61,771	405,412	2,179,398
1924...	491,549	209,689	354,411	204,583	195,543	158,280	68,830	60,706	395,386	2,138,977
1925...	514,364	229,053	379,663	240,666	205,441	176,933	73,096	63,517	420,865	2,303,598
1926...	560,451	242,409	410,363	332,833	228,097	192,117	83,330	69,215	449,370	2,568,185
1927...	609,114	255,070	444,268	365,721	244,156	207,182	92,150	75,217	490,311	2,783,189
1928...	640,428	261,155	482,278	420,387	266,151	219,843	105,420	79,092	561,124	3,035,878
1929...	668,248	259,384	495,182	487,765	267,689	206,512	120,365	82,511	570,271	3,157,927
1930...	615,476	228,804	451,543	381,959	219,969	162,237	101,666	75,977	517,939	2,755,570

RETAIL MERCHANDISE SALES BY ECONOMIC DIVISIONS 1923-1934

(SEMI-LOGARITHMIC SCALE)



Retail Sales by Economic Divisions.—The estimates of retail sales in the period prior to 1930 for economic divisions are, of course, subject to a greater margin of error than is the case for figures for Canada as a whole as consumption data are not generally available by provinces. Nevertheless, it is thought that the sales figures shown in Table 34 give a general indication of the movements in retail trade by economic divisions during the period under review.

The trend in sales from 1925 to 1928 was roughly parallel in all economic divisions. A considerable divergence at the beginning and end of the period may be noted for the Prairie Provinces, where the purchasing power of consumers is dependent, to a considerable extent, upon the level of agricultural income. The peak of sales in this region was reached in the year 1928 and thereafter the decline in trade was more severe than in other areas.

34.—Retail Merchandise Trade by Economic Divisions, 1923-30.

Year.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada. ¹
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
1923.....	156,419	494,824	863,091	472,783	189,355	2,179,398
1924.....	153,391	484,900	850,308	459,158	188,304	2,138,977
1925.....	160,182	515,176	901,225	521,675	202,314	2,303,598
1926.....	174,792	575,530	997,558	591,259	225,861	2,568,185
1927.....	185,053	624,847	1,080,831	645,138	243,986	2,783,189
1928.....	198,927	674,483	1,186,114	709,426	263,455	3,035,878
1929.....	215,133	721,986	1,249,833	687,173	280,275	3,157,927
1930.....	197,666	651,138	1,099,990	554,962	248,598	2,755,570

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Annual Retail Statistics.—As in the case of wholesale merchandising, annual statistics of retail sales are based on the complete census covering 1930, supplemented by an annual survey of all the more important retail establishments, such establishments having accounted for over two-thirds of the total value of sales in 1930. In Table 35, therefore, the figures for 1930 are the results of the comprehensive census, while the figures for later years are estimates calculated from the annual surveys.

It is impossible to measure accurately the effect of the general decline in prices as a factor in the decrease in the total sales from 1930 to 1933. It probably was the principal factor in the food and apparel groups. On the other hand, the prices of more durable goods have not declined so much as food prices, so that the greater reduction in sales of groups handling durable goods is, no doubt, due much more to reduced volume.

Although retail sales in 1934 showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. over the total for 1933, they were still 29.5 p.c. below the 1930 level. While increases in trade were general for practically all lines in 1934, compared with 1933, the greatest gains were made by the automotive, the lumber and building materials and the furniture and household groups. Increases in the value of retail trade for 1934 were reported by all provinces; the largest increase over the preceding year, 11.4 p.c., was recorded for Nova Scotia and the smallest, 6.1 p.c., for Quebec. (See Table 35.)

35.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise

No.	Province or Kind of Business.	Total Sales.	
		1930.	1931.
		000	000
		\$	\$
1	Prince Edward Island.....	13,774	11,538
2	Nova Scotia.....	99,520	89,855
3	New Brunswick.....	84,372	71,691
4	Quebec.....	651,138	562,393
5	Ontario.....	1,099,990	950,891
6	Manitoba.....	189,244	153,978
7	Saskatchewan.....	189,181	134,032
8	Alberta.....	176,537	135,095
9	British Columbia.....	248,598	207,552
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	3,216	2,910
	Canada	2,755,570	2,319,935
	Food Group.		
11	Bakery product stores (manufacturing bakeries not included).....	11,028	9,697
12	Candy and confectionery stores.....	54,176	43,933
13	Dairy product dealers (other than manufacturing dairies).....	37,174	33,309
14	Fruit and vegetable stores.....	16,293	14,611
15	Grocery and combination stores.....	405,403	360,873
16	Meat markets (including sea foods).....	83,026	66,035
17	Other food stores.....	8,376	6,721
	Totals, Food Group.....	615,476	535,179
18	Country General Stores.....	228,804	185,399
	General Merchandise Group.		
19	Department stores.....	355,259	312,739
20	Dry goods stores.....	31,706	27,555
21	General merchandise stores.....	20,366	17,073
22	Variety stores.....	44,212	43,564
	Totals, General Merchandise Group.....	451,543	400,931
	Automotive Group.		
23	Motor vehicle dealers.....	253,608	186,876
24	Accessories, tires and batteries.....	10,956	8,918
25	Filling stations.....	66,449	60,465
26	Garages.....	47,560	38,967
27	Other automotive establishments (including motorcycles, bicycles and supplies).....	3,386	2,604
	Totals, Automotive Group.....	381,959	297,830

Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-34.

Total Sales.			Indexes of Retail Sales (1930 = 100.0).					Per cent Change, 1933-34.	No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
000 \$	000 \$	000 \$						p.c.	
9,261	8,873	9,649	100.0	83.8	67.2	64.4	70.1	+ 8.7	1
74,119	68,513	76,317	100.0	90.3	74.5	68.8	76.7	+ 11.4	2
56,926	52,249	57,878	100.0	85.0	67.5	61.9	68.6	+ 10.8	3
464,959	421,139	446,954	100.0	86.4	71.4	64.7	68.6	+ 6.1	4
786,082	735,861	815,982	100.0	86.4	71.5	66.9	74.2	+ 10.9	5
131,025	121,224	129,968	100.0	81.4	69.2	64.1	68.7	+ 7.2	6
111,997	103,051	111,569	100.0	70.8	59.2	54.5	59.0	+ 8.3	7
115,354	108,431	120,423	100.0	76.5	65.3	61.4	68.2	+ 11.1	8
162,951	154,751	171,652	100.0	83.5	65.5	62.2	69.0	+ 10.9	9
2,198	1,765	2,088	100.0	90.5	68.3	54.9	64.9	+ 18.3	10
1,914,872	1,775,857	1,942,480	100.0	84.2	69.5	64.4	70.5	+ 9.4	
8,002	7,727	8,343	100.0	87.9	72.6	70.1	75.7	+ 8.0	11
36,661	33,010	33,880	100.0	81.1	67.7	60.9	62.5	+ 2.6	12
28,491	26,690	28,868	100.0	89.6	76.6	71.8	77.7	+ 8.2	13
13,346	12,394	13,076	100.0	89.7	81.9	76.1	80.3	+ 5.5	14
315,825	297,307	307,478	100.0	89.0	77.9	73.3	75.8	+ 3.4	15
53,595	50,090	55,578	100.0	79.5	64.6	60.3	66.9	+ 11.0	16
5,481	5,039	5,233	100.0	80.2	65.4	60.2	62.5	+ 3.8	17
461,401	432,257	452,456	100.0	87.0	75.0	70.2	73.5	+ 4.7	
158,634	151,233	167,216	100.0	81.0	69.3	66.1	73.1	+ 10.6	18
253,831	241,850	254,001	100.0	88.0	71.4	68.1	71.5	+ 5.0	19
22,976	21,000	23,006	100.0	86.9	72.5	66.2	72.6	+ 9.6	20
14,071	13,217	14,729	100.0	83.8	69.1	64.9	72.3	+ 11.4	21
39,627	37,256	40,041	100.0	98.5	89.6	84.3	90.6	+ 7.5	22
339,505	313,323	331,777	100.0	88.8	73.2	69.4	73.5	+ 5.9	
136,370	129,889	179,139	100.0	73.7	53.8	51.2	70.6	+ 37.9	23
7,732	7,200	7,068	100.0	81.4	70.6	65.7	64.5	- 1.8	24
54,401	48,278	48,037	100.0	91.0	81.9	72.7	72.3	- 0.5	25
34,208	30,230	31,640	100.0	81.9	71.9	63.6	66.5	+ 4.7	26
2,018	1,899	2,141	100.0	76.9	59.6	56.1	63.2	+ 12.7	27
234,729	217,496	268,025	100.0	78.0	61.5	56.9	70.2	+ 23.2	

35.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise,

No.	Province or Kind of Business.	Total Sales.	
		1930.	1931.
		000	000
		\$	\$
	Apparel Group.		
1	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings (includes custom tailors).....	72,111	58,708
2	Family clothing stores	42,144	37,009
3	Women's apparel and accessories stores.....	69,806	61,239
4	Shoe stores.....	35,908	31,999
	Totals, Apparel Group.....	219,969	188,955
	Building Materials Group.		
5	Hardware stores.....	70,891	59,316
6	Lumber and building materials.....	66,201	48,356
7	Other building materials (including roofing materials).....	9,597	8,455
8	Electrical shops (without radio).....	15,548	12,929
	Heating and plumbing shops.....		
	Paint and glass stores.....		
	Totals, Building Materials Group.....	162,237	129,056
	Furniture and Household Group.		
9	Furniture stores.. ..	41,017	34,963
10	Household appliance stores.....	17,798	14,243
11	Other home furnishings (including floor coverings, curtains, etc.).....	8,957	6,864
12	Radio and music stores.....	33,894	26,194
	Totals, Furniture and Household Group.....	101,666	82,264
13	Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places.....	75,977	62,041
	Other Retail Stores.		
14	Farmers' supplies.....	45,760	35,810
15	Book stores.....	8,837	7,426
16	Coal and wood yards.....	86,047	76,296
17	Ice dealers.....	4,145	4,064
18	Drug stores.....	76,849	70,610
19	Florists.....	9,265	7,699
20	Jewellery stores.....	26,663	20,960
21	Office, school and store supplies and equipment dealers.....	19,830	15,373
22	Tobacco stores and stands.....	30,703	27,183
23	Government liquor stores.....	100,694	86,375
24	Brewers' warehouses.....	14,894	13,569
25	Taverns.....	10,425	9,613
26	Unclassified kinds of business.....	83,827	63,302
	Totals, Other Retail Stores.....	517,939	438,280

Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-34—concluded.

Total Sales.			Indexes of Retail Sales (1930 = 100.0).					Per cent Change, 1933-34.	No.
1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
000 \$	000 \$	000 \$						p.c.	
46,786	44,435	49,901	100.0	81.4	64.9	61.6	69.2	+ 12.3	1
31,818	31,582	35,575	100.0	87.8	75.5	74.9	84.4	+ 12.6	2
49,416	44,699	47,474	100.0	87.7	70.8	64.0	68.0	+ 6.2	3
27,445	25,989	27,002	100.0	89.1	76.4	72.4	75.2	+ 3.9	4
155,465	146,705	159,952	100.0	85.9	70.7	66.7	72.7	+ 9.0	
47,335	42,732	47,917	100.0	83.7	66.8	60.3	67.6	+ 12.1	5
34,811	29,331	34,302	100.0	73.0	52.6	44.3	51.8	+ 16.9	6
4,876	3,417	4,054	100.0	88.1	50.8	35.6	42.2	+ 18.6	7
9,220	7,765	8,657	100.0	83.2	59.3	49.9	55.7	+ 11.5	8
96,242	83,245	94,930	100.0	79.5	59.3	51.3	58.5	+ 14.0	
25,930	23,073	26,765	100.0	85.2	63.2	56.3	65.3	+ 16.0	9
10,883	9,208	11,491	100.0	80.0	61.1	51.7	64.6	+ 24.8	10
5,161	5,006	5,797	100.0	76.6	57.6	55.9	64.7	+ 15.8	11
16,913	13,440	15,524	100.0	77.3	49.9	39.7	45.8	+ 15.5	12
58,887	50,727	59,577	100.0	80.9	57.9	49.9	58.6	+ 17.4	
47,673	41,667	44,087	100.0	81.7	62.7	54.8	58.0	+ 5.8	13
30,423	29,160	34,239	100.0	78.3	66.5	63.7	74.8	+ 17.4	14
6,070	5,405	5,622	100.0	84.0	68.7	61.2	63.6	+ 4.0	15
70,675	70,384	71,690	100.0	88.7	82.1	81.8	83.3	+ 1.9	16
3,386	3,063	3,021	100.0	98.0	81.7	73.9	72.9	- 1.4	17
63,989	57,253	59,458	100.0	91.9	83.3	74.5	77.4	+ 3.9	18
6,405	5,570	5,905	100.0	83.1	69.1	60.1	63.7	+ 6.0	19
16,396	15,044	16,819	100.0	78.6	61.5	56.4	63.1	+ 11.8	20
11,463	10,003	12,269	100.0	77.5	57.8	50.4	61.9	+ 22.7	21
23,879	21,586	22,551	100.0	88.5	77.8	70.3	73.4	+ 4.5	22
67,106	54,869	56,207	100.0	85.8	66.6	54.5	55.8	+ 2.4	23
10,590	9,756	14,087	100.0	91.1	71.1	65.5	94.6	+ 44.4	24
7,625	6,491	6,348	100.0	92.2	73.1	62.3	60.9	- 2.2	25
53,329	50,620	56,244	100.0	75.5	63.6	60.4	67.1	+ 11.1	26
371,336	339,204	364,460	100.0	84.6	71.7	65.5	70.4	+ 7.4	

Chain Stores.—During the past decade the chain store has come to occupy an important place in the field of distribution. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics classifies as chains all retail organizations operating four or more branches, excepting departmental concerns. The number of chains reported in any year thus depends not only on the rise or disappearance of firms but also on the number of units operated. As a minimum of four stores is required before a firm is classified as a chain, the reduction in branches below this number automatically removes a firm from the chain store group. In an effort to obtain some comparative information for chain stores, a careful check was made of census and other records for the year 1923. The data secured do not provide complete figures for chain stores in the early year but the figures in Table 36 give some indication of the growth in chain stores between 1923 and 1930 for the trades in which chains hold important positions.

36.—Numbers of Chains and Chain Stores in Selected Kinds of Business, 1923, 1930 and 1934.

Kind of Business.	1923.		1930.		1934.	
	Chains.	Chain Stores.	Chains.	Chain Stores.	Chains.	Chain Stores.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Candy and confectionery.....	6	65	14	163	10	166
Grocery and combination.....	32	640	66	2,004	74	2,159
Meat market.....	13	154	21	214	12	151
Dry goods.....	4	18	10	94	7	64
Variety, 5-and-10, and to-a-dollar.....	3	122	15	313	14	360
Automobile dealers.....	4	36	10	76	5	41
Filling stations.....	5	177	28	646	27	732
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings (including tailors).....	8	68	22	176	13	138
Family clothing.....	1	4	13	55	12	66
Women's apparel and accessories (including millinery).....	5	37	28	183	15	153
Shoes.....	5	35	17	193	22	278
Hardware.....	8	37	13	70	14	72
Furniture.....	2	51	8	90	8	76
Radio and music.....	5	51	7	73	2	19
Drugs.....	22	193	31	284	29	298
Jewellery.....	1	6	3	23	2	24
Office equipment.....	10	75	16	171	12	138
Tobacco.....	9	159	9	210	11	237
Sub-Totals.....	143	1,928	331	5,038	289	5,172
Lumber and building materials.....	49	1,012	46	1,018	42	850
Totals.....	192	2,940	377	6,056	331	6,022

The sales of chain stores formed 17·7 p.c. of the total retail merchandise trade in 1930 and 17·9 p.c. in 1934. Grocery and combination store chains had 29·5 p.c. of the total sales for these businesses in 1930 and 32·8 p.c. in 1934. The proportion of chain sales to total sales in some other important lines of trade for the year 1934 were: Filling stations, 30·5 p.c.; shoe stores, 29·8 p.c.; drug stores, 19·5 p.c.; and furniture stores, 19·2 p.c. Summary figures for all chain stores in Canada are given in Table 37.

37.—Principal Statistics for Chain Stores, 1930-34.

Year.	Chains.	Chain Stores (average).	Value of Sales.
	No.	No.	\$
1930.....	518	8,097	487,336,000
1931.....	506	8,188	434,199,700
1932.....	486	8,066	360,806,200
1933.....	461	7,900	328,902,600
1934.....	445	7,804	348,384,200

Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales.—In recent years the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published monthly indexes of the dollar value of retail sales based upon reports received from department stores and from chain organizations operating in thirteen lines of business. While these reports cover only a part of the field and relate only to the business of department and chain stores, they embrace a sufficiently large number of stores to provide a fairly accurate indication of the current movements in retail sales for the kinds of business which are included.

Two sets of figures are shown for the general indexes of retail trade in Table 38; in the first set no adjustments have been made, while in the second, corrections are incorporated to allow for variations in number of business days and for seasonal influences. This general index of retail sales shows that the low point in retail trade was reached in the early part of 1933. Since that time there has been a gradual improvement in the dollar volume of sales. It has already been pointed out in connection with the annual merchandising figures that the dollar value of retail sales is greatly affected by changes in price levels. This factor should be borne in mind when considering the monthly indexes of retail sales.

A comparison of the unadjusted indexes of retail sales based upon the aggregate monthly figures of the reporting firms reveals wide seasonal swings in most lines of retail business. In general, retail sales are lowest in January and February and are highest for the year in December. A secondary peak in the spring months is followed by a recession during July and August which brings the level of trade almost to the low point of January and February. Seasonal swings are not similar in extent or timing for all lines of business. The variations are least for those kinds of business which deal chiefly in commodities subject to regular and continuous demand, while the seasonal effects are greatest in those lines of trade dealing in merchandise for which the demand is subject to definite conventional or seasonal influences. Drug stores, grocery and meat stores and restaurants belong to the first group, while clothing, shoe, radio and music, hardware and furniture stores belong to the latter.

The indexes of retail sales for the individual lines of business mentioned in Table 39 are corrected to allow both for variations in the number of business days in different months and for usual seasonal influences.

38.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, January, 1929, to December, 1935.

NOTE.—The general indexes are composite figures secured by weighting the indexes of sales for the thirteen kinds of business in proportion to their relative position in the total trade.

(Average for 1930=100.)

Month.	Unadjusted Indexes.							Adjusted Indexes.						
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Jan.....	94.7	93.7	80.1	66.3	54.7	57.7	58.6	111.8	110.0	91.0	77.9	66.9	68.5	69.2
Feb.....	91.4	86.8	77.1	65.5	51.9	56.2	56.4	112.2	106.5	94.6	78.0	63.7	68.9	69.1
Mar.....	110.0	94.7	87.2	73.1	62.1	69.3	64.8	111.0	102.7	93.9	74.6	66.9	67.6	69.5
April.....	109.8	107.8	95.1	77.7	67.6	67.4	72.9	110.2	102.5	93.3	74.5	63.7	69.6	69.5
May.....	115.2	109.1	92.6	75.6	71.0	75.3	72.4	108.8	102.3	86.5	74.1	67.6	71.4	68.4
June.....	111.1	97.4	88.9	73.6	69.1	72.6	71.6	109.2	99.6	88.3	72.6	68.6	68.7	70.3
July.....	103.2	90.3	79.9	63.6	59.1	60.6	63.0	114.3	99.6	87.5	69.7	67.4	69.1	69.9
Aug.....	107.3	90.2	76.6	62.2	61.4	63.4	64.9	114.5	99.2	85.0	69.6	68.2	69.9	69.2
Sept.....	109.7	97.3	83.9	69.6	69.9	69.7	69.7	114.2	98.2	84.4	69.2	67.3	69.8	72.6
Oct.....	126.7	107.8	91.8	75.8	73.7	77.7	81.2	114.3	96.6	79.6	68.4	68.9	70.5	73.2
Nov.....	119.7	98.6	86.9	73.1	71.4	74.9	80.0	108.3	92.5	84.7	68.9	67.0	69.9	72.4
Dec.....	139.1	126.3	111.0	90.6	89.4	98.9	99.9	107.9	95.1	83.4	64.7	66.0	71.1	76.7
Av. for year.....	111.5	100.0	87.6	72.2	66.8	70.0	71.2	111.4	100.4	87.7	71.9	66.9	69.6	70.8

39.—Adjusted Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, by Kinds of Business, January, 1933, to December, 1935.

NOTE.—The indexes are compiled from the returns of 37 departmental organizations and 169 chain companies operating more than 3,300 stores. The indexes are adjusted for variations in number of stores operated, for number of business days in each month and for seasonal variations.

(Average for 1930=100.)

Year and Month.	Boots and Shoes.	Candy.	Cltg. Men's.	Cltg. Women's.	Department.	Drugs.	Dyers and Clnrs.	Furniture.	Groc. and Meats.	Hdwre.	Music and Radio.	Restaurants.	Variety.
1933.													
Jan.....	70.9	62.8	64.8	61.6	66.4	73.9	64.1	46.1	71.2	62.5	35.9	58.2	83.6
Feb.....	65.0	60.6	48.1	61.5	62.7	70.4	63.7	47.7	69.4	56.8	30.5	57.1	80.1
Mar.....	59.9	50.8	61.2	53.8	63.5	68.7	61.3	56.6	75.2	61.6	34.4	56.8	74.2
April.....	61.6	61.7	61.4	55.0	68.0	68.3	66.7	55.0	65.9	62.0	35.0	56.0	79.6
May.....	66.5	60.6	58.7	59.3	68.0	68.1	67.6	56.6	72.6	62.8	35.1	55.7	73.2
June.....	71.4	58.0	61.5	59.9	69.7	70.3	65.8	55.2	72.4	66.6	33.4	55.7	79.7
July.....	70.2	57.1	58.3	59.2	67.7	68.9	63.6	54.7	73.2	63.7	35.5	53.9	78.7
Aug.....	65.6	58.7	59.4	58.4	68.0	67.9	69.4	58.5	74.8	65.7	36.0	53.9	77.0
Sept.....	68.1	59.6	58.6	58.4	69.0	69.7	68.5	56.4	69.9	67.1	33.1	53.9	79.0
Oct.....	69.8	61.7	61.0	58.8	70.0	69.2	69.6	56.7	72.8	71.1	31.5	54.6	77.3
Nov.....	76.8	58.9	61.3	58.2	67.2	71.0	67.5	52.5	72.4	66.8	34.3	54.8	76.5
Dec.....	66.0	58.0	55.7	65.0	67.8	70.3	72.8	53.7	69.6	63.1	34.9	52.9	76.0
Av., 1933....	67.7	59.0	59.2	59.5	67.3	69.7	66.7	54.1	71.6	64.2	34.1	55.3	77.9
1934.													
Jan.....	69.3	62.8	56.0	60.7	69.5	71.9	73.4	62.8	73.6	64.7	35.9	54.0	82.4
Feb.....	62.3	60.9	65.0	59.6	69.7	69.6	74.7	62.4	74.4	67.7	38.6	54.0	79.9
Mar.....	78.9	60.6	59.8	60.8	68.0	71.4	71.3	61.3	73.8	70.4	39.6	56.7	87.4
April.....	70.2	68.4	59.6	59.7	70.9	72.7	69.1	62.9	72.4	72.3	37.9	54.8	80.2
May.....	79.3	60.5	65.0	62.4	71.5	71.7	73.9	64.0	73.0	75.0	42.0	55.7	89.4
June.....	77.3	60.6	60.0	58.5	70.1	71.0	73.9	65.6	69.5	73.1	40.2	54.8	82.4
July.....	69.7	56.4	63.3	61.5	69.5	71.5	75.6	65.7	71.8	76.6	38.9	52.2	81.9
Aug.....	68.0	58.7	62.3	65.9	70.1	70.1	77.1	68.1	73.1	72.4	42.2	52.9	82.1
Sept.....	73.7	58.0	61.0	64.0	72.8	71.9	70.1	66.5	68.6	76.5	41.2	50.9	82.2
Oct.....	68.6	58.9	67.1	61.5	69.9	71.5	72.5	64.7	74.4	78.3	41.4	52.2	80.4
Nov.....	65.0	57.9	68.0	64.3	71.7	72.2	76.1	69.6	71.6	72.6	41.7	53.9	82.9
Dec.....	82.9	60.2	72.6	64.7	74.5	73.6	78.5	71.0	68.2	80.1	43.8	51.8	83.8
Av., 1934....	72.1	60.3	63.3	62.0	70.7	71.6	73.9	65.4	72.0	73.3	40.3	53.7	82.9
1935.													
Jan.....	66.5	52.5	67.6	55.3	69.5	73.6	71.6	66.3	73.9	80.5	44.2	51.7	79.5
Feb.....	60.4	65.5	67.8	61.5	68.9	73.9	68.1	71.3	73.2	78.0	44.4	50.8	83.1
Mar.....	77.9	59.2	64.2	63.9	66.7	74.1	70.0	68.6	72.9	79.5	47.8	52.0	80.6
April.....	73.0	62.2	65.0	59.7	72.4	73.8	70.3	71.8	73.0	78.5	45.0	50.9	87.0
May.....	69.2	61.0	60.8	55.2	68.5	73.3	73.7	66.1	70.5	74.1	48.8	50.8	76.6
June.....	80.1	61.0	63.5	56.5	73.7	70.6	82.9	71.0	68.9	77.6	43.5	50.2	83.6
July.....	69.2	51.5	67.9	60.5	70.5	72.5	77.9	73.3	71.8	81.1	40.4	48.8	83.3
Aug.....	68.9	56.6	65.6	60.6	69.7	72.2	75.4	72.2	70.2	80.0	44.0	50.6	83.3
Sept.....	75.3	59.6	68.8	61.5	73.5	74.1	73.2	74.2	73.9	81.2	40.8	51.9	85.5
Oct.....	71.2	59.8	68.9	62.6	73.3	73.6	75.1	76.0	75.4	82.7	48.0	53.3	83.9
Nov.....	69.4	58.6	70.9	63.5	75.0	75.7	77.6	79.4	70.8	87.3	46.2	54.7	85.2
Dec.....	85.8	64.3	81.6	68.4	78.5	77.5	75.1	79.0	78.4	80.1	44.0	54.3	91.7
Av., 1935....	72.2	59.3	67.7	60.8	71.7	73.7	74.2	72.4	72.7	80.1	44.8	51.7	83.6

Motion Picture Statistics.—The motion picture has become the most popular form of public entertainment and the business of satisfying the demand for such amusement has assumed a corresponding importance. In 1930 the expenditure on motion picture entertainment (exclusive of amusement taxes) was \$3.77 per capita in Canada. By 1934, due to reduced patronage and lower prices of tickets, the per

capita expenditure had dropped to \$2.33. The statistics for motion picture theatres in Canada were secured for the first time in connection with the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931. According to the results of this census, there were 910 motion picture theatres in operation in 1930. During the depression a number of theatres were closed so that in 1933 only 765 were reported. The following year some recovery took place and 799 theatres were reported in operation. Summary figures of motion picture theatres by provinces for 1930, 1933 and 1934 are given in Table 40 and the principal statistics by leading cities for 1933 and 1934 in Table 41.

40.—Motion Picture Theatres, Employees, Salaries and Wages, and Total Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1933 and 1934.

Year and Province.	Theatres.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Total Receipts.
		Male.	Female.		
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1930.					
Prince Edward Island.....	5	16	21	28,200	188,300
Nova Scotia.....	56	198	69	204,400	1,814,500
New Brunswick.....	39	129	77	160,700	1,093,400
Quebec.....	148	1,126	299	1,593,600	8,301,800
Ontario.....	324	1,881	556	2,826,200	15,900,900
Manitoba.....	73	322	143	536,900	2,712,800
Saskatchewan.....	104	223	80	340,400	1,977,300
Alberta.....	85	307	72	428,700	2,323,700
British Columbia ¹	76	439	185	827,600	4,166,800
Canada.....	910	4,641	1,562	6,946,700	38,479,500
1933.					
Prince Edward Island.....	4	16	11	10,000	85,700
Nova Scotia.....	37	160	56	147,800	933,300
New Brunswick.....	28	96	48	92,900	556,500
Quebec.....	134	908	314	859,300	5,510,500
Ontario.....	277	1,563	480	1,949,700	10,960,200
Manitoba.....	62	248	175	363,500	1,818,400
Saskatchewan.....	65	180	77	208,600	1,046,600
Alberta.....	78	260	55	286,600	1,433,200
British Columbia ¹	80	368	178	522,800	2,552,700
Canada.....	765	3,799	1,394	4,441,200	24,897,100
1934.					
Prince Edward Island.....	4	13	15	10,000	85,300
Nova Scotia.....	46	179	73	158,700	946,400
New Brunswick.....	31	111	43	92,600	580,800
Quebec.....	133	919	265	796,800	5,332,400
Ontario.....	286	1,784	481	1,855,200	11,290,400
Manitoba.....	60	300	173	332,200	1,795,700
Saskatchewan.....	80	218	59	191,300	1,063,100
Alberta.....	80	320	65	303,500	1,464,000
British Columbia ¹	79	407	188	549,100	2,722,200
Canada.....	799	4,251	1,362	4,289,400	25,280,300

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

41.—Principal Statistics for Motion Picture Theatres, by Provinces and Cities, 1933 and 1934.

Province and City.	Theatres.		Seats, 1934.	Receipts. ¹		Per- centage Change.	Admissions, 1934.	
	1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.		Number	Average Price. ²
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	p.c.	000	cts.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	4	4	2,198	85,700	85,300	- 0.5	296	28.8
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Halifax.....	6	7	6,384	417,000	374,300	-10.2	1,809	20.7
Other places.....	31	39	20,484	516,300	572,100	+10.8	2,516	22.7
Totals, Nova Scotia.....	37	46	26,868	933,300	946,400	+ 1.4	4,325	21.9
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Saint John.....	5	6	5,328	258,300	242,600	- 6.1	1,118	21.7
Other places.....	23	25	11,165	298,200	338,200	+13.4	1,458	23.2
Totals, New Brunswick.	28	31	16,493	556,500	580,800	+ 4.4	2,576	22.5
QUEBEC.								
Montreal.....	56	56	60,596	4,082,800	3,938,300	- 3.5	18,578	21.2
Quebec.....	11	11	8,713	433,400	410,800	- 5.2	1,896	21.7
Three Rivers.....	4	5	4,079	82,400	100,700	+22.2	410	24.5
Other places.....	63	61	27,299	911,900	882,600	- 3.2	3,582	24.6
Totals, Quebec.....	134	133	100,687	5,510,500	5,332,400	- 3.2	24,466	21.8
ONTARIO.								
Toronto.....	86	89	72,710	4,658,300	4,778,500	+ 2.6	19,242	24.8
Hamilton.....	17	17	16,092	809,300	805,500	- 0.5	3,698	21.8
Ottawa.....	11	11	11,143	900,500	840,900	- 6.6	3,346	25.1
London.....	6	5	5,716	473,400	443,300	- 6.4	1,701	26.1
Windsor ³	7	6	6,197	292,700	316,900	+ 8.3	1,492	21.3
Other places.....	150	158	91,383	3,826,000	4,105,300	+ 7.3	16,268	25.2
Totals, Ontario.....	277	286	203,241	10,960,200	11,290,400	+ 3.0	45,747	24.7
MANITOBA.								
Winnipeg.....	30	26	22,339	1,495,600	1,417,700	- 5.2	6,066	23.4
Other places.....	32	34	13,439	322,800	378,000	+17.1	1,719	22.0
Totals, Manitoba.....	62	60	35,778	1,818,400	1,795,700	- 1.2	7,785	23.1
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Regina.....	4	4	3,946	323,200	314,500	- 2.7	1,124	28.0
Saskatoon.....	5	6	5,031	264,400	217,500	-17.7	1,044	20.8
Moose Jaw.....	3	3	1,963	125,300	119,300	- 4.8	499	23.9
Other places.....	53	67	19,679	333,700	411,800	+23.4	1,503	27.4
Totals, Saskatchewan...	65	80	30,619	1,046,600	1,063,100	+ 1.6	4,170	25.6
ALBERTA.								
Calgary.....	6	8	7,688	477,500	452,300	- 5.3	1,953	23.2
Edmonton.....	8	8	6,515	511,700	505,300	- 1.3	2,087	24.2
Other places.....	64	64	18,709	444,000	506,400	+14.1	1,856	27.3
Totals, Alberta.....	78	80	32,912	1,433,200	1,464,000	+ 2.1	5,896	24.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA. ⁴								
Vancouver.....	26	26	24,370	1,477,100	1,569,800	+ 6.3	7,752	20.3
Victoria.....	6	5	4,283	303,400	330,900	+ 9.1	1,533	21.6
Other places.....	48	48	20,379	772,200	821,500	+ 6.4	3,172	25.9
Totals, British Columbia	80	79	49,032	2,552,700	2,722,200	+ 6.6	12,457	21.9
Canada.....	765	799	497,828	24,897,100	25,230,300	+ 1.5	107,718	23.5

¹ Not including amusement taxes.² Total receipts divided by number of admissions. No corrections are made for juvenile attendance, matinee and evening prices, etc.³ New limits.⁴ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of continental dimensions, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 10,949,000 (estimated population as at June 1, 1935), in the main thinly distributed along the southern borders of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas which are almost wildernesses, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec and the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, the last dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies. To such a country with such a population, producing, like our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and were closed by ice for several months each year, the business of the central portions of the country was reduced to a state of relative inactivity during the winter. The steam railway was, therefore, required for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the commercial and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has given the country breadth.

Railway transportation, though essential, is nevertheless expensive, particularly in post-war years, and for bulky and weighty commodities. Hence new enterprises have either been undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the development of the Hudson Bay route.

Problems of transportation are, therefore, of vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupying a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments and public men. Scarcely less important, from the social and economic points of view, is the development of methods of communication in a country so vast and so thinly peopled. The Post Office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, while telegraphs and telephones have gone far to annihilate distance; the rural telephone, in particular, has been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. The use of the automobile has also been of great benefit in promoting social intercourse and in facilitating the transaction of business among the dwellers of both urban and rural districts. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates, and reaching, through the mails, all parts of the country, has been of use in developing national sentiment. To sum up, it may be said that the progress of modern inventions, not least among which is the radio, has greatly improved living conditions in both rural and urban communities throughout the Dominion.

Part I of this chapter includes a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which have made it necessary to establish a measure of government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the

Board of Railway Commissioners. The subsequent parts deal in order with steam railways, electric railways, express companies, roads, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones, radio and the Post Office.

PART I.—GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communication business in Canada have, in the past 50 years, shown the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communication is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly", *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public where one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada in our time is the concentration of control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railway Company.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has been deemed advisable in Canada, as in other countries, to set up authorities controlling the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control, so far as railways within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government are concerned, has been placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, whose authority has been extended to cover various other means of transportation and communication. A brief summary of the history and functions of this body follows on pp. 651-652.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there exist, in several of the provinces, bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities operating under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the regulation of their rates for service. Among these is the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs (formerly the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906), which controls the construction, operation and maintenance of railways, and approves of their rates and their rules and regulations affecting the public. Similarly, in Quebec, a Commission of Public Utilities was established in 1909 and was given superintendence over all Quebec corporations, other than municipalities, "that own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway". In Nova Scotia there is a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities and in Manitoba a Public Utilities Commission with similar functions, while in the three westernmost provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

Due to changing conditions and increasing complexities in the transportation field, the Dominion Government appointed in 1931 a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole problem of transportation in Canada, particularly in relation to railways and shipping and communication facilities, having regard to present conditions and the probable future development of the country. (See pp. 648-650 of the 1933 Year Book.)

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.*

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888, the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Prof. S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive rates and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three members but, since any two constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Commission. It is a knotty problem to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways

*Revised by P. F. Baillargeon, Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argument uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1934, 94.7 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a Committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor General in Council, who may also of his own motion rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1934, the Board gave formal hearing to 10,184 cases. Its decision was appealed in 113 cases, 68 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 45 to the Governor General in Council. Of the appeals, 13 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor General in Council.

PART II.—STEAM RAILWAYS.*

Section I.—Historical Sketch.

Construction was begun on the first Canadian railway in 1835. This was a line only 16 miles long between St. Johns and Laprairie, Quebec, intended to expedite the journey between Montreal and New York. It was opened for traffic in 1836, being operated at first with horses, for which steam locomotives were substituted a year later. About the same time, a line 6 miles long was built in Nova Scotia from Stellarton to a loading point on Pictou harbour to haul coal from the mines to vessels. On this line also the motive power was at first provided by horses, but in the spring of 1839 the "Samson", a locomotive built in England, brought over in a sailing vessel and still preserved in Halifax, was put in operation. A railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847 and another line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when charters were granted providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. These charters were repealed when the Grand Trunk charter was granted in 1852. The result was the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and

*Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on Steam Railways, as well as numerous other reports, for a full list of which the reader is referred to Chapter XXIX of this volume.

Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, to Portland, Maine, was leased in 1853 and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. Within the next thirty years many important railways of Ontario, including the Great Western, were acquired and the Grand Trunk lines were extended to Chicago.

Construction of the Intercolonial.—An intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 1830's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project being dropped, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 374 miles of railway in the Maritimes. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened to Rivière du Loup. Later on, by acquisition of, lease of, or running rights over, other lines, the Intercolonial was extended to Montreal.

The First Transcontinental Railway—The C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway along a route approximating that later taken. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it efficiently. As a matter of fact, the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific Railway began to acquire branch lines as feeders in the settled parts of the country along its route.

The Second Transcontinental—The Grand Trunk Pacific.—About the end of the century the Grand Trunk, which already had a line as far west as Chicago, submitted to the Canadian Government a proposal whereby it might participate in the settlement and development of the West. Lines were to be leased from Chicago *via* Minneapolis to Winnipeg, and thence a new line, subsidized by the Government, would be built to the Pacific coast. The Government raised objections to so much of the line lying in the United States and a second proposal was made for a connecting line with larger subsidies from North Bay to Winnipeg. The Government submitted, in 1903, a counter proposal that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the eastern section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining

43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding \$13,000 per mile on the prairie section and \$30,000 per mile on the mountain section. The Grand Trunk reluctantly accepted this proposition and construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific commenced.

The Third Transcontinental—The Canadian Northern Railway.—The third transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co., chartered in 1889. The charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western were next acquired. Assisted by the Manitoba Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern then secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. During the following decade, the agricultural west was filling up very rapidly and, with the public of Canada under the influence of this boom, the Canadian Northern Railway was able to secure guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments to enable it to extend its lines both westward to Vancouver and eastward to Montreal and so complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road.

Effect of the War on the Railways—The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction, Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 34,882 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead, the War came, and European labour and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate: (1) the general problem of transportation, (2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems, (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State, and (4) other matters considered by the Commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees, such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1934 are described in Section 3, pp. 670-679.

The Royal Commission of 1931.—During 1930 and 1931 both freight and passenger traffic declined until new low records were being established each succeed-

ing month. Freight and passenger revenues consequently decreased at alarming rates and with increased capital expenditures and fixed charges, the financial condition of Canadian railways demanded re-adjustment. To study the situation and, if possible, to remedy it, the Government appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. L. P. (now Sir Lyman) Duff, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, which held hearings throughout the country and on Sept. 13, 1932, submitted its report, summarized at pp. 648-650 of the 1933 Year Book. During the following session of the Dominion Parliament legislation known as The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, (c. 33) 1933, was passed implementing the report of the Commission.

Under this Act the former Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways is replaced by a board of three trustees, the chairmanship of which is a full-time position. The members are appointed for terms of five years and shall not be removed from office unless for assigned cause and on Address of the Senate and House of Commons. Decisions of the majority, which must include the chairman, will prevail. The trustees must submit each year estimates of requirements to Parliament through the Finance Minister and income deficits shall not be funded. The trustees shall also present annual reports to Parliament through the Minister of Railways and Canals. Continuous audit shall be made by independent auditors appointed annually by Parliament.

Under Part II of the Act the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways are required to co-operate as recommended by the report of the Commission and, in addition, the railways are to divide the employment of such co-operative activities between the employees of the two railways, the division to be made by negotiations with the employees.

The co-operative measures may include:—

- (a) New companies controlled by stock ownership, equitably apportioned between the companies;
- (b) Leases, entrusting agreements, or licences, or agreements for pooling and division of earnings arising from the joint operation of any part or parts of freight or passenger traffic, or express, telegraph, or other operating activities or services;
- (c) Joint trackage, running rights, joint ownership, or joint operating agreements, depending upon the nature of the property or services included in any co-operative plan;
- (d) Joint or individual highway services, or highway and railway services combined, in any form.

In the formation of any new company, the employees in any services taken over by the new company shall be given preference.

Under Part III provision is made for the erection of a tribunal with jurisdiction as recommended by the Commission, except that clause (e) "abandonment of lines, services and facilities" is struck out. The powers of the tribunal may be invoked by either company and decisions of the presiding officer and one member shall be final and binding on both railways, even if one railway fails to appoint a representative. The orders of the tribunal shall be binding and enforced in the same manner as orders of the Board of Railway Commissioners and shall not be subject to appeal except as to jurisdiction and only to the Supreme Court of Canada. Where an order of the tribunal conflicts with an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners the former shall prevail. Where a dispute is of substantial concern to the public, or affects any province, the presiding officer shall give due notice and the interested parties may be heard at the sitting.

Section 2.—Statistics of Steam Railways.

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given by years for each year from 1850 to 1934 in Table 1, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 66 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1917 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase.

In total railway mileage Canada now ranks fourth with 42,270 miles, the United States, Soviet Russia and British India being the only countries with greater total mileages, and in miles per capita only Australia has a greater average, Canada's density being one mile of line for each 256 persons (exclusive of 339 miles, chiefly main lines of Canadian railways crossing over United States territory).

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-34.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1835.....	—	1862... 2,189	1877... 5,782	1892... 14,564	1907... 22,446	1921... 39,191 ¹					
1836-46..	16	1863... 2,189	1878... 6,226	1893... 15,005	1908... 22,966	1922... 39,358 ¹					
1847-49..	54	1864... 2,189	1879... 6,858	1894... 15,627	1909... 24,104	1923... 39,654 ¹					
1850.....	66	1865... 2,240	1880... 7,194	1895... 15,977	1910... 24,731	1924... 40,059 ¹					
1851.....	159	1866... 2,278	1881... 7,331	1896... 16,270	1911... 25,400	1925... 40,350 ¹					
1852.....	205	1867... 2,278	1882... 8,697	1897... 16,550	1912... 26,840	1926... 40,350 ¹					
1853.....	506	1868... 2,270	1883... 9,577	1898... 16,870	1913... 29,304	1927... 40,570 ¹					
1854.....	764	1869... 2,524	1884... 10,273	1899... 17,250	1914... 30,795	1928... 41,022 ¹					
1855.....	877	1870... 2,617	1885... 10,773	1900... 17,657	1915... 34,882	1929... 41,380 ¹					
1856.....	1,414	1871... 2,695	1886... 11,793	1901... 18,140	1916... 36,985	1930... 42,047 ¹					
1857.....	1,444	1872... 2,899	1887... 12,184	1902... 18,714	1917... 38,369	1931... 42,280 ¹					
1858.....	1,863	1873... 3,832	1888... 12,163	1903... 18,988	1918... 38,252	1932... 42,409 ¹					
1859.....	1,994	1874... 4,331	1889... 12,628	1904... 19,431	1919 ² ... 38,329 ¹	1933... 42,336 ¹					
1860.....	2,065	1875... 4,804	1890... 13,151	1905... 20,487	1919 ³ ... 38,495 ¹	1934... 42,270					
1861.....	2,146	1876... 5,218	1891... 13,838	1906... 21,423	1920... 38,805 ¹						

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

²June 30.

³Dec. 31.

The operated mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2. Construction was most active in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the period covered, as will be seen from the increased mileage recorded in these provinces.

2.—Operated Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926-34.

NOTE.—All figures for years previous to 1934 have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province and Type of Track.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Single Track—									
Prince Edward Island...	276	276	276	276	286	286	286	286	286
Nova Scotia.....	1,426	1,424	1,421	1,420	1,418	1,418	1,410	1,410	1,406
New Brunswick.....	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,930
Quebec.....	4,767	4,859	4,910	4,891	4,891	4,926	4,879	4,863	4,858
Ontario.....	10,870	10,834	10,866	10,872	10,938	10,905	10,908	10,880	10,842
Manitoba.....	4,296	4,293	4,293	4,294	4,420	4,419	4,420	4,433	4,459
Saskatchewan.....	7,268	7,358	7,551	7,761	8,166	8,268	8,438	8,438	8,368
Alberta.....	5,048	5,139	5,307	5,516	5,581	5,630	5,652	5,654	5,696
British Columbia.....	4,072	4,060	4,071	4,024	4,021	4,097	4,085	4,041	4,028
Yukon.....	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	334	334	334	334	334	339	339	339	339
Totals, Single Track.....	40,350	40,570	41,022	41,380	42,047	42,280	42,409	42,336	42,270
Second track.....	2,618	2,645	2,637	2,658	2,688	2,688	2,682	2,531	2,525
Industrial track.....	1,591	1,611	1,662	1,607	1,623	1,606	1,578	1,534	1,495
Yard track and sidings....	9,701	9,872	10,114	10,168	10,227	10,277	10,335	10,278	10,229
Grand Totals, All Tracks.....	54,260	54,698	55,435	55,813	56,585	56,851	57,004	56,679	56,519

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 3 for the years 1901 to 1934. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways. Statistics of individual lines are given in Table 4.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, as at June 30, 1901-19, and Dec. 31, 1919-34.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for each year from 1876 to 1900 inclusive were given on p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt. ¹	Total. ¹
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901....	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837	1919 ³ ..	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1902....	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710	1919 ⁴ ..	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1903....	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074	1920....	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1904....	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565	1921....	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1905....	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918	1922....	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1906....	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629	1923....	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038
1907....	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808	1924....	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613
1908....	607,891,349	651,869,664	1,259,761,013	1925....	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049	3,471,080,909
1909....	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416	1926 ² ..	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621	3,506,758,047
1910....	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687	1927 ² ..	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615
1911....	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201	1928 ² ..	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699
1912....	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526	1929 ² ..	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977
1913....	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692	1930 ² ..	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311
1914....	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761	1931 ² ..	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088
1915....	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888	1932 ² ..	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762
1916....	1,024,264,325	865,861,449	1,893,125,774	1933 ² ..	1,438,834,532	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020
1917....	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991	1934 ² ..	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746
1918....	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494				

¹Includes all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Dominion and provincial railways in 1923 and later years. ²Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways. ³June 30. ⁴Dec. 31.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1934.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	\$	\$	\$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd.....	-	3,095,628	-	-
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.....	323.75	15,494,850	1,251,712	1,120,519
Aima and Jonquière.....	10.60	629,800	71,717	52,943
Brandon, Sask. and Hudson Bay.....	84.72	2,602,000	33,685	82,691
British Yukon.....	90.32	4,978,879	148,012	95,948
Canada and Gulf Terminal.....	38.10	1,740,000	65,256	66,353
Canada Southern (Lessor).....	381.15	44,365,000	12,452,569	7,694,930
Canadian National.....	21,927.37 ¹	3,068,323,203 ²	140,824,361	130,296,563
Canadian Pacific.....	16,985.60	1,192,815,318 ²	125,642,229	97,081,831
Central Vermont Railway, Inc.....	25.33 ¹	-	93,430	129,564
Crow's Nest Southern.....	53.32	4,295,000	13,877	31,825
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	31.29	1,352,508	156,609	113,320
Detroit River Tunnel Co.....	4	10,500,000	-	-
Eastern British Columbia.....	13.04	420,000	84,233	83,602
Essex Terminal.....	21.44	977,000	162,968	112,553
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	92.00	1,820,034	157,577	111,006
International Bridge and Terminal Co.....	1.06	300,000	-	-
Maine Central.....	5.10	102,351	8,747	12,158
Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co.....	12.20	671,134	113,085	58,391
Midland Railway of Manitoba.....	75.74	4,800,000	188,066	293,433
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel.....	5.37	1,263,000	18,016	18,039
Napierville Junction.....	41.74	1,200,000	376,191	283,466
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.....	60.87	2,846,800	97,836	84,105
Nipissing Central ³	59.74	-	342,673	268,845
Northern Alberta.....	927.62	29,595,000	1,923,860	1,271,891
Ottawa and New York.....	58.77	2,100,000	132,486	202,597
Pacific Great Eastern.....	347.80	79,098,503	658,962	533,430
Père Marquette (including L.E.D.R.).....	319.02	8,122,025	3,650,666	2,235,033
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.....	25.37	6,265,670	263,600	309,576
Roberval and Saguenay.....	29.04	3,330,000	237,927	112,550
St. Lawrence and Adirondack.....	60.69	2,153,599	409,285	528,903
Sydney and Louisburg.....	70.29	4,928,648	1,486,972	1,146,005
Témiscouata.....	113.00	3,856,336	187,512	184,197
Témiskaming and Northern Ontario ³	514.69	43,207,935	3,840,744	2,812,497
Thousand Islands.....	4.51	60,000	28,691	26,322
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.....	111.03	10,625,000	1,434,073	1,250,357
Toronto Terminals.....	3.10	24,224,800	-	-
Van Buren Bridge Co.....	0.28	250,000	-	-
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.....	150.48	23,500,000	262,671	276,731
Wabash (in Canada).....	245.40	-	4,008,546	3,010,628
Winnipeg River.....	13.40	413,210	8,972	6,865
Totals (Including Trackage Rights Duplications).....	43,334.34	4,606,323,231⁵	300,837,816	251,999,667
Canadian National (Can. and U.S.).....	23,734.82	-	164,902,502	151,936,079

¹ Canadian lines only.² Including capital of leased lines.³ Constructed and operated by

Ontario Government Railway Commission.

⁴ Included with Canada Southern Ry.⁵ Includes \$202,483,485 Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

Capital Investment.—The capital investment in road and equipment of Canadian steam railways is shown in Table 5 for the calendar years 1929-34. The table gives the investment in new lines and in additions and betterments during the year, together with the cumulative total of such investments as at the end of each year. During 1934, \$10,987 was invested in new lines and there was a credit of \$9,016,097 for additions and betterments written off, while up to Dec. 31, 1934, a total of \$3,379,233,796 had been invested in road and equipment of Canadian steam railways. When comparison is made with the figures of Table 3, it is seen that the capital liability of the steam railways was considerably greater than the actual investment in physical property by the railways at the same date. This discrepancy is largely accounted for by the fact that the total of capital liabilities as shown in Table 3 includes loans and advances from the Government to cover deficits of the Canadian National Railways and unpaid accrued interest on such loans which, up to Dec. 31, 1934, amounted to \$459,486,187 as shown in Table 21. A further factor in the discrepancy is that some of the outstanding railway stocks represent little actual investment in physical property.

5.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Canadian Steam Railways, calendar years 1929-34.

NOTE.—Figures throughout this table have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Investment.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Lines—						
Road.....	37,210,328	24,397,606	20,761,545	3,175,095	195,729	10,901
Equipment.....	31,125	31,167	632	—	12,322	—
General.....	869,773	536,602	1,588,103	371,262	620	86
Totals.....	38,111,226	24,965,375	22,350,280	3,546,357	208,671	10,987
Additions and Betterments—						
Road.....	31,724,503	32,249,326	18,985,855	3,592,569	3,927,865	Cr. 5,354,703
Equipment.....	59,240,026	32,839,021	19,113,108	Cr. 4,090,763	Cr. 3,930,692	Cr. 3,494,711
General.....	3,210,802	3,380,533	1,916,857	117,254	17,921	Cr. 2,811
Undistributed	30,211	Cr. 48,662	69,754	Cr. 24,836	92,590	Cr. 163,872
Totals.....	94,205,542	68,420,218	40,085,574	Cr. 405,776	107,684	Cr. 9,016,097
Undistributed..	Cr. 8,878,496 ¹	Cr.15,223,021 ²	Cr. 8,597,547 ³	977,301 ⁴	Cr. 21,017,200 ⁵	22,774,651 ⁶
Total Investments, as at Dec. 31.....	3,250,046,339	3,328,208,911	3,382,047,218	3,386,165,100	3,365,464,255	3,379,233,796

¹ Includes difference between purchase price of Atlantic, Quebec and Western; Kent Northern; Quebec, Montreal and Southern; and Quebec Oriental Railways and investment reported in 1928—a credit of \$7,198,024; difference between valuation of Northern Alberta Railways and investment of Alberta and Great Waterways, Central Canada, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, and Pembina Valley Railways as at June 30, 1929—a credit of \$5,639,429; a credit of \$1,869,859 for the Hereford Railway which ceased operation; and additions and betterments to separately operated properties and other undistributed items amounting to a debit of \$5,828,816.

² Credit of \$13,180,692 for Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific rails lifted during the War for use in France and other lines dismantled after consolidation of the Canadian National system.

³ Includes a credit of \$6,928,410 due to balance sheet transfers, and a credit of \$1,359,261 for additions and betterments to separately operated properties of Canadian National Railways and miscellaneous credits amounting to \$309,876.

⁴ Includes \$2,900,000 due to balance sheet transfers, a credit of \$179,805 for additions and betterments to separately operated properties of the Canadian National Railways and a credit of \$1,742,894 due to adjustments in investment in leased lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

⁵ Includes a credit of \$1,792,204 due to balance sheet transfers of the Canadian National Railways; a credit of \$139,806 due to balance sheet transfers and a credit of \$40,295 for additions and betterments to its separately operated properties, also a debit of \$14,883,370 covering investments of its leased lines not shown in previous years; a credit of \$1,898,829 due to adjustments of expenditures of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Dec. 31, 1932, largely investments in hotels and office buildings previously carried as railway investment, and a debit of \$2,000 due to correction of expenditures for its leased and acquired lines; a credit of \$32,445,146 due to adjustments in investments of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and a debit of \$413,210 for the Winnipeg River Railway not previously shown.

⁶ Includes a credit of \$908,923 due to balance sheet transfers of the Canadian National Railways; a debit of \$39,878 due to balance sheet transfers and a credit of \$42,032 for additions and betterments to Canadian National separately operated properties; a debit of \$229,533 for the Maritime Coal Railway and Power Co., due to auditors' adjustments; a debit of \$23,182,495 for the Toronto Terminals, also a debit of \$273,700 for the Lacombe and Blindman Valley, covering investments not previously shown.

Summary of Traffic Statistics.—A summary of freight and passenger traffic statistics and of the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, continuing a series which has been compiled since 1875, will be found for recent years in Table 6. This table, however, has the defect that its figures of passengers and freight carried are not comparable throughout but have been reduced as a result of the consolidation of railways. Better tests of the real volume of passenger and freight traffic are supplied in Table 9 of this chapter under the headings "Passengers carried one mile" and "Freight carried one mile". These records, commencing in 1915, show that the maximum volume of passenger traffic was reached in the calendar year 1919 and the maximum volume of freight traffic in 1928. Both freight and passenger traffic, especially the latter, have in recent years been affected by the increase in the use of motor vehicles. This traffic decrease has been much aggravated since 1929 by the general decline in commercial activity.

Operating expenses of Canadian railways rose during 1918, 1919 and 1920, much more than operating revenues, and the operating ratio, or ratio of expenses to revenues, increased from around 70 p.c. to above 90 p.c. and remained high thereafter. The United States Government took over the operation of the United States railways when that country entered the World War and increased the rates of pay of the railway employees. The Canadian railways were also obliged to make corresponding increases and this increase in payroll has been the chief factor in increased operating ratio. Declining revenues without corresponding reductions in expenses during the past five years have also maintained the high operating ratio.

6.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic, and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1911-19, and calendar years 1919-34.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the years 1875-1910 on p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book, and for 1901-25 on p. 591 of the 1926 Year Book.

Year.	Miles in Operation. ²	Total Train-Miles.	Passengers Carried. ¹	Freight Carried. ¹	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1911 (June 30).....	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69.43
1912 (").....	26,840	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68.70
1913 (").....	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,968	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70.90
1914 (").....	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73.63
1915 (").....	34,882	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73.92
1916 (").....	36,985	111,075,890	43,503,459	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68.94
1917 (").....	38,369	115,797,100	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71.72
1918 (").....	38,252	109,857,560	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82.96
1919 (").....	38,329	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89.27
1919 (Dec. 31).....	38,495	107,053,735	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,361	376,789,093	92.26
1920 (").....	38,805	117,384,819	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154	97.18
1921 (").....	39,191	104,652,167	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205	92.25
1922 (").....	39,358	107,625,144	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,128	393,927,406	89.39
1923 (").....	39,654	113,907,613	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,047	413,862,818	86.52
1924 (").....	40,059	110,032,845	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	328,483,908	85.77
1925 (").....	40,350	109,289,885	41,458,084	109,850,925	455,297,288	372,149,656	81.70
1926 (").....	40,350	113,538,876	42,686,166	122,476,822	493,599,754	389,503,452	78.91
1927 (").....	40,570	116,895,751	41,840,550	125,967,439	499,064,207	407,646,280	81.68
1928 (").....	41,022	125,034,253	40,592,792	141,230,026	563,732,260	442,701,270	78.53
1929 (").....	41,380	117,645,670	39,070,843	137,855,151	534,106,045	433,077,113	81.08
1930 (").....	42,047	107,620,076	34,698,767	115,229,511	454,231,650	380,723,411	83.86
1931 (").....	42,280	93,443,731	26,396,812	85,993,206	358,549,382	321,025,588	89.53
1932 (").....	42,409	81,291,028	21,099,582	67,722,105	293,390,415	256,668,375	87.48
1933 (").....	42,336	73,938,707	19,172,193	63,634,893	270,728,276	233,133,108	86.26
1934 (").....	42,270	77,863,412	20,530,718	75,746,093	300,837,816	251,999,667	83.77

¹ Duplications included. (See also Table 9.)

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

7.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, calendar years 1931-34.

Item of Expenditure.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Way and structures.....	66,109,521	20.59	50,527,939	19.69	48,226,441	20.69	53,502,807	21.23
Equipment.....	65,132,979	20.29	49,583,336	19.32	47,962,504	20.57	54,004,990	21.43
Traffic expenses.....	17,559,744	5.47	13,233,968	5.15	11,814,750	5.07	11,517,145	4.5
Transportation.....	156,468,783	48.74	129,148,955	50.32	112,329,273	48.18	118,639,517	47.08
General and misc. expenses.	15,754,561	4.91	14,174,177	5.52	12,800,140	5.49	14,335,208	5.69
Totals.....	321,025,588	100.00	256,668,375	100.00	233,133,108	100.00	251,999,667	100.00

8.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per Mile of Line and per Train Mile, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-34.

Year.	Per Mile of Line.			Per Train Mile.	
	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915 (June 30).....	5,616	4,152	1,464	2.144	1.585
1916 (").....	6,943	4,823	2,120	2.358	1.623
1917 (").....	8,051	5,774	2,277	2.683	1.925
1918 (").....	8,581	7,119	1,462	3.006	2.494
1919 (").....	9,947	8,879	1,068	3.683	3.292
1919 (Dec. 31).....	10,568	9,745	823	3.817	3.520
1920 (").....	12,626	12,270	356	4.192	4.074
1921 (").....	11,636	10,735	901	4.376	4.038
1922 (").....	11,196	10,008	1,188	4.095	3.660
1923 (").....	12,098	10,434	1,664	4.199	3.630
1924 (").....	11,233	9,548	1,685	4.053	3.473
1925 (").....	11,383	9,222	2,161	4.166	3.402
1926 (").....	12,278	9,653	2,625	4.347	3.431
1927 (").....	12,350	10,047	2,303	4.269	3.487
1928 (").....	13,840	10,791	3,049	4.509	3.541
1929 (").....	13,068	10,596	2,472	4.540	3.681
1930 (").....	10,897	9,133	1,764	4.221	3.538
1931 (").....	8,502	7,612	890	3.837	3.435
1932 (").....	6,922	6,055	867	3.609	3.157
1933 (").....	6,365	5,490	875	3.655	3.153
1934 (").....	7,111	5,956	1,155	3.734	3.128

A summary analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for recent years is given in Table 9. The average haul for freight is the average for all railways, which eliminates the effects of consolidations of railways and of interchanging freight between Canadian railways. The average revenue per passenger increased in 1918 and 1919 with increases in rates, but the increases between 1924 and 1930 were largely due to decreases in the short haul traffic. The increases in freight train loading and train revenues have been due to the use of larger and more powerful locomotives.

9.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-34.

PASSENGERS.

Year.	Passengers Carried. ¹	Passengers Carried one Mile.	Passengers Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.
	No.	No.	No.	cents.
1915 (June 30).....	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2-02
1916 (").....	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1-95
1917 (").....	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1-95
1918 (").....	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140	2-12
1919 (").....	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859	2-56
1919 (Dec.31).....	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625	2-63
1920 (").....	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376	2-92
1921 (").....	46,793,251	2,960,583,955	75,219	3-04
1922 (").....	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497	2-82
1923 (").....	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,805	2-76
1924 (").....	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	72,355	2-79
1925 (").....	41,458,084	2,910,760,047	72,771	2-69
1926 (").....	42,686,166	2,998,952,309	74,595	2-71
1927 (").....	41,840,550	3,051,784,039	75,522	2-69
1928 (").....	40,592,792	3,140,860,693	77,110	2-67
1929 (").....	39,070,893	2,897,214,817	70,883	2-77
1930 (").....	34,698,767	2,422,874,877	58,123	2-76
1931 (").....	26,396,812	1,748,210,593	41,452	2-72
1932 (").....	21,099,582	1,435,959,501	33,877	2-54
1933 (").....	19,172,193	1,393,041,245	32,804	2-29
1934 (").....	20,530,718	1,530,610,962	36,179	2-24

Year.	Average Receipts per Passenger.	Average Passenger Journey.	Average Number of Passengers per Train.	Passenger Train Revenue per Passenger Train Mile.
	\$	miles.	No.	\$
1915 (June 30).....	1-08	54	50	1-02
1916 (").....	1-08	55	53	1-04
1917 (").....	1-14	59	59	1-16
1918 (").....	1-49	70	64	1-71
1919 (").....	1-80	70	63	2-01
1919 (Dec.31).....	2-01	76	70	2-26
1920 (").....	2-00	68	64	2-36
1921 (").....	1-92	63	57	2-30
1922 (").....	1-79	63	55	2-10
1923 (").....	1-90	69	64	2-51
1924 (").....	1-87	67	59	2-34
1925 (").....	1-89	70	60	2-33
1926 (").....	1-90	70	61	2-41
1927 (").....	1-96	73	61	2-38
1928 (").....	2-06	77	61	2-38
1929 (").....	2-06	74	56	2-33
1930 (").....	1-92	70	48	2-02
1931 (").....	1-79	66	39	1-68
1932 (").....	1-73	68	37	1-57
1933 (").....	1-66	73	39	1-50
1934 (").....	1-67	75	43	1-61

¹ Duplications included.

9.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-34—concluded.

FREIGHT.

Year.	Freight Carried. ¹	Freight Carried one Mile.	Freight Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.	Freight Receipts per Ton per Mile.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	cents.
1915 (June 30).....	71,498,170	17,661,309,723	496,355	0.751
1916 (").....	89,237,156	28,195,364,264	753,202	0.653
1917 (").....	98,464,694	31,186,707,851	807,948	0.690
1918 (").....	102,425,410	31,029,072,279	806,285	0.736
1919 (").....	95,202,121	27,724,397,202	720,096	0.962
1919 (Dec. 31).....	91,349,595	26,950,598,322	697,064	1.003
1920 (").....	100,050,046	31,894,411,479	818,309	1.071
1921 (").....	83,730,829	26,621,630,554	676,311	1.200
1922 (").....	87,309,036	30,367,885,883	771,542	1.039
1923 (").....	102,258,933	34,067,658,527	861,622	0.987
1924 (").....	91,599,639	30,513,819,106	768,649	1.019
1925 (").....	94,624,599	31,965,204,683	799,150	1.012
1926 (").....	105,221,906	34,153,466,033	849,525	1.043
1927 (").....	106,011,355	34,901,652,515	863,710	1.029
1928 (").....	118,652,969	41,610,660,776	1,021,572	0.994
1929 (").....	115,187,028	35,025,895,433	856,945	1.099
1930 (").....	96,194,017	29,604,545,125	710,197	1.090
1931 (").....	74,129,694	25,707,373,092	609,555	1.013
1932 (").....	60,807,482	23,136,666,295	545,843	0.937
1933 (").....	57,364,025	21,092,594,200	496,705	0.955
1934 (").....	68,036,505	23,320,451,031	551,220	0.975

Year.	Receipts per Ton Hauled.	Average Length of Freight Haul.	Average Train Load in Net Tons.	Average Load per Loaded Car Mile.	Revenue per Freight Train Mile.
	\$	miles.	tons.	tons.	\$
1915 (June 30).....	1.52	247	344	18.43	2.28
1916 (").....	1.68	316	411	20.91	2.69
1917 (").....	1.77	317	436	22.24	3.01
1918 (").....	1.79	303	457	23.10	3.36
1919 (").....	2.29	291	442	23.46	4.26
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2.43	295	434	22.21	4.36
1920 (").....	2.68	319	457	23.05	4.89
1921 (").....	3.10	318	447	22.12	5.37
1922 (").....	2.91	348	481	23.03	5.00
1923 (").....	2.84	333	512	26.44	5.05
1924 (").....	2.92	337	494	25.45	5.03
1925 (").....	2.95	338	519	25.11	5.25
1926 (").....	2.91	325	519	25.07	5.41
1927 (").....	2.85	329	514	25.30	5.29
1928 (").....	2.93	351	557	25.96	5.54
1929 (").....	2.79	304	523	24.52	5.74
1930 (").....	2.80	308	509	24.34	5.55
1931 (").....	3.03	347	514	24.68	5.20
1932 (").....	3.20	380	517	23.57	4.84
1933 (").....	3.17	368	521	24.92	4.98
1934 (").....	3.00	343	522	24.69	5.09

¹ Duplications eliminated, see Table 12 for details of freight carried.

Railway Wages and Salaries.—The data in Table 10 show the number of employees and the salaries and wages, as reported by the railways, for 1912-34 inclusive and columns of adjusted data have been added. These adjusted data, as explained in footnote 2, are for comparative purposes only and were necessitated by several revisions in the method of reporting employees and wages.

The Canadian National Railways brought into their railway accounts in 1923 the express and hotel employees and, in 1928, the commercial telegraph employees. The

Canadian Pacific excluded the wages chargeable to capital account and also deducted a *pro rata* number of employees prior to 1926, and in 1915 and 1916 omitted to include outside operations employees. Because these railways were not able to correct the data, the Bureau of Statistics compiled the adjusted data on a basis as nearly comparable as possible. Employees and wages for 1926 and subsequent years are on the same basis and include the total employees and salaries and wages charged to both capital accounts and operating expenses.

The number of railway employees and the amount of their remuneration are naturally affected by the volume of traffic, which tends to rise in periods of active business conditions and fall in times of depression. The volume of traffic is also very directly affected by the size of the grain crops in the West. Thus it may be observed in Table 10 that the very favourable industrial and agricultural conditions of 1928 resulted in a considerable increase in the number of employees. The figures in the table are monthly averages, so that the average annual wages and time worked are not affected by seasonal lay-offs and fluctuations. Thus four men working three months would have the same effect on the average as one employee working twelve months.

10.—Numbers of Steam Railway Employees, Totals and Averages of Salaries and Wages, and Ratios of the Latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, for years ended June 30, 1912-19, and for calendar years, 1919-34.

Year.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.		Average of Salaries and Wages.		Ratio to Gross Earnings. ¹		Ratio to Operating Expenses. ¹	
	Original.	Adjusted. ²	Original.	Adjusted. ²	Original.	Adjusted. ²	Original.	Adjusted. ²	Original.	Adjusted. ²
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1912 (June 30)....	155,901	155,901	94,237,623	94,237,623	604	604	42.95	42.95	62.52	62.52
1913 ".....	178,652	178,652	115,749,825	115,749,825	648	648	45.09	45.09	63.59	63.59
1914 ".....	159,142	159,142	111,762,972	111,762,972	702	702	45.98	45.98	62.45	62.45
1915 ".....	124,142	138,061	90,215,727	95,323,030	726	690	45.15	47.70	61.09	64.52
1916 ".....	144,770	155,509	104,300,647	108,751,447	721	699	39.82	41.53	57.95	60.24
1917 ".....	146,175	146,175	129,626,187	129,626,187	887	887	41.71	41.71	58.16	58.16
1918 ".....	143,493	143,493	152,274,953	152,274,953	1,061	1,061	46.11	46.11	55.58	55.58
1919 ".....	158,777	158,777	208,939,995	208,939,995	1,316	1,316	54.56	54.56	61.12	61.12
1919 (Dec.31)....	173,728	173,728	233,323,074	233,323,074	1,343	1,343	57.10	57.10	61.92	61.92
1920 ".....	185,177	185,177	290,510,518	290,510,518	1,569	1,569	59.03	59.03	60.74	60.74
1921 ".....	167,627	167,627	247,756,138	247,756,138	1,478	1,478	54.09	54.09	58.63	58.63
1922 ".....	165,635	165,635	233,294,040	233,294,040	1,408	1,408	52.94	52.94	59.22	59.22
1923 ".....	178,052	174,160	253,320,005	249,049,593	1,423	1,430	52.96	52.83	61.21	61.12
1924 ".....	169,970	165,888	239,864,265	234,971,000	1,411	1,416	53.79	53.53	62.71	62.47
1925 ".....	166,027	161,953	237,755,752	232,896,435	1,432	1,438	52.22	51.95	63.89	63.63
1926 ".....	177,033 ³	169,095	256,881,407 ³	246,900,934	1,451	1,460	45.74	45.74	57.97	57.97
1927 ".....	179,083 ³	171,559	270,212,626 ³	260,001,415	1,509	1,516	48.11	48.11	58.90	58.90
1928 ".....	187,710	179,361	287,775,316	276,244,740	1,533	1,540	46.95	46.95	59.79	59.79
1929 ".....	187,846	178,568	290,732,500	277,351,400	1,548	1,553	48.85	48.85	60.24	60.24
1930 ".....	174,485	165,134	268,347,374	255,090,024	1,538	1,545	55.38	55.38	66.07	66.07
1931 ".....	154,569	146,243	229,499,505	217,889,868	1,485	1,490	58.51	58.51	65.35	65.35
1932 ".....	132,678	126,786	181,113,588	173,573,938	1,365	1,369	56.44	56.44	64.52	64.52
1933 ".....	121,923	111,789	158,326,445	145,515,296	1,299	1,302	53.86	53.86	62.45	62.45
1934 ".....	127,326	122,405	163,336,635	157,214,736	1,283	1,284	54.29	54.29	64.82	64.82

¹ The ratio percentages are for payroll, chargeable to operating expenses only, for 1926 and subsequent years.

² Data for early years could not be corrected, so the other data were adjusted to be as nearly comparable as possible, but these data should be used only for purposes of comparison. (See text above.)

³ Revised to include commercial telegraph employees of Canadian National Railways.

Rolling-Stock.—Statistics of the rolling-stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the latest seven years in Table 11. The figures may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1934 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34.779 tons to 39.635 tons, of flat cars from 33.459 to 39.962 tons, and of all freight cars from 35.141 tons to 40.188 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotive in use in 1920 was 31,112 lb. and in 1934, 37,543 lb.

11.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1928-34.

Rolling-stock.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
LOCOMOTIVES.							
Passenger.....	1,469	1,466	1,438	1,392	1,353	1,333	1,291
Freight.....	3,376	3,233	3,192	3,165	3,123	3,073	3,035
Switching.....	789	796	784	780	751	742	727
Electric.....	35	36	37	40	39	39	34
Totals.....	5,669	5,531	5,451	5,377	5,266	5,187	5,087
PASSENGER CARS.							
First class.....	1,978	1,999	1,980	1,975	1,933	1,924	1,907
Second class.....	400	386	372	364	355	355	350
Combination.....	546	512	492	490	469	463	461
Immigrant.....	738	730	703	644	643	634	628
Dining.....	204	218	218	264	264	261	260
Parlour.....	288	313	331	310	306	303	302
Sleeping ¹	1,111	1,172	1,224	1,235	1,198	1,175	1,163
Baggage, express and postal...	1,667	1,653	1,699	1,695	1,660	1,635	1,629
Motor cars.....	69	68	73	104	105	97	96
Other.....	183	199	254	530	526	507	490
Totals¹.....	7,184	7,250	7,346	7,611	7,459	7,354	7,286
FREIGHT CARS.							
Box.....	148,717	151,565	151,500	152,841	150,979	146,207	141,768
Flat.....	20,335	19,601	17,728	17,266	16,370	15,837	15,124
Stock.....	11,312	10,408	9,479	9,281	9,048	8,522	8,744
Coal.....	23,278	22,676	22,251	23,091	22,722	22,472	18,115
Tank.....	466	495	516	512	480	476	468
Refrigerator.....	6,950	7,579	8,151	8,464	8,341	8,160	7,904
Other.....	5,970	5,432	5,402	3,310	3,056	2,988	2,929
Totals.....	217,028	217,756	215,027	214,765	210,996	204,662	195,052

¹ Include Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service.

Commodities Hauled.—In Table 12, the duplications from two or more railways handling the same freight have been eliminated. The peak year was 1928 when agricultural products were particularly heavy. The 1934 statistics show an increase of 10,672,480 tons, or 18.6 p.c. over the 1933 total and a decrease of 42.7 p.c. from 1928.

12.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, i.e., the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once. In this respect these figures differ from those in the corresponding table in the 1926 and previous Year Books, and also from those of Table 6 in this chapter.

Group and Product.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Agricultural Products.					
Wheat.....	9,889,323	9,523,180	11,203,710	8,900,296	8,454,195
Corn.....	663,070	437,004	387,813	456,074	435,111
Oats.....	993,749	1,165,758	1,032,709	889,008	1,073,495
Barley.....	721,897	613,237	423,384	385,460	635,696
Rye.....	239,879	148,748	113,607	75,900	40,901
Flax.....	109,444	71,934	59,348	42,159	20,814
Other grain.....	95,842	90,974	73,300	59,368	46,022
Flour.....	1,822,770	1,724,298	1,607,160	1,554,312	1,481,241
Other milled products.....	1,725,598	1,590,965	1,487,706	1,327,833	1,460,786
Hay and straw.....	579,286	415,349	323,347	250,961	495,307
Cotton.....	133,167	102,568	92,271	109,925	124,504
Apples (fresh).....	349,816	263,644	268,085	321,001	322,730
Other fruit (fresh).....	470,303	448,683	372,228	310,424	365,286
Potatoes.....	753,080	594,342	428,098	412,784	504,210
Other fresh vegetables.....	323,726	274,190	247,143	232,277	261,652
Other agricultural products.....	792,984	721,641	781,112	831,101	907,976
Totals, Agricultural Products.....	19,663,934	18,186,515	18,901,021	16,158,883	16,629,926

12.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1930-34—concluded.

Group and Product.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Animal Products.					
Horses.....	91,729	68,323	45,081	41,341	63,382
Cattle and calves.....	466,936	457,808	378,472	408,879	475,712
Sheep.....	72,698	67,746	58,705	56,725	52,619
Hogs.....	233,993	240,651	252,791	249,457	230,313
Dressed meats (fresh).....	499,408	487,295	424,568	457,986	525,446
Dressed meats (cured or salted).....	176,205	131,325	133,863	167,105	188,326
Other packing-house products.....	210,210	216,071	218,702	213,420	204,647
Poultry.....	89,522	100,160	106,486	118,960	107,673
Eggs.....	155,442	157,909	131,415	130,423	128,168
Butter and cheese.....	241,064	229,526	224,573	226,526	220,155
Wool.....	52,518	54,396	37,267	50,086	38,985
Hides and leather.....	134,014	114,241	94,811	121,425	119,110
Other animal products.....	96,377	102,480	73,725	76,693	91,167
Totals, Animal Products.....	2,520,116	2,427,931	2,180,459	2,319,026	2,445,703
Mineral Products.					
Anthracite coal.....	4,574,824	3,167,754	2,544,545	2,302,021	2,786,704
Bituminous coal.....	12,153,738	9,962,001	8,189,583	7,926,628	9,585,322
Lignite coal.....	2,833,973	2,155,799	2,607,094	2,348,738	2,467,519
Coke.....	1,447,005	1,189,739	1,043,237	1,125,900	1,328,019
Iron ore.....	421,546	45,229	8,367	7,668	12,052
Other ores and concentrates.....	3,659,231	1,297,619	643,911	941,277	2,021,525
Base bullion and matte.....	189,437	125,674	346,331	461,950	709,803
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed).....	7,692,562	5,256,041	2,185,103	1,178,304	1,840,191
Slate, dimension or block stone.....	350,159	261,304	175,951	79,657	84,449
Crude petroleum.....	878,738	546,267	373,832	394,021	463,488
Asphaltum.....	281,450	258,640	115,357	89,308	126,693
Salt.....	264,337	264,372	259,378	257,413	289,290
Other mineral products.....	947,511	1,092,404	1,010,505	1,269,154	1,945,133
Totals, Mineral Products.....	35,694,511	25,623,443	19,503,194	18,382,039	23,660,188
Forest Products.					
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood.....	3,254,653	2,099,229	1,978,383	2,134,111	2,517,853
Ties.....	118,326	85,367	45,353	32,830	43,043
Pulpwood.....	3,941,747	2,098,824	1,800,749	1,395,709	2,023,577
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading.....	4,507,359	3,276,337	2,119,762	2,395,932	2,866,283
Other forest products.....	557,232	361,730	276,303	306,325 ²	440,364
Totals, Forest Products.....	12,379,317	7,921,487	5,720,550	6,264,957	7,891,120
Manufactures and Miscellaneous.					
Refined petroleum and its products.....	2,811,336	2,384,377	2,083,071	1,813,468	1,975,621
Sugar.....	411,917	282,276	275,074	280,986	306,764
Iron—pig and bloom.....	317,734	203,995	84,127	96,470	178,652
Rails and fastenings.....	178,781	136,827	46,512	19,788	78,268
Bar and sheet iron—structural iron and iron pipe.....	1,549,071	1,001,321	482,688	420,167	703,674
Castings, machinery and boilers.....	531,145	307,645	155,848	145,400	162,083
Cement.....	1,350,308	1,197,785	507,006	350,577	485,313
Brick and artificial stone.....	649,565	390,714	155,899	118,758	195,755
Lime and plaster.....	367,357	296,498	191,612	182,285	193,794
Sewer pipe and drain tile.....	88,016	79,553	35,413	19,666	19,750
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than autos.....	318,019	139,658	57,483	64,071	104,484
Automobiles and auto-trucks.....	1,666,866	1,117,514	774,383	935,248	1,427,551
Household goods.....	51,912	55,034	45,690	52,427	68,660
Furniture.....	86,904	64,779	41,742	42,173	40,672
Liquor and beverages.....	277,901	192,102	137,339	141,829	236,608
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	607,408	469,244	409,010	425,050	525,347
Paper, printed matter, books.....	2,586,915	2,292,384	2,003,214	1,983,141	2,486,887
Wood-pulp.....	1,018,626	786,949	580,720	750,886	802,486
Fish (fresh, cured, etc.).....	96,448	76,833	66,906	70,314	67,501
Canned meats.....	8,403	5,672	1	1	1
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat).....	383,499	307,976	341,378	363,606	396,081
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	6,868,181	5,283,772	3,770,280	3,950,099	4,723,238
Merchandise.....	3,709,827	2,897,410	2,256,563	2,012,711	2,230,379
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.....	25,936,139	19,970,318	14,502,258	14,239,120	17,409,568
Grand Totals.....	96,194,017	74,129,694	60,807,482	57,364,025	68,036,505

¹ Included with dressed meats in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Government Aid to Private Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement, as colonization, roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, Provincial and even municipal governments to extend some form of assistance. In our earlier history, when the governments had plenty of Crown land and little cash, the subsidies granted to railways frequently took the form of land grants, which had the advantage of giving the railway a direct interest in opening up the country, though they sometimes led to the railways holding large tracts of land idle for speculative purposes when intermixed Crown lands had been homesteaded, thus retarding the settlement of agricultural land. Table 13 shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies and for right of way, station grounds and townsite purposes to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government.

As the country grew wealthier, the objections to the land-grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan, or a subscription to the shares of the railway, as shown analytically in Table 14. Table 15 records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid.

13.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1934.

Item.	Bonus Grants.	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
GRANTED BY—			
Dominion.....	31,783,654.88	97,987.60	31,881,642.48
Nova Scotia.....	160,000.00	—	160,000.00
New Brunswick.....	1,788,392.00	—	1,788,392.00
Quebec ¹	2,085,710.00	—	2,085,710.00
Ontario.....	3,241,207.01	—	3,241,207.01
Manitoba.....	—	230.02	230.02
Saskatchewan.....	—	5,919.99	5,919.99
Alberta.....	—	480.78	480.78
British Columbia.....	8,233,410.00	9,086.17	8,242,496.17 ²
Totals.....	47,292,373.89	113,704.56	47,406,078.45

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 668.

13.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1934—concluded.

Item.	Bonus Grants. ³	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes. ⁴	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
GRANTED TO—			
Canadian National Lines—			
Canadian National.....	—	3,555-08	3,555-08
Canadian North Western.....	—	1,450-12	1,450-12
Canadian Northern (main line and branches).....	3,422,528-00	13,207-34	3,435,735-34
Canadian Northern Manitoba.....	—	1,582-14	1,582-14
Canadian Northern Pacific.....	—	73-16	73-16
Canadian Northern Saskatchewan.....	—	5,327-43	5,327-43
Grand Trunk Pacific (main line).....	—	30-36	30-36
Grand Trunk Pacific branches.....	—	12,996-88	12,996-88
Manitoba Northern.....	—	1,942-57	1,942-57
Manitoba and South Eastern.....	680,320-00	2,384-84	2,384-84
National Transcontinental.....	—	—	680,320-00
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	—	12-12	12-12
	1,625,344-00	1,900-03	1,627,244-03
Canadian Pacific Lines—			
Alberta Central.....	—	87-10	87-10
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.....	1,101,712-00	1,997-64	1,103,709-64
Calgary and Edmonton.....	1,820,685-08	2,567-97	1,823,253-05
Canadian Pacific (main line).....	18,206,985-80	35,656-42	18,240,642-22
Canadian Pacific branches.....	1,609,024-00	15,426-86	1,624,450-86
Columbia and Western.....	—	1-60	1-60
Great North West Central.....	320,000-00	5-80	320,005-80
Kaslo and Slocan.....	—	1-67	1-67
Kettle Valley.....	—	2,282-27	2,282-27
Kootenay Central.....	—	286-79	286-79
Lacombe and North Western.....	—	230-19	230-19
Manitoba North Western.....	1,501,376-00	1,346-84	1,502,722-84
Manitoba South Western Colonization.....	1,396,800-00	296-56	1,397,096-56
Nakusp and Slocan.....	—	18-38	18-38
Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen.....	—	202-88	202-88
Saskatchewan and Western.....	98,880-00	17-42	98,897-42
Shuswap and Okanagan.....	—	241-95	241-95
Crow's Nest Southern.....	—	1-55	1-55
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	—	2,351-94	2,351-94
Manitoba Rly. Co. (Nor. Pac. and Man. Rly.).....	—	6-38	6-38
Northern Alberta Railways—			
Alberta and Great Waterways.....	—	2,541-99	2,541-99
Central Canada.....	—	708-27	708-27
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia—			
Main line.....	—	2,896-06	2,896-06
Grande Prairie branch.....	—	327-57	327-57
Northern Alberta.....	—	279-41	279-41
Pacific Great Eastern.....	—	1,324-37	1,324-37
Vancouver Power Co.....	—	10-02	10-02
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Co.....	—	71-90	71-90
Winnipeg River.....	—	54-69	54-69
Totals.....	31,783,654-88	113,704-56	31,897,359-44

¹ Not including convertible land grants made by the Government of Quebec.

² Includes 4,065,076

acres repurchased from B. C. Southern, and Columbia and Western Railways.

³ Grants by Dominion

Government only.

⁴ Made by Dominion Government and by provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

14.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid Given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1934

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	\$		\$
Cash subsidies.....	119,895,759	Cash subsidies.....	33,385,615
Loans.....	15,142,633		
		By Municipalities.	
Paid to Quebec Government.....	5,160,053	Cash subsidies.....	13,268,691
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.....	37,791,435		
Total Aid by Dominion.....	177,989,880	Grand Total.....	224,644,186

15.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1934.

Government.	Outstanding Dec. 31, 1934.
	\$
New Brunswick.....	917,000
Ontario.....	7,859,998
Manitoba.....	3,000,000
Saskatchewan.....	17,904,062
Alberta.....	18,394,428
British Columbia.....	45,186,001
Total Guaranteed by Provincial Governments.....	93,261,489
Dominion Government.....	795,698,977 ¹
Grand Total.....	888,960,466

¹ Does not include \$216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, now part of the Canadian National system, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor Government-guaranteed bonds held by the Government itself, but it does include \$48,000,000 advanced to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the banks and guaranteed by the Dominion Government. This latter sum is not included in the guarantees shown in Tables 24 and 25, Chapter XXI of this volume.

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents is given in summary form from 1920 to 1934 in Table 16, and in detailed analysis for 1932 to 1934 in Table 17. All injuries to passengers are included, no matter how slight, but for employees only injuries which keep the employee from his work for three days during the ten days following the accident are recorded.

Accidents at highway crossings showed a reduction in both fatalities and injuries. The number of persons killed was 74, which was the lowest since 1923. The number of persons injured, 227, was also the least since 1921. Motorists accounted for the majority of these accidents. During the year 63 motorists were killed, 52 of them at unprotected crossings and 11 at protected crossings (2 at crossings protected by watchmen and 9 at crossings protected by electric bells). Two pedestrians were killed at crossings protected by gates and 3 pedestrians and 6 motorists were injured. In many cases motorists crash into lowered gates, breaking the gates and sometimes injuring themselves. Although these accidents are recorded as train accidents the motorist and pedestrian are not always blameless.

In railway accidents not resulting from the movement of trains, cars, or locomotives, which occur in shops, handling material, etc., 20 persons were killed, 14 of them being employees, and 4,094 were injured. The majority of these were trackmen handling rails, ties, etc.

16.—Numbers of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, calendar years 1920-34.

NOTE.—For the years ended June 30, 1888 to 1919, see Canada Year Books, 1910, p. 378, and 1022-23, p. 635.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1920.....	29	481	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1921.....	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,236
1922.....	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1923.....	15	437	167	9,382	165	539	347	10,358
1924.....	19	432	127	8,862	216	514	362	9,808
1925.....	5	401	105	8,256	199	642	309	9,299
1926.....	20	446	127	10,622	312	638	459	11,706
1927.....	14	569	131	11,057	256	695	401	12,321
1928.....	15	389	140	12,626	352	790	507	13,805
1929.....	20	551	118	12,483	293	809	431	13,843
1930.....	15	548	103	9,678	345	837	463	11,063
1931.....	3	399	55	5,966	202	830	260	7,195
1932.....	7	342	77	4,631	242	598	326	5,571
1933.....	8	319	53	4,400	219	645	280	5,373
1934.....	16	432	57	5,179	242	589	315	6,200

17.—Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1932-34.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Item.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers.....	7	339	8	306	16	417
Employees.....	57	957	41	985	43	1,119
Trespassers.....	170	288	147	278	158	235
Non-trespassers.....	69	226	62	243	77	273
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	1	45	2	39	1	62
Totals.....	304	1,855	260	1,851	295	2,106
Description of Accident (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	1	38	1	37	2	45
Collisions.....	12	37	6	22	16	99
Derailments.....	6	26	5	55	6	53
Parting of trains.....	—	1	—	1	—	7
Locomotives or cars breaking down...	—	2	—	7	—	2
Falling from trains or cars.....	6	54	5	82	4	88
Getting on or off trains.....	5	276	7	280	4	316
Struck by trains, etc.....	16	56	19	42	18	73
Overhead obstruction.....	—	3	1	2	—	1
Other causes.....	18	803	5	703	9	852
Totals.....	64	1,296	49	1,291	59	1,536

(B) IN ACCIDENTS OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Description of Persons.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen.....	2	432	2	420	1	486
Shopmen.....	1	1,258	2	1,215	4	1,291
Trainmen and trackmen.....	16	1,692	7	1,642	5	2,016
Other employees.....	1	292	1	147	4	267
Passengers.....	—	3	—	13	—	15
Others.....	2	39	8	85	6	19
Totals.....	22	3,716	20	3,522	20	4,094

Section 3.—Origin and Growth of Government-Owned Railways.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial Railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island Railway, opened in April, 1875, have since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. for a period of 50 years. However, as a result of the conditions arising from the Great War, the company was unable to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915. The Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was

isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years. The Hudson Bay Railway, which had 332.5 miles of steel rail at the end of 1920, was declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government Railways, and until 1926 was operated to a limited extent by the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways. In that year, as a result of the decision to complete the road, it was returned to the Department of Railways and Canals until completed. The eastern terminus was transferred from Nelson to Churchill, and the line rehabilitated and extended through to Churchill. Construction of wharves and a grain elevator was completed in time to allow two cargoes of wheat to be shipped to Europe in September, 1931. To March 31, 1935, the total cost of this railway was \$32,397,403 and of terminal work at Churchill \$13,025,837, exclusive of the expenditures of \$6,240,201 on the terminal at Nelson, some of which was salvaged.*

Table 18, from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, shows Dominion Government investments in the Canadian Government Railways and other lines to Mar. 31, 1935.

*These figures of total cost include deficits from operations during construction.

18.—Government Investments in Railways to Mar. 31, 1935.

(From the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals.)

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1935.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$
Canadian Government Railways.		
A. ROADS ENTRUSTED TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—		
Intercolonial Railway System—		
Canada Eastern Railway.....	-	819,000
Cape Breton Railway.....	-	3,860,679
Drummond County Railway.....	-	1,464,000
Eastern Extension Railway.....	-	1,324,043
Montreal and European Railway.....	-	333,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	-	1,949,063
Intercolonial Railway.....	-	122,635,897
Totals, Intercolonial Railway System.....	-	132,386,625
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.....	-	925,267
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	Cr. 8,665	16,533,545
International Railway of New Brunswick.....	-	2,963,022
National Transcontinental Railway.....	Cr. 791,128	168,467,872
Moncton and Buctouche Railway.....	70,000	363,067
Salisbury and Albert Railway.....	-	437,648
St. Martin's Railway.....	-	302,046
Elgin and Havelock Railway.....	-	135,029
York and Carleton Railway.....	-	59,749
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.....	-	7,772,911
Caraguet and Gulf Shore Railway.....	-	711,767
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway.....	-	360,008
Cape Breton Railway Extension.....	-	107,647
Canadian Government Railways (rolling-stock).....	-	35,900,085
Canadian Government Railways (miscellaneous).....	-	345
Quebec Bridge.....	-	21,706,664
Miscellaneous suspense.....	-	148
Totals, Roads Entrusted to C.N.R.....	Cr. 729,793	389,133,455

18.—Government Investments in Railways to Mar. 31, 1935—concluded.

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1935.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$
Canadian Government Railways—concluded.		
B. ROADS NOT ENTRUSTED TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—		
Hudson Bay Railway.....	306,826	32,397,403
Hudson Bay Railway—Nelson Terminal.....	—	6,240,201
Hudson Bay Railway—Churchill Terminal.....	125,202	13,025,837
Totals, Roads Not Entrusted to C.N.R.....	432,028	51,663,441
Totals, Canadian Government Railways.....	Cr. 297,765	440,796,896
Other Railways and Miscellaneous.		
Annapolis and Digby Railway.....	—	660,683
Central Canada Railway.....	—	175,000
North Railway.....	—	250,000
Governor General's cars.....	—	71,539
Yukon Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway (part of item under Schedule "H" of Public Accounts).....	—	283,324
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	—	62,791,435
Grand Trunk Railway—Debenture Account.....	—	15,142,633
Grand Trunk Railway—Interest Account.....	—	10,457,458
Grand Trunk Railway—Special Account.....	—	7,302
Grand Trunk Railway—Preference Stock.....	—	121,740
Canadian Northern Railway—Purchase of Capital Stock.....	—	10,000,000
Loans to Railways—		
Canadian Northern Railway.....	—	255,408,804
Grand Trunk Railway.....	—	118,582,182
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	—	116,006,599
Canadian National Railways.....	9,747,974	125,657,283
Loans to Railways—Purchase of equipment.....	—	56,926,001
Totals, Other Railways and Miscellaneous.....	9,747,974	772,541,983
Grand Totals, Capital Expenditure.....	9,450,209	1,213,338,879

The Consolidation and Organization of the Canadian National System.*

—In pursuance of an Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 24), the Government acquired the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railways with a mileage of 9,566.5. The insolvency of the Grand Trunk Pacific led to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver on Mar. 9, 1919, and in October, 1920, the road was transferred to the Canadian National Railways. The Grand Trunk Railway was acquired under c. 13 of the Statutes of the second session of 1919, providing for arbitration of the considerations to be given to its shareholders. This arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under government operation and control. In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk Board and the Canadian Northern Board gave place to a single Canadian National Board, to which the former Canadian Government Railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Co. and respecting Canadian National Railways (c. 13, 1919).

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National system's steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1934, including lines in the United States but exclusive of the Northern Alberta Railways and Toronto Terminals Railway (which

*For further details of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways by the Dominion Government, see pp. 602-603 of the 1926 Year Book.

are controlled jointly by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways), was 23,734.82. Including the Thousand Islands Railway, 4.51, and the Muskegon Railway and Navigation Co., 5.25, controlled but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 23,744.58. Including 121.11 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,865.69.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act (17 Geo. V, c. 44), effective July 1, 1927, ordered that the accounts of the Canadian National lines east of Lévis and Diamond Junction, Quebec, be kept separate from those of the remainder of the Canadian National system. These lines were designated the "Eastern Lines" of the Canadian National Railways. The Act ordered that specified freight rates on the Eastern Lines be reduced by 20 p.c. Other railways were allowed to make similar reductions in their freight rates in that territory and to bill on the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for the difference in freight receipts due to such reductions. The Government contributions to the deficits of the Eastern Lines are shown in Table 22. The differences between the reduced rates and the normal rates are treated as revenues by the Canadian National Railways and paid by the Dominion Government. The totals paid to privately-owned railways under the Act were \$421,655, \$828,893, \$811,149, \$861,195, \$669,673, \$508,233, \$611,130 and \$751,155, respectively, for the years 1927-34.

For operation, the Canadian National Railways system is divided into five divisions: the Atlantic division, including all lines east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec, 3,339 miles; the Central division, west from these stations to Port Arthur and Armstrong and south to Portland, Maine, 7,527 miles; the Western division, all lines west of Port Arthur and Armstrong including the line to Duluth, 11,407 miles; the Grand Trunk Western, all lines in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, 1,007 miles; and the Central Vermont from Iberville, Quebec, to New London, Connecticut, 455 miles.

The Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., carrying a single track railway and accommodation for motor and pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railways system and is operated as a part of it.

Table 19 shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National Railways operation for the years 1933 and 1934.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1933 and 1934.¹

Item.	1933.	1934.
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains.....	16,052,377	16,027,908
Freight trains.....	19,094,866	21,466,660
Mixed trains.....	4,060,829	4,176,424
Special trains.....	20,796	25,461
Unit cars.....	1,603,385	1,497,301
Totals, Train Miles².....	40,832,253	43,193,754
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars.....	83,455,743	85,990,655
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	45,732,115	47,450,926
Totals, Passenger Train Car Miles².....	129,187,858	133,441,581
Freight—		
Loaded freight-car miles.....	525,249,472	598,030,613
Empty freight-car miles.....	268,166,292	297,329,663
Caboose miles.....	21,068,157	24,021,669
Totals, Freight Train Car Miles².....	814,483,921	919,381,945

¹ Excludes electric lines.

² Work service excluded.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Item.	1933.	1934.
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	9,434,812	10,079,911
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	664,977,117	723,058,814
Passenger train miles per mile of road.....	744	740
Average passenger journey—miles.....	70.48	71.73
Average amount received per passenger.....\$	1.5933	1.6202
Average amount received per passenger mile.....\$	0.02261	0.02259
Average number of passengers per train mile.....	35.87	39.29
Average number of passengers per car mile.....	8.42	8.88
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile.....\$	0.19024	0.20056
Total passenger train earnings per train mile.....\$	1.50	1.62
Total passenger revenue per mile of road.....\$	1,174.19	1,255.50
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried.....	31,368,058	36,966,232
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile.....	11,550,194,043	12,949,545,743
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile.....	1,283,211,921	1,644,872,915
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile.....	12,833,405,964	14,594,418,658
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	484,397	544,722
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	538,442	614,196
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile.....	516.32	520.74
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per train mile.....	573.92	587.15
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile.....	24.34	24.32
Average haul revenue freight—miles.....	368.22	350.31
Freight revenue per loaded car mile.....\$	0.21388	0.21096
Freight revenue per train mile.....\$	5.04	5.09
Freight revenue per mile of road.....\$	4,730.62	5,326.86
Freight revenue per ton.....\$	3.58069	3.41172
Freight revenue per ton mile.....\$	0.00972	0.00974

¹ Excludes electric lines.

Subsection 1.—Finances of the Canadian National Railways.*

Operating Finances of the Canadian National Railways.—In Table 20 “Canadian Lines” include those of the Canadian Northern system, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government Railways. The “United States Lines” include those lines known as the New England line, the Grand Trunk Western, the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific and the Central Vermont from Feb. 1, 1930. The Hudson Bay Railway was returned to the Government while under construction, and appropriations, etc., for this were not included with the 1926 and later data.

Gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues shown in Table 20 include only those from steam railway and commercial telegraph operations, but the deficits are for the entire system, including the operating results of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway (electric) and other railways operated separately, hotels, commercial telegraphs, coastal steamships and all other outside operations.

Up to 1928 there was a marked improvement over the results of the first year after consolidation (1923), when the deficit, including profit and loss adjustments, was \$54,634,323, but the light traffic in 1932 so reduced gross revenues that, with increased interest charges, the deficit increased to \$101,335,074. It was reduced slightly in 1933 to \$97,651,957 and in 1934 to \$89,662,354.

The figures of Table 20 are taken from the accounts of the railways as at Dec. 31, 1934.

* For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1934, see the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, and Steam Railway Statistics, 1934, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways.

20.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways¹, calendar years 1923-34.

Year.	Railway Operating Revenues. ²	Railway Operating Expenses. ²	Net Operating Revenues. ²			Net Corporate Income before deducting Interest.
			Canadian Lines.	United States Lines.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923.....	256,961,590	235,838,046	12,543,443	8,580,101	21,123,544	13,501,649
1924.....	239,596,670	221,622,049	12,494,459	5,480,162	17,974,621	14,772,328
1925.....	249,411,884	216,290,434	24,702,755	8,418,695	33,121,450	30,443,852
1926.....	270,982,223	223,561,262	36,312,349	11,108,612	47,420,961	41,586,242
1927.....	274,879,118	233,305,267	30,959,378	10,614,473	41,573,851	36,325,419
1928.....	304,491,268	249,731,096	42,638,750	12,220,822	54,859,572	44,449,780
1929.....	290,496,980	248,632,275	30,998,589	10,866,116	41,864,705	32,095,275
1930.....	250,368,998	228,288,023	16,944,523	5,136,452	22,080,975	15,730,227
1931.....	200,505,162	199,312,995	2,313	1,189,854	1,192,167	Dr. 5,282,650
1932.....	161,103,594	155,208,161	5,647,334	248,099	5,895,433	Dr. 4,041,640
1933.....	148,519,742	142,812,559	4,128,998	1,578,185	5,707,183	Dr. 3,552,286
1934.....	164,902,502	151,936,079	10,527,798	2,438,625	12,966,423	6,305,050

Year.	Interest on Funded Debt.		Debit Balances to Profit and Loss Account. ³		Profit and Loss Debits.	Cumulative Deficits, including Profit and Loss Balances. ³	
	On Public Debt.	On Dominion Government Loans.	Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.		Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923.....	35,041,380	30,157,944	51,697,675	21,539,731	2,936,648	54,634,323	24,476,379
1924.....	38,361,704	31,271,043	54,860,419	23,589,376	Cr. 385,872	109,108,870	47,679,883
1925.....	40,438,235	31,450,382	41,444,765	9,994,383	206,505	150,760,140	57,880,771
1926.....	39,197,233 ⁴	32,090,454	29,701,445	Cr. 2,389,009	Cr. 6,502,004	173,959,581	48,989,758
1927.....	40,526,097	32,505,234	36,705,912	4,200,678	8,820,988	211,486,481	54,011,424
1928.....	41,810,880	32,507,337	29,868,437	Cr. 2,638,900	3,446,391	244,801,309	54,818,915
1929.....	45,503,980	32,690,455	46,099,250	13,408,705	511,067	291,411,626	68,738,687
1930.....	51,316,121	32,693,876	68,279,770	35,585,894	5,453,922	365,145,318	109,778,503
1931.....	55,587,145	32,043,624	93,513,419	60,869,795	5,762,261	464,420,998	176,410,559
1932.....	56,965,279	35,525,540	96,532,459	61,006,919	4,802,615	505,756,072	242,220,093
1933.....	56,465,427	36,034,141	96,051,854	60,017,713	1,600,103	663,408,029	303,837,909
1934.....	55,811,746	35,994,578	85,501,274	49,506,696	4,161,080	753,070,383	357,505,685

¹ Includes Central Vermont Railway from Feb. 1, 1930.

² Revenues and expenses 1923-27, ad-

justed to include commercial telegraph lines to be comparable with 1928-34.

³ The deficit shown is as per the accounts and includes Government interest accounting adjustments of \$14,595,102 and appropriation for insurance fund of \$9,590,148, the actual cash deficit for the period being \$333,320,435, as shown in Table 22.

⁴ Interest at 4 p.c. on \$34,927,098 G.T.P. debenture stock reduced under agreement to 2 p.c.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—

Table 21 analyses the increase in the debt and interest charges of the system, including both Canadian and United States lines. To define clearly what is included under debt due to the Dominion Government in Table 21, the appropriations for the Canadian Government Railways have been separated from the loans and advances to the remainder of the system. The Canadian Government Railways include the Intercolonial, National Transcontinental, Prince Edward Island and several other smaller railways in the Eastern Provinces, together with the Quebec Bridge. The Hudson Bay Railway was included in the Canadian Government Railways until 1926, when it was transferred back to the Department of Railways and Canals for completion, and appropriations on its account were deducted. These Canadian Government Railways appropriations do not include the operating deficits of the Canadian Government Railways for 1919 and subsequent years nor the deficits of other portions of the Eastern Lines since July 1, 1927, but include

investments for construction, purchase and working capital of the Canadian Government Railways. As the book value of these properties is included on the assets side of the balance sheet, the cost of these roads to the Dominion is included in the liabilities of the system as an offset. The construction or purchase of these roads was financed by the Dominion from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and consequently no interest on such expenditures is allowed for in the railway accounts.

In a rather different class are the loans and advances made by the Government to the Canadian National Railways or constituent companies on notes, bonds and receiver certificates with accrued simple interest ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 p.c. In computing the public debt of Canada the Finance Department considers these railway loans and advances as "non-active assets" similar to investments in canals, public works, etc., and as such does not subtract them from the gross debt in computing the net debt. The railways, however, debit their accounts with the accrued interest on these Government advances, all of which remains unpaid.

The debt due to the public includes debenture stock maturing and perpetual, and bonds and mortgages of the constituent railways, but does not include the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway held by the Government, nor the cost of acquiring the same. Likewise it does not include the capital stock of the Canadian Northern system. The stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is all held by the Canadian National system and is, therefore, not included either.

Table 22 analyses the capital received and expended by the Canadian National Railways. In addition to the funds available under long-term debt, as shown in Table 21, the railways have frequently had short-term loans.

21.—Long-Term Debt¹ of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-34.

Year.	DUE TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT.			
	Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways. ²	Loans and Advances. ^{2,9}	Unpaid Accrued Interest on Government Loans.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
⁴	404,272,030 ⁵	115,607,457	6,947,168	526,826,655
1922	442,062,571	506,945,969	69,328,803	1,018,337,343
1923	447,643,526	571,406,082	98,669,270	1,117,718,878
1924	451,712,485	581,406,082	130,157,992	1,163,276,559
1925	453,935,303	581,406,082	161,861,503	1,197,202,888
1926	437,412,033	601,406,082	193,951,356	1,232,769,471
1927	436,416,387	601,406,082 ⁷	226,142,006 ⁷	1,263,964,475
1928	417,279,953	601,406,082	258,024,308	1,276,710,343
1929	417,150,141	601,406,082	290,088,439	1,308,644,662
1930	403,443,935	604,406,239	322,155,902	1,330,006,076
1931	405,209,240	604,406,239	354,173,113	1,363,788,592
1932	405,170,073	653,604,794	388,930,381	1,447,705,248
1933	404,378,682	661,832,895	424,338,109	1,490,549,686
1934	404,279,909	672,580,943	459,486,187	1,536,347,039
Increase ⁸ , 1922-34	Cr. 37,782,662	165,634,974	390,157,384	518,009,696
Plus C.G.R. credits.....				43,542,794 ⁶
Less interest on Government loans (unpaid)				390,157,384
Net Increase in New Funds.....				171,395,106

For footnotes see end of table, p. 677.

21.—Long-Term Debt¹ of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-34—concluded.

Year.	DUE TO PUBLIC.				Grand Total.
	Guaranteed by—		Unguaranteed.	Total.	
	Dominion Government. ³	Provincial Governments.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
⁴	331,309,904	93,423,985	385,198,150	809,932,039	1,336,758,694
1922.....	447,872,904	93,574,380	263,055,860	804,503,144	1,822,840,487
1923.....	470,372,904	93,574,380	259,151,772	823,099,056	1,940,817,934
1924.....	558,872,904	93,574,380	261,465,799	913,913,083	2,077,189,642
1925.....	581,372,904	93,574,380	256,382,019	931,329,303	2,128,532,191
1926.....	579,872,891	93,574,380	252,032,973 ⁵	925,480,244 ⁶	2,158,249,715
1927.....	657,181,330	93,574,380	230,626,027	981,381,737	2,245,346,212
1928.....	681,000,655	93,574,380	203,313,998	977,889,033	2,254,599,376
1929.....	807,048,434	91,926,527	223,584,532	1,122,559,493	2,431,204,155
1930.....	854,431,995	72,184,488	241,949,380	1,168,565,863	2,498,571,939
1931.....	970,562,289	72,184,488	233,710,430	1,276,457,207	2,640,245,799
1932.....	965,831,382	72,184,488	226,501,297	1,264,517,167	2,712,222,415
1933.....	962,992,576	72,184,488	220,125,091	1,255,302,155	2,745,851,841
1934.....	963,906,119	72,184,488	210,239,832	1,246,330,439	2,782,677,478
Increases, 1922-34.....	516,033,215	Cr. 21,389,892	Cr. 52,816,028	441,827,295	959,836,991
Plus C.G.R. credits.....					43,542,794 ⁴
Less interest on Government loans (unpaid).....					390,157,384
Net Grand Total Increase in New Funds.....					613,222,401²

¹ See Table 22, for short-term debt.

² Deficits of Eastern Lines from July 1, 1927, and for entire system from Jan. 1, 1932, are paid by the Dominion Government and are not included in this table. See Table 22.

³ Includes \$216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock guaranteed as to interest only, formerly Grand Trunk bonds.

⁴ Amounts outstanding at dates constituent lines were taken over by Canadian National, viz.: Canadian Northern, Sept. 30, 1917; Grand Trunk Pacific, Mar. 9, 1919; Grand Trunk, May 21, 1920; Canadian Government, Mar. 31, 1919 (actual date of transfer Nov. 20, 1918).

⁵ Includes Hudson Bay \$14,531,706, eliminated from statement in 1926.

⁶ Credits for property including Hudson Bay Railway, Halifax Harbour property, etc., transferred to other Government departments or bodies.

⁷ Government loans to lines other than Canadian Government Railways now comprising Eastern Lines ceased to accrue interest after July 1, 1927. These on June 30, 1927, were: capital \$2,565,605, deficits \$8,835,176, total \$11,400,781.

⁸ Central Vermont included in annual report, excluded here.

⁹ Temporary loans and inter-line loans eliminated.

22.—Capital Received and Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-34.

CAPITAL RECEIVED.

Year.	Net Capital Received through Long-Term Debt. ¹	Short-Term Loans.	Dominion Government Contributions for Cash Deficits.		Total. ³
			Eastern Lines.	Canadian National.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923.....	84,145,051	10,000,000	—	—	88,264,088
1924.....	97,893,401	Dr. 10,000,000	—	—	64,129,490
1925.....	16,473,828	—	—	—	36,520,416
1926.....	14,158,168	—	—	—	20,268,949
1927.....	53,351,709	—	2,211,139	—	56,439,868
1928.....	Dr. 4,888,504	43,500,000	4,358,314	—	54,308,199
1929.....	140,608,313	1,329,600	4,933,854	—	105,928,137 ⁴
1930.....	48,165,462	10,823,942	6,645,644	—	113,754,812 ⁵
1931.....	105,396,354	Dr. 20,645,291	8,712,762	—	99,862,996
1932.....	37,219,349	Dr. 35,008,251	6,635,845	53,422,662 ⁶	64,554,708
1933.....	Dr. 986,911	—	6,691,569	52,263,819	66,545,622
1934.....	1,588,480	—	5,818,076	42,589,825	45,857,096
Totals.....	593,124,700	—	46,007,203	148,276,306	816,434,351
Cash on Hand Jan. 1, 1923.....					20,790,857
					837,225,238

For footnotes see end of table, p. 678.

22.—Capital Received and Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-34—concluded.

CAPITAL EXPENDED.

Year.	Cash Deficit.	Investments.			Total Expenditures.
		Railway Fixed Property, Equipment, Hotels and Separately Operated Properties.	Affiliated Companies.	Sinking Fund and Insurance.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923.....	23,185,036	54,964,673	1,815,640	8,298,739	88,264,088
1924.....	21,931,981	41,814,467	2,473,155	Cr. 2,090,113	64,129,490
1925.....	9,411,004	18,949,525	6,271,577	1,888,310	36,520,416
1926.....	Cr. 10,344,188	24,462,538	1,658,228	4,492,371	20,268,949
1927.....	4,028,645	46,096,935	4,128,619	2,185,669	56,439,868
1928.....	Cr. 7,275,990	44,034,154	13,026,571	4,523,464	54,308,199
1929.....	21,974,110	88,499,908	Cr. 6,135,117	1,589,236	105,928,137
1930.....	32,962,841	66,560,354	12,066,022	2,165,595	113,754,812
1931.....	63,088,100	34,287,067	1,371,140	1,116,689	99,862,996
1932.....	62,364,176	799,158	950,736	440,638	64,554,708
1933.....	60,678,582	952,996	2,833,998	2,080,046	66,545,622
1934.....	51,316,138	Cr. 1,015,889	Cr. 326,107	2,130,014	52,104,156
Totals.....	333,320,435¹	420,405,886²	40,134,462³	28,820,658	822,681,441
Cash on Hand Dec. 31, 1934					14,543,797
					\$87,225,238

¹ This is the net increase in par value as shown in Table 21, less issue expense and discount. Interest on Government loans is not included. ² Deficit of 1932 not paid until 1933. ³ Includes certain accounting adjustments such as increase or decrease in working capital and other balance sheet accounts, etc.

⁴ Includes increase of special deposits \$25,415,179. ⁵ Includes decrease of special deposits \$41,175,428. ⁶ Excludes accounting adjustments and appropriations for insurance funds. See note 3, Table 21.

⁷ Excludes accounting adjustments amounting to a credit of \$30,346,571 including: transfer from Investments in Affiliated Companies to Investment in Road and Equipment of \$31,583,630 in 1930 for Central Vermont; credit of \$43,542,794 per note 6, Table 21; credit of \$18,086,865 for retirement of abandoned lines, principally duplicated lines of G.T.P. and Canadian Northern west of Edmonton, held in suspense until 1930; \$3,021,486 for Toronto Suburban Railway, for which a receiver was appointed in 1931 (line was subsequently dismantled); and other miscellaneous credits and debits. ⁸ See note 7 for transfer to Investment in Road and Equipment.

The figures given in Table 22 differ from the figures given in the annual reports of the railways by reason of certain accounting adjustments. It should be noted, therefore, that the total cash deficit of \$333,320,435 for the period 1923-34 does not include \$14,595,102 of accounting adjustments and \$9,590,148 appropriated for investment in the Insurance Fund. If these items are included, the total deficit for the twelve-year period is \$357,505,685 as shown in Table 20.

Table 23 has been compiled to reconcile the investments in and loans to the Canadian National Railways (including Canadian Government Railways) as shown in the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the railway's balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1934. The right-hand side of the table shows the adjustments to the statement in Public Accounts which make up the difference.

Table 24 shows the assets of the Canadian National Railways at Dec. 31, 1922, and at Dec. 31, 1934, with the increase or decrease for the twelve-year period.

23.—Adjustments Accounting for Difference in Railway Obligations as shown by Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1935, and by Canadian National Railways Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1934.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAILWAY BALANCE SHEET AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		ADJUSTMENTS ACCOUNTING FOR DIFFERENCE.	
	\$		\$
C.N. Railway Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1934.....	1,536,347,039	Canadian Government Railways— Current differences which will adjust automatically.....Cr.	29,291
Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1935— Can. Govt. Railways as per Schedules "D" and "F".....	404,882,377	Canadian National Railways— Miscellaneous capital amounts written off.....Cr.	573,177
Can. Nat. Railways, as per Schedules "D" and "K".....	679,411,869	Loans, January to March, 1935, on 1935 account, less refund.....Cr.	6,830,926
Total per Public Accounts.....	1,084,294,246	Unpaid interest accrued on loans not set up in Public Accounts....	459,486,187
Difference.....	452,052,793	Total Adjustments to Public Accounts.....	452,052,793

24.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, Dec. 31, 1922 and 1934.

Account.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	\$	\$	\$
INVESTMENTS—			
Investment in road and equipment.....	1,765,323,644	2,127,430,584	+ 362,106,940
Improvements on leased railway property.....	1,492,123	3,807,674	+ 2,315,551
Sinking funds.....	4,629,855	23,860,365	+ 19,230,510
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold.....	6,171,808	5,202,561	— 969,247
Miscellaneous physical property.....	34,767,914	60,404,738	+ 25,636,824
Investments in affiliated companies.....	24,253,323	31,553,319	+ 7,299,996
Other investments.....	5,789,464	863,337	— 4,926,127
Totals, Investments.....	1,842,428,131	2,253,122,578	+ 410,694,447
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Cash.....	14,651,422	7,510,388	— 7,141,034
Special deposits.....	6,139,435	7,033,409	+ 893,974
Loans and bills receivable.....	11,600	—	— 11,600
Traffic and car service balances receivable.....	2,528,622	875,794	— 1,652,828
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors	5,386,673	3,629,901	— 1,756,772
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	16,857,420	4,464,467	— 12,392,953
Dominion Government—Balance due on deficit contributions.....	—	14,407,510	+ 14,407,510
Materials and supplies.....	41,408,999	25,895,061	— 15,513,938
Interest and dividends receivable.....	377,003	734,045	+ 357,042
Rents receivable.....	112,269	51,914	— 60,355
Other current assets.....	106,775	1,017,879	+ 911,104
Totals, Current Assets.....	87,580,218	65,620,368	— 21,959,850
DEFERRED ASSETS—			
Working fund advances.....	166,847	205,571	+ 38,724
Insurance and other funds.....	352,488	11,627,273	+ 11,274,785
Other deferred assets.....	11,805,962	7,759,480	— 4,046,482
Totals, Deferred Assets.....	12,325,297	19,592,324	+ 7,267,027
UNADJUSTED DEBITS—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance....	322,059	259,635	— 62,424
Discount on capital stock.....	634,960	189,500	— 445,460
Discount on funded debt.....	1,919,635	13,891,932	+ 11,972,297
Other unadjusted debits.....	12,820,903	4,365,327	— 8,455,576
Totals, Unadjusted Debits.....	15,697,557	18,706,394	+ 3,008,837
Grand Totals.....	1,958,031,203	2,357,041,664	+ 399,010,461

PART III.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.*

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life. One important means by which this necessity is supplied throughout Canada is the electric street railway, generally operated by hydro-electric energy.

Historical.—Replacing the horse-car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older systems. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. The second electric railway in Canada commenced operations in Vancouver, in June, 1890. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric Railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's, while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of Eastern Canada, electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under city franchises, while in a considerable number of cities in Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the municipalities, a fact indicated in Table 28.

Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, owing to snow. This, however, has been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use. During the past few years an increasing number of motor buses have been used; in 1924 only 48 were operated, but by 1934 the number had increased to 537.

In addition to street railways in the cities there are several systems serving suburban areas and also doing an interurban business, but this latter class of service is fast being supplanted by motor bus service.

Development of Electric Railway Traffic.—Figures for the year 1893 show that 30 companies, with a paid-up capital of about \$9,000,000, operated 256 miles of railway. By 1897, 35 companies made returns showing 583 miles of track, 1,156 cars, 26,431,017 miles run, 83,811,306 passengers carried and capital of \$18,727,355. In 1904, 44 companies showed 766 miles of track, 2,373 passenger cars, 42,066,124 car miles run, 181,689,998 passengers and capital of \$50,399,188.

Summary statistics of the operation of electric railways in Canada from 1911 to 1934 inclusive are given by years in Table 25. It may be noted in this table that the carriage of freight reached its maximum in 1928, with 3,888,672 tons, the number of fare passengers carried in 1929 reached a record of 833,496,866, while the mileage of track has been declining since 1925. In Table 26 statistics of mileage and equipment are given for the latest four calendar years, and statistics of the capital liability of electric railways are furnished for the years 1908-34 in Table 27. Detailed figures of the mileage operated, the capital liability, the earnings, operating expenses, passengers carried, employees and salaries and wages, are given for 1934 in Table 28, while Table 29 shows by years from 1919 to 1934 the number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured on electric railways in Canada.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on Electric Railways in Canada.

25.—Summary of Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, years ended June 30, 1911-19, and calendar years 1919-34.

NOTE.—For figures for 1901-10, see p. 676 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Single Track Mileage in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Em- ployees.
	miles.	miles.	No.	tons.	\$	\$	p.c.	No.
1911.....	1,223-73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59-42	13,671
1912.....	1,308-17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60-71	14,760
1913.....	1,356-63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62-96	16,351
1914.....	1,560-82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	26,691,007	19,107,818	64-36	16,195
1915.....	1,590-29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67-35	14,795
1916.....	1,673-77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66-02	10,622
1917.....	1,743-54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66-47	11,696
1918.....	1,616-36 ¹	84,435,323 ¹	487,365,456 ¹	2,497,530 ¹	24,299,890 ¹	17,535,975 ¹	72-16 ¹	11,646 ¹
1919 ²	1,696-52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,839,071	75-18	17,242
1919 ²	1,686-78	110,206,344	749,334,380	2,374,612	40,698,586	31,385,702	77-12	16,940
1920.....	1,698-76	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,687,314	47,047,246	37,242,483	79-16	17,341
1921.....	1,687-37	111,576,949	719,305,441 ³	2,282,292	44,536,832	35,945,316	80-71	17,015
1922.....	1,724-60	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,441,212	49,680,485	35,986,872	72-47	18,099
1923.....	1,736-31	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,141,992	50,191,387	36,171,923	72-07	17,779
1924.....	1,736-77	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,543,669	49,439,559	36,125,213	73-07	17,379
1925.....	1,737-52	119,684,151	725,491,101	2,701,823	49,626,231	35,426,487	71-39	16,933
1926.....	1,684-18	122,935,055	748,710,836	3,489,183	51,723,199	36,453,709	70-50	16,961
1927.....	1,652-15	131,583,717	781,398,194	3,265,237	53,506,401	37,616,568	70-30	18,090
1928.....	1,653-22	133,689,589	808,023,615	3,888,672	55,632,761	38,782,719	69-71	18,697
1929.....	1,636-76	139,199,634	833,496,866	3,653,411	58,208,980	40,085,140	68-79	18,801
1930.....	1,508-99	140,014,000	792,701,493	2,872,929	54,719,259	39,125,515	71-50	18,340
1931.....	1,386-06	133,883,489	720,468,361	1,977,441	49,088,310	35,367,068	72-05	17,135
1932.....	1,313-33	125,885,301	642,831,002	1,509,561	43,339,381	31,516,943	72-72	15,961
1933.....	1,304-66	119,162,796	585,385,094	1,547,202	39,383,965	27,917,265	72-73	14,883
1934.....	1,293-19	120,035,625	595,143,903	1,939,833	40,048,136	28,036,754	70-01	14,544

¹ Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units.

² Years ended June 30, 1911-19;

calendar years 1919-33.

³ The Toronto Transportation Commission, which operated for the last four months of 1921 only and did not report, would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

26.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways in the calendar years 1931-34.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Equipment.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.		No.	No.	No.	No.
Length of first main track.....	1,386-06	1,313-33	1,304-66	1,293-19	Passenger Cars—				
Length of second main track.....	572-69	560-02	559-57	557-14	Closed.....	3,579	3,503	3,416	3,438
					Open.....	76	38	32	19
					Combination passen- ger and baggage..	13	13	12	9
Totals, Main Track.	1,958-75	1,873-35	1,864-23	1,850-33	Without electrical equipment.....	376	347	313	282
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	278-63	274-93	274-81	272-33	Totals, Passenger Cars.....	4,044	3,901	3,773	3,748
Totals, Computed as Single Track.	2,237-38	2,148-28	2,139-04	2,122-66	Baggage, express and mail cars.....	25	24	21	22
					Freight cars.....	491	295	298	276
					Buses.....	547	521	531	537
					Snow ploughs.....	65	65	66	66
					Sweepers.....	165	160	159	158
					Miscellaneous.....	330	321	326	344
					Locomotives.....	52	47	45	47
					Totals, Units of Equipment.....	5,719	5,334	5,219	5,198

27.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1908-19, and calendar years, 1919-34.

NOTE.—The totals here given do not include \$139,944 aid paid by Governments and municipalities.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1908.....	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1921.....	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436
1909.....	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1922.....	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974
1910.....	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1923.....	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870
1911.....	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1924.....	76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660
1912.....	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1925.....	58,567,242	163,201,978	221,769,220
1913.....	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1926.....	57,779,518	158,029,002	215,808,520
1914.....	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342	1927.....	58,873,778	168,678,939	227,552,717
1915.....	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002	1928.....	50,653,071	170,649,165	221,302,236
1916.....	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584	1929.....	54,453,321	167,969,494	222,422,815
1917.....	70,608,520	90,628,219	161,236,739	1930.....	53,048,929	171,040,610	224,089,539
1918.....	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093	1931.....	45,155,649	170,662,447	215,818,096
1919 ¹	93,042,368	78,852,188	171,894,556	1932.....	40,101,930	163,210,624	203,312,554
				1933.....	39,851,230	160,247,640	200,098,870
1919 ¹	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340	1934.....	39,851,230	158,276,141	198,127,371
1920.....	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404				

¹ Years ended June 30, 1908-19 and calendar years 1919-34.

28.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1934.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Brantford Municipal ¹	18-79	781,595	96,332	88,223	1,706,343	56	58,840
British Columbia.....	302-27	23,258,961 ⁷	4,610,226	3,336,318	63,902,678	1,844	2,671,961
Calgary Municipal.....	77-02	2,835,795	586,767	455,544	10,253,189	215	300,762
Canadian Pacific.....	75-36	4,868,500 ⁸	382,945	359,127	776,669	193	227,810
Cape Breton Tramways..	21-30	5,400	100,648	98,710	1,178,803	40	53,075
Cornwall Street Rly., Light and Power Co.....	5-50	330,000	131,659	67,574	1,472,535	47	54,657
Edmonton Radial ¹	52-50	856,069	620,823	488,770	12,069,396	264	353,269
Fort William Street ¹	25-49	864,000	124,874	128,712	1,998,564	61	73,999
Guelph Radial ^{1,5}	6-41	359,413	64,570	68,410	932,160	32	35,282
Hamilton Street ^{2,3}	34-30	3,205,000	820,628	732,765	12,413,821	347	404,967
Hull Electric.....	28-76	292,000	191,359	180,412	2,331,845	96	101,436
International Transit Co..	6-14	150,000	38,459	35,036	756,720	18	23,959
Kitchener Public Utilities Street Rly. Dept. ¹	9-41	152,875	96,849	76,637	2,149,473	33	50,471
Lethbridge Municipal ¹	11-00	455,167	31,408	33,693	546,189	16	22,145
Lévis Tramways Co.....	11-50	1,115,000	110,213	102,556	1,492,151	72	68,350
London and Port Stanley (Lessors).....	-	1,775,194	-	-	-	-	-
London and Port Stanley (Lessees).....	26-70	1,540,209 ⁴	314,524	279,434	380,178	83	109,463
London Street.....	29-39	1,837,480	481,470	403,366	8,598,204	194	225,410
Montreal Tramways.....	289-33	55,623,100	12,318,509	7,971,973	197,620,176	4,365	5,245,677
Montreal and Southern Counties.....	54-67	500,000 ⁶	317,659	343,092	2,195,870	175	184,375
Nelson Municipal.....	3-38	-	14,079	21,748	327,362	12	13,607
New Brunswick Power Co.....	23-00	2,822,779 ⁷	294,873	263,397	4,907,944	124	128,062
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto.....	59-58	925,000 ⁶	499,855	472,484	2,965,429	251	294,636
Nipissing Central ²	9-35	4,417,269 ⁷	24,453	27,901	275,062	13	15,572
North Yonge Railways ^{1,10}	10-25	107,549 ⁷	70,613	71,873	825,012	-	-
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.....	24-91	7,193,255 ⁹	565,897	397,390	9,561,320	215	281,565
Oshawa.....	8-95	40,000 ⁶	209,892	122,384	578,642	73	83,534

For footnotes see end of table, p. 683.

28.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1934—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Ottawa.....	51.74	3,863,899	1,330,406	838,421	21,454,313	432	531,877
Port Arthur Civic ¹	19.53	469,634	133,485	110,862	2,209,899	54	74,221
Quebec County ¹¹	4.96	100,000	30,953	30,592	379,144	—	—
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co ¹²	33.18	—	825,909	787,865	14,283,105	418	418,926
Regina Municipal ¹	28.62	2,008,018	239,634	191,399	4,172,516	101	135,467
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg ¹	59.80	6,816,205	509,754	474,276	7,406,122	221	281,724
Saskatoon Municipal ¹	23.10	1,317,536	196,198	156,450	3,139,716	75	96,049
Shawinigan Falls Ter- minal.....	3.39	444,160	81,854	70,028	—	20	32,329
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.....	14.27	600,000 ⁹	114,486	80,349	1,893,307	—	—
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban.....	7.90	248,100	57,783	46,922	962,628	19	23,420
Toronto Transportation Commission ¹	222.20	30,057,760	10,400,879	6,260,543	154,378,501	3,323	4,649,840
Township of York and Town of Weston ^{1,10}	14.06	994,193	203,311	161,872	4,140,607	—	—
Winnipeg.....	102.66	35,246,256 ⁹	2,665,023	2,068,175	37,771,653	1,012	1,188,656
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg.....	39.66	900,000 ⁹	138,877	131,471	736,666	30	31,357
Totals.....	1,850.33	198,127,371	40,048,136	28,036,754	595,143,903	14,544	18,546,750

¹ Municipally owned.² Provincially owned.³ Operated by the Hydro-Electric Power

Commission of Ontario.

⁴ Debentures of the London Rly. Commission.⁵ \$310,500 held by

Canadian National Rlys. and \$189,500 included in stock outstanding of Canadian National Rlys.

by Canadian National Rlys.

⁷ Investment in road and equipment.⁸ \$4,264,725 held by

Canadian Pacific Railway.

⁹ Represents all divisions of the company.¹⁰ Operated by

Toronto Transportation Commission.

¹¹ Operated by Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.¹² Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways.

29.—Number of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-34, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919.

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-19, are given on p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Totals, 1894 to June 30, 1919....	259	23,802	162	5,009	833	10,608	1,254	39,419
1919.....	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920.....	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921.....	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922.....	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923.....	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924.....	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365
1925.....	9	2,272	5	1,736	37	744	51	4,752
1926.....	3	2,420	7	1,642	66	879	76	4,941
1927.....	—	2,090	7	1,508	71	1,260	78	4,858
1928.....	1	2,735	12	1,114	86	1,139	99	4,988
1929.....	5	2,808	5	1,200	93	1,372	103	5,380
1930.....	8	2,790	6	1,003	50	1,269	64	5,062
1931.....	1	2,245	3	758	61	1,144	65	4,147
1932.....	3	2,098	2	565	74	879	79	3,542
1933.....	—	1,385	1	333	32	1,184	33	2,902
1934.....	4	1,666	2	279	49	734	55	2,679

PART IV.—EXPRESS COMPANIES.*

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains". But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning. A brief history of the various express companies will be found on pp. 611-612 of the 1926 Year Book.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. Thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express rates do not compete with freight rates. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. The majority of the contracts between express and railway companies for carrying express freight are on the basis of a percentage of the gross express revenue. The rates are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—During 1934, the latest year for which the statistics of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available, there were three Canadian and one American express organizations operating in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Express Co., formerly the Dominion Express Co., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handles the express business on the railways and the inland and ocean steamship lines of the parent company. The express business of the Canadian National system is handled by a department of the railway. When the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta and Great Waterways railways were amalgamated to form the Northern Alberta Railways Company, the express business was handled by a department of the new company from Nov. 1, 1929. The Railway Express Agency, Inc., operates over the Canadian sections of United States railways and over the route from Skagway to points in Yukon. These companies are all organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament and their business consists in the expeditious shipment of valuable live stock, and such perishable commodities as fresh fish, fruit, etc., the forwarding of parcels and baggage and the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies and departments stood at \$6,245,126 on Dec. 31, 1934.

Statistics of the receipts and expenses of express companies in Canada are given in summary form for all companies for the years 1919 to 1934 in Table 30, and for each company for the years 1933 and 1934 in Table 31. In these tables the amounts paid by express companies to the carriers, *i.e.*, railways, steamship lines, etc., for transporting the express matter, are shown under the heading "express privileges". Table 31 also shows the mileage operated by each company in 1933 and 1934. Of the total of 62,495 miles, 42,481 were over steam railways, 279 over

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues an annual report on Express Statistics.

electric railways, 14,227 on ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines), 5,176 miles on inland or coastal steamboat routes and 332 miles over other carriers.

30.—Summary Statistics of Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, calendar years 1919-34.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for the years ended June 30, 1911-19, were published at p. 673 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	24,933,219	13,227,652	12,936,615	-1,231,048
1920.....	30,512,504	16,120,880	16,009,460	-1,617,836
1921.....	32,504,894	15,601,187	16,549,915	353,792
1922.....	28,697,332	13,596,518	14,581,789	519,025
1923.....	27,625,700	13,217,780	14,342,410	65,510
1924.....	26,196,017	12,723,651	13,557,168	-84,802
1925.....	25,876,342	12,336,485	13,312,960	226,897
1926.....	26,554,378	12,442,257	13,466,863	645,258
1927.....	26,532,182	12,548,374	13,275,355	708,453
1928.....	27,674,270	13,032,376	13,459,187	1,182,707
1929.....	27,758,385	13,480,028	13,598,575	679,782
1930.....	24,352,181	12,759,439	12,880,060	-787,318
1931.....	20,115,285	11,292,957	10,909,184	-2,086,856
1932.....	16,870,806	9,479,802	7,307,980 ¹	83,024
1933.....	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225 ¹	122,898
1934.....	16,206,171	8,473,601	7,268,616 ¹	463,954

¹ Decrease due largely to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

31.—Revenues, Expenses and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Company.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.	Mileage Operated.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	miles.
1933.					
Canadian National Railways.....	7,906,192	4,367,926	3,532,251	6,015	24,332
Canadian Pacific Express.....	6,822,297	3,886,299	2,841,835 ¹	94,163	32,905
Northern Alberta Railways.....	84,055	30,419	46,020	7,616	928
Railway Express Agency.....	413,471	213,248	185,119	15,104	4,240
Totals.....	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225	122,898	62,405
1934.					
Canadian National Railways.....	8,308,856	4,250,554	3,699,833	358,469	24,238
Canadian Pacific Express.....	7,323,983	3,957,341	3,288,386 ¹	78,256	33,035
Northern Alberta Railways.....	107,800	32,736	61,596	13,468	927
Railway Express Agency.....	465,531	232,970	218,801	13,760	4,295
Totals.....	16,206,170	8,473,601	7,268,616	463,953	62,495

¹ Decrease due largely to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

32.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, calendar years 1930-34.

Description.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	52,941,500	42,706,134	35,999,361	34,696,463	40,115,447
Money orders, foreign.....	1,190,244	658,677	479,738	511,561	431,533
Travellers' cheques, domestic.....	5,928,660	4,857,697	2,538,537	2,549,571	3,352,438
Travellers' cheques, foreign.....	1,115,289	686,375	974,465	832,488	952,267
"C.O.D." cheques.....	7,194,178	5,324,188	4,448,486	4,186,525	4,649,004
Telegraphic transfers.....	557,869	486,738	324,118	271,682	252,457
Other forms.....	1,707,910	916,814	746,319	531,322	481,750
Totals.....	70,635,650	55,636,623	45,511,024	43,579,612	50,234,896

PART V.—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.*

Historical.—A brief description of the early colonization roads in Canada was given at p. 733 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Recent Highway Development.—The growth of motor traffic during and since the War has greatly stimulated the movement for increased and improved road construction. With the rapid increase in the percentage of motor car owners to the population (see pp. 689-690) the demand for improved roads became insistent after the War. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting touring motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor car has been of special economic advantage has been in rural areas, where its speed and economy are a great improvement over the old horse-drawn vehicle. As a result, in the Census of 1931 every second farm reported a farm-owned motor vehicle (1.96 farms per farm-owned motor vehicle). This widespread rural ownership of automobiles has resulted in the improvement of secondary rural roads.

A table of road mileage in Canada follows. These roads do not include those within the boundaries of urban municipalities and average about one mile of road for each 10 rural inhabitants or for each 26 persons, both rural and urban. There are great stretches of country in the northern portions of Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia with very few people and very few roads, but the southern portions are well supplied. A Trans-Canada highway is now under construction, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans entirely in Canadian territory.

33.—Classification of Canadian Highways, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1934.

Province.	Unimproved.	Improved Earth.	Gravel.	Water-bound Macadam.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Cement Concrete.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
P.E. Island.....	1,789	1,651	195	—	—	12	4	3,651
Nova Scotia.....	7,081	3,722	3,903	30	10	37	—	14,783
New Brunswick...	2,567	2,228	6,791	—	13	15	—	11,614
Quebec.....	—	18,394	14,394	1,396	186	637	142	35,149
Ontario.....	3,331	18,217	42,112	188	2,312	803	1,687	68,675 ²
Manitoba ¹	28,502	1,307	4,377	—	—	177	26	34,389
Saskatchewan ¹	56,696	96,573	2,363	—	—	68	—	155,700
Alberta.....	40,109	20,190	2,455	—	80	—	—	62,834
British Columbia ² .	2,906	10,364	8,358	41	613	72	47	22,474 ³
Totals.....	142,981	172,646	84,948	1,655	3,214	1,821	1,906	409,269³

¹ Manitoba and Saskatchewan figures are as at April 30, 1935.

² B.C. figures are as at Mar. 31, 1934.

³ Includes 98 miles of other classes, 25 miles in Ontario and 73 in British Columbia.

The extent and character of Canadian highways, indicated above, has entailed the expenditure of large sums by governing bodies, chiefly provincial or municipal authorities, as roads are under their jurisdiction. Unfortunately, there are no comprehensive or comparable statistics available regarding these expenditures prior to 1928. Expenditures by the Dominion Government have taken the form of subsidies to the provinces for specific highways and have been made under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, (see p. 669 of the 1929 Year Book) largely in the few years immediately after the War, and under relief legislation during the present depression to aid in providing useful employment. These subsidies paid in the years 1930-34 are shown in Table 34.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which publishes an annual report entitled "The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada".

Road Expenditures by Provinces and Municipalities.—Table 34 presents the available statistics of expenditures on highways in the latest five years. However, the limitations of the statistics in this table should be clearly realized. These expenditures cover only national and provincial highways, secondary highways and other important roads to which the Provincial Governments contribute, together with the bridges or ferries necessary to such highways. The figures do not include expenditures on roads or streets within urban municipalities, nor expenditures by rural municipalities on local roads to which no contribution is made by the Provincial Governments. Expenditures for both construction and maintenance of municipal roads receiving subsidies are often made over and above the amounts upon which subsidies are granted and these extra expenditures are not included. Although the record of expenditures on roads by municipalities is incomplete, the expensive roads to construct and maintain are under provincial jurisdiction, so that only a small percentage of the total expenditures is omitted. In the Maritime Provinces all road expenditures are made by the Provincial Governments.

34.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Provincial Highways or Provincially Subsidized Highways in Canada, calendar years 1930-34.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	190,000	310,000	278,111	68,254	226,863
Nova Scotia.....	2,808,554	4,197,512	1,742,887	2,865,306	1,293,410
New Brunswick.....	7,328,285	3,595,651	2,668,576	761,056	1,226,990
Quebec.....	10,092,281	11,872,767	14,551,902	8,587,085	6,555,148
Ontario.....	26,025,136	23,708,855	23,062,693	10,270,065	34,339,626
Manitoba.....	3,080,739	2,779,216	112,348	102,707	215,965
Saskatchewan.....	9,437,007	6,702,181	340,527	225,860	1,054,220
Alberta.....	5,574,952	4,378,861	1,270,096	255,541	1,106,891
British Columbia.....	5,461,279	8,705,186	6,004,369	738,705	125,182
Canada.....	69,998,233	66,250,229	50,031,509	23,854,579	46,141,295
Dominion subsidies.....	—	4,262,545	15,615,601	3,604,960	9,742,750
Provincial expenditures.....	56,022,066	51,373,740	30,409,115	18,435,612	29,952,814
Municipal expenditures.....	13,976,167	10,613,944	4,006,793	1,814,007	6,448,731

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Prince Edward Island.....	145,000	340,800	175,473	270,505 ¹	315,476
Nova Scotia.....	2,055,824	1,895,458	1,719,748	1,894,967	1,804,066
New Brunswick.....	993,864	747,121	904,646	742,394	925,082
Quebec.....	5,108,690	4,855,460	5,432,742	3,388,343	3,571,805
Ontario.....	9,741,537	8,123,150	8,672,678	5,729,138	7,901,232
Manitoba.....	734,328	906,013	572,519	397,317	483,806
Saskatchewan.....	745,398	1,048,664	528,428	1,361,721	1,556,862
Alberta.....	1,080,746	2,086,754	945,249	780,533	798,586
British Columbia.....	2,497,430	2,283,733	2,509,854	2,085,557	1,657,673
Canada.....	23,102,817	22,287,153	21,461,337	16,650,475	19,014,588
Dominion subsidies.....	—	19,090	167,024	93,745	81,941
Provincial expenditures.....	19,088,384	18,746,163	17,728,788	13,117,735	13,603,273
Municipal expenditures.....	4,014,433	3,521,900	3,565,525	3,438,995	5,329,374

PLANT AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Prince Edward Island.....	18,851
Nova Scotia.....	50,699
New Brunswick.....	100,238
Quebec.....	675,383
Ontario.....	706,441
Manitoba.....	21,914
Saskatchewan.....	138,108
Alberta.....	17,500
British Columbia.....	138,243
Canada.....	1,867,377

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Provincial Funded Debt Incurred for Highways.—Table 35 shows the funded debts of the provinces, outstanding at Dec. 31, 1932-34, incurred for highway development. These amounts should not be confused with estimates of the total investment in highways. The cost of constructing a new road is considerably greater than that of putting a permanent surface on an old road; the latter has been the purpose of much of the provincial expenditure.

The maintenance expenditures by the Provincial Highway Departments during 1934 amounted to \$13,603,273, while the annual charges for highway debt were \$22,854,691, a total provincial charge of \$36,457,964. The provinces collected \$50,622,683 in licences, gasoline taxes, etc., in connection with highway traffic (see p. 691). While these left an apparent surplus of \$14,164,719, no provision was made for the cost of administering highway and motor vehicle departments, for traffic patrols, nor for adequate retiring charges on capital expenditures. Furthermore, motor vehicle traffic made no direct contribution to expenditures by municipalities upon streets, roads and highways.

35.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges thereon, Dec. 31, 1932-34.

NOTE.—New Brunswick and Ontario as at Oct. 31; Manitoba and Saskatchewan as at April 30, 1933-35; Quebec as at June 30; Alberta as at Mar. 31, 1933-35; British Columbia as at Mar. 31, 1932-34. Other provinces as at Dec. 31.

Province.	Amounts.			Annual Interest and Sinking Funds.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.	1,126,120	1,393,000	1,004,774	84,937	89,000	86,000
Nova Scotia.	31,372,123	33,725,821	34,622,886	1,356,585	1,801,735	1,188,297
New Brunswick.	38,980,597	39,480,093	40,740,876	1,949,000	1,974,000	2,161,925
Quebec.	48,627,000	57,877,001	60,677,000	1,910,685	3,627,652	2,706,840
Ontario.	178,963,498	185,410,372	203,785,482	8,948,175	9,270,519	10,189,274
Manitoba.	18,009,982	18,009,982	17,795,541	909,476	933,537	905,647
Saskatchewan.	29,226,693	28,951,736	29,048,905	1,315,077	1,555,777	1,599,961
Alberta.	30,245,232	32,829,997	34,126,136	1,890,326	1,878,673	1,939,850
British Columbia.	40,397,127	40,440,652	40,380,728	2,486,930	2,637,763	2,076,897
Totals.	416,948,372	438,118,659	462,182,338	20,851,191	23,768,656	22,854,691

PART VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

Like many other inventions, the motor car commenced as a toy, then became a luxury of the rich, while now it ranks as a necessity of life to a large proportion of the population. In the past few years, the motor truck and the motor bus have assumed considerable economic importance, and are separately classified in Table 37.

Up to the present the motor vehicle has affected the passenger traffic of the steam and electric railways more than the freight. Eleven inter-urban and ten urban electric railways have ceased operation since 1926, and passenger traffic on the smaller electric railways and on the steam railways has declined during the last decade instead of increasing with increased population. This diversion of passenger traffic has been effected largely by the private automobile, although the motor

bus is rapidly becoming more important and is now operating between all large centres. The motor truck is also carrying an increasing amount of freight, although no statistics showing the tonnage handled are as yet available.

Section 1.—Statistics of Motor Vehicle Operation.*

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid, as shown by the statistics of Table 36. In Table 37 the numbers of motor vehicles registered in 1933 and 1934 are given by provinces, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks, motor buses and motor cycles.

The average population per vehicle registered was 9.6 in 1934. Canada ranked fourth in this respect, the United States being first with 4.9. On the basis of the total registration of 1,129,532, only three countries had larger numbers in 1934, *viz.*, United States, 24,933,403; France, 1,914,561; and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,878,356.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The subject is treated in greater detail in "Highways and Motor Vehicles in Canada", published annually by this Branch.

36.—Numbers of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1904-34.

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motor cycles, service cars, etc., but not trailers or dealers' licences. Registrations in Yukon are included in the total for Canada. The figures in this table have been completely revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Al- berta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1904.....	-	-	-	-	535	-	-	-	-	535
1905.....	-	-	12	-	553	-	-	-	-	565
1906.....	-	-	41	167	1,176	-	22	41	-	1,447
1907.....	-	-	79	254	1,530	-	55	55	175	2,148
1908.....	-	-	104	396	1,754	418	74	45	263	3,054
1909.....	-	69	167	485	2,452	708	149	275	504	4,809
1910.....	-	148	299	786	4,230	1,715	531	423	1,026	9,158
1911.....	-	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,700	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,783
1912.....	-	456	700	3,535	18,022	4,636	2,286	2,505	4,289	36,429
1913.....	26	511	824	5,452	26,600	6,397	4,659	3,773	6,138	54,380
1914.....	31	1,710	1,260	7,413	35,357	8,056	8,020	4,728	7,628	74,246
1915.....	34	2,300	1,900	10,112	46,520	9,937	10,225	5,832	8,360	95,284
1916.....	50	3,050	2,986	15,345	58,662	13,111	15,900	9,707	9,457	128,328
1917.....	303	5,100	4,889	21,213	88,970	18,169	32,505	20,624	11,645	203,502
1918.....	620	8,150	6,511	26,931	114,376	25,062	50,531	29,250	15,370	276,893
1919.....	1,250	10,030	8,252	33,525	144,804	31,208	56,855	34,000	22,420	342,433
1920.....	1,418	12,450	11,121	41,562	177,561	38,257	60,325	38,015	28,000	408,790
1921.....	1,750	14,050	13,460	54,670	206,521	40,336	61,184	39,852	32,900	464,805
1922.....	2,154	16,029	13,611	60,940	239,296	41,870	60,645	40,366	34,385	509,382
1923.....	2,440	18,232	16,662	71,320	278,752	42,083	63,224	42,323	40,854	575,985
1924.....	2,571	20,606	19,840	84,949	306,770	43,875	69,895	48,238	48,407	645,263
1925.....	2,947	22,745	18,863	97,418	342,174	50,884	77,940	54,538	56,427	724,048
1926.....	3,448	25,746	21,421	107,994	386,349	58,292	95,967	65,101	67,810	832,268
1927.....	4,371	29,914	24,457	128,104	433,504	63,412	105,088	73,306	77,327	939,651
1928.....	5,404	35,194	27,970	148,090	487,337	70,578	119,972	88,398	86,203	1,069,343
1929.....	6,116	39,972	31,736	169,105	540,207	77,259	128,426	98,720	95,571	1,187,331
1930.....	7,376	43,029	34,699	178,548	562,506	78,850	127,193	101,119	98,938	1,232,489
1931.....	7,744	43,758	33,627	177,485	562,216	75,210	107,830	94,642	97,932	1,200,663
1932.....	6,982	41,013	28,041	165,730	531,597	70,840	91,275	86,781	91,042	1,113,533
1933.....	6,940	40,648	26,867	160,012	520,353	68,590	84,944	86,041	88,554	1,083,178
1934.....	7,206	41,932	29,094	165,526	542,245	70,430	91,461	89,369	92,021	1,129,532

37.—Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Passenger Cars. ¹	Commercial Cars or Trucks. ²	Motor Buses.	Motor Cycles.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.					
Prince Edward Island.....	6,155	757	3	25	6,940
Nova Scotia.....	33,133	7,157	44	314	40,648
New Brunswick.....	22,890	3,773	58	146	26,867
Quebec.....	130,658	26,595	494	2,265	160,012
Ontario.....	453,314	61,549	1,120	4,370	520,353
Manitoba.....	58,254	9,726	—	610	68,590
Saskatchewan.....	69,713	14,847	37	347	84,944
Alberta.....	71,331	14,174	69	467	86,041
British Columbia.....	71,439	15,441	228	1,446	88,554
Yukon.....	121	95	3	10	229
Totals.....	917,008	154,114	2,056	10,000	1,083,178
1934.					
Prince Edward Island.....	6,409	774	—	23	7,206
Nova Scotia.....	34,443	7,115	45	329	41,932
New Brunswick.....	24,614	4,272	60	148	29,094
Quebec.....	135,441	27,174	497	2,414	165,526
Ontario.....	470,617	66,495	665	4,468	542,245
Manitoba.....	59,285	10,490	65	590	70,430
Saskatchewan.....	74,050	17,000	53	358	91,461
Alberta.....	73,444	15,383	73	469	89,369
British Columbia.....	73,997	16,248	281	1,495	92,021
Yukon.....	127	106	3	12	248
Totals.....	952,427	165,057	1,742	10,306	1,129,532

¹ Includes taxicabs but excludes dealers' cars.
municipal fire engines, etc.

² Includes tractors, road machines, flushers, and

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of Provincial Government income. In every province the following licences or permits, duly issued by the provincial authorities, are required: motor vehicles of all kinds, trailers, operators or drivers, paid chauffeurs, dealers, garages and gasoline and service stations. Perhaps the most recent form of levy on the use of motor vehicles is the gasoline tax. The following table shows the provincial revenue for the years 1933 and 1934, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.

38.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, for the years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Licences.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Mileage Tax on Motor Buses and Trucks.	Gasoline Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.								
P. E. Island.....	76,076	13,418	144	570	3,717	—	166,831	262,113
Nova Scotia.....	710,245	211,741	5,413	6,639	82,264	1,008	933,571	1,989,511
New Brunswick.....	506,023	145,739	—	3,006	70,069	1,290	865,790	1,624,187
Quebec.....	2,537,743	1,329,750	8,607	2,990	902,820	22,947	4,952,764	10,044,671
Ontario ¹	4,364,899	1,914,684	12,251	24,954	682,408	195,078	12,852,577	20,493,342
Manitoba.....	637,447	130,184	2,394	6,300	88,355	—	1,643,600	2,526,836
Saskatchewan.....	1,077,423	263,029	1,902	10,395	60,399	3,011	1,289,989	2,770,055
Alberta.....	1,142,557	283,467	2,104	14,570	15,528	128,344	1,739,240	3,348,981
British Columbia.....	1,388,763	373,476	7,009	10,895	137,607	11,065	2,023,403	3,982,036
Yukon ²	1,180	710	30	—	—	—	—	2,425
Totals.....	12,442,356	4,666,198	39,854	80,319	2,043,167	362,743	26,467,765	47,044,157

For footnotes see end of table, p. 691.

38.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, for the years 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Province.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Licences.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Mileage Tax on Motor Buses and Trucks.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934.								
P. E. Island.....	80,946	14,370	125	650	3,692	—	174,485	275,713
Nova Scotia.....	641,545	224,786	—	6,004	87,050	1,025	1,303,046	2,317,121
New Brunswick....	474,951	172,004	—	2,956	77,576	4,293	852,199	1,624,913
Quebec.....	2,524,863	1,521,891	9,173	1,000	919,490	20,228	5,127,448	10,405,431
Ontario ¹	4,679,446	2,108,101	12,677	27,735	689,656	202,255	13,828,051	22,118,175
Manitoba.....	638,100	145,200	2,485	6,780	88,600	32,413	1,770,900	2,734,413
Saskatchewan.....	1,039,985	214,950	—	11,165	56,786	63,802	1,715,053	3,145,228
Alberta.....	1,174,474	304,954	1,996	15,811	17,966	150,099	1,960,349	3,650,689
British Columbia..	1,400,845	416,662	7,760	10,954	143,950	11,199	2,323,322	4,348,368
Yukon ²	1,240	1,040	36	—	—	—	—	2,632
Totals.....	12,656,395	5,123,958	34,252	83,055	2,084,766	485,314	29,054,853	50,622,683

¹ Revenue figures for Ontario are for fiscal year-ended Oct. 31.² No gasolene tax.

Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada.—A brief statement of the history of automobile manufacturing in Canada was given on pp. 432-436 of the 1924 Year Book. The principal statistics of the industry will be found in the Manufactures chapter (XIV) of this volume, and more detailed statistics in the report "Iron and Steel", issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada in any year may be computed by deducting the number exported from the sum of the production and imports. Table 39 shows the statistics worked up on this basis for the years 1917 to 1934. Prior to 1925 the figures of apparent consumption do not show a pronounced trend but between 1925 and 1929 they increased substantially. From 1929 to 1932 the decrease was rapid and continuous but was practically halted in 1933, in which year production showed some improvement but mainly on account of the export demand. In 1934 the apparent consumption showed an increase of 62.6 p.c. over the figure for 1933.

39.—Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1917-34.

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total Exports.	Apparent Consumption.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1917.....	93,810	16,656	110,466	9,492	567	10,059	100,407
1918.....	82,408	10,812	93,220	10,361	322	10,683	82,537
1919.....	87,835	11,750	99,585	22,949	305	23,254	76,331
1920.....	94,144	9,145	103,289	23,012	542	23,554	79,735
1921.....	66,246	7,270	73,516	10,726	254	10,980	62,536
1922.....	101,007	11,591	112,598	37,958	268	38,226	74,372
1923.....	147,202	11,822	159,024	69,920	438	70,358	88,666
1924.....	132,580	9,301	141,881	56,655	326	56,981	84,900
1925.....	161,970	14,632	176,602	74,151	341	74,492	102,110
1926.....	204,727	28,544	233,271	74,324	370	74,694	158,577
1927.....	179,054	36,630	215,684	57,414	438	57,852	157,832
1928.....	242,054	47,408	289,462	79,388	467	79,855	209,607
1929.....	262,625	44,724	307,349	101,711	671	102,382	204,967
1930.....	153,372	23,233	176,605	44,553	818	45,371	131,234
1931.....	82,559	8,738	91,297	13,813	726	14,539	76,758
1932.....	60,789	1,449	62,238	12,534	488	13,022	49,216
1933.....	65,852	1,781	67,633	20,403	497	20,900	46,733
1934.....	116,852	2,905	119,757	43,368	399	43,767	75,990

Gasolene Consumption.—All provinces require retail sales of gasolene to be reported and a tax is imposed on all gasolene consumed by motor vehicles using the highways and streets and also on that used for an increasing number of other purposes. The taxable gasolene is, however, still largely consumed by motor vehicles and indicates in a general way the increase or decrease in the use of motor vehicles. Net sales are the differences between the total or gross sales reported and the quantities on which the tax is refunded in whole or in part, or on which the tax is not imposed at the time of sale.

40.—Sales of Gasolene in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1930-34.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,817,052	3,021,691	2,692,351	2,518,812	2,639,856
Nova Scotia.....	19,367,349	21,189,937	19,021,209	18,634,875	20,003,083
New Brunswick.....	16,195,481	16,027,155	13,671,394	12,574,097	13,640,325
Quebec.....	88,849,323	97,608,511	91,128,040	87,077,418	93,511,483
Ontario.....	243,267,123	250,415,880	233,945,231	228,415,717	252,976,407
Manitoba.....	36,353,462	30,307,724	26,185,160	24,895,531	27,694,263
Saskatchewan.....	76,630,024	49,449,699	33,635,929	31,837,173	36,784,519
Alberta.....	51,676,343	43,478,465	41,300,236	40,323,781	45,194,297
British Columbia.....	47,182,784	45,369,473	39,458,159	38,689,475	42,337,785
Totals, Gross Sales.....	582,338,941	556,868,535	501,037,709	484,966,879	534,782,018
Refunds.....	121,301,434	93,570,169	60,202,295	61,117,794	55,649,048
Totals, Net Sales.....	461,037,507	463,298,366	440,835,414	423,849,085	479,132,970

Motor Vehicle Accidents.—Motorists are required to report accidents but comprehensive statistics are not available in all provinces. The Vital Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics compiles statistics on all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and these are shown in Table 41. A direct comparison of such statistics between the provinces is of little value due to differences in size, population, motor vehicle density, etc., but, to put them on somewhat the same basis, the average number of deaths per 10,000 registered motor vehicles has also been tabulated. Although this treatment puts the data on a better footing than the absolute figures, it still gives no weight to differences in use of motor vehicles, differences in climate, roads, tourist cars, etc., all of which are factors in accidents.

Table 42 shows the number of persons killed and injured in automobile accidents as reported by the motor vehicle branches of the Provincial Governments. It is quite possible that the latter reported some persons as injured who subsequently died from the injuries and these would be included in the fatalities of the vital statistics shown in Table 41; also accidents might occur late in December and the deaths charged to December by the provincial authorities but to January of the next year in the vital statistics. Consequently, these data do not agree. No compilation of accidents has been reported by Alberta.

41.—Deaths Resulting from Motor Vehicle Accidents in Canada by Provinces, calendar years 1926-34.

NOTE.—Statistics in this table are compiled by the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Year.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Al- berta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
NUMBERS OF DEATHS.										
1926.....	1	28	11	183	242	27	21	33	60	606
1927.....	2	31	25	252	387	32	24	35	77	865
1928.....	2	40	31	279	437	53	74	75	91	1,082
1929.....	1	61	47	323	556	68	56	71	117	1,300
1930.....	10	54	72	338	517	60	51	77	111	1,290
1931.....	5	49	45	355	574	60	50	67	111	1,316
1932.....	1	51	49	311	497	42	35	49	85	1,120
1933.....	2	47	22	256	416	38	32	64	78	955
1934 ¹	5	37	52	274	527	41	30	61	81	1,108
DEATHS PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES.										
1926.....	2.89	10.82	5.11	16.89	6.23	4.67	2.16	5.03	8.82	7.23
1927.....	4.56	10.31	10.19	19.62	8.87	5.01	2.25	4.74	9.92	9.15
1928.....	3.68	11.39	11.00	18.79	8.90	7.45	6.08	3.40	10.25	10.05
1929.....	1.63	15.30	14.76	19.05	10.12	8.74	4.30	7.12	11.23	10.82
1930.....	13.51	12.54	20.67	18.89	9.16	7.57	3.93	7.50	11.22	10.40
1931.....	6.46	11.20	13.38	19.77	10.21	7.94	4.61	7.00	11.33	10.96
1932.....	1.43	12.39	17.47	18.77	9.35	5.87	3.83	5.64	9.34	10.05
1933.....	2.88	11.62	8.20	16.00	8.00	5.53	3.78	7.43	8.81	8.82
1934 ¹	6.94	8.82	17.87	16.55	9.72	5.82	3.23	6.83	8.80	9.81

¹ Preliminary figures.**42.—Persons Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, as Reported by Provincial Motor Vehicle Authorities, showing Status of Person and Class of Motor Vehicle, 1934.**

Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B. ¹	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta. ²	B.C.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Deaths.										
Pedestrians.....	2	20	22	138	215	6	1	—	33	437
Occupants of motor cars.....	5	25	25	103	249	9	19	—	35	470
Occupants of motor cycles.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	12
Occupants of bicycles.....	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	7	38
Others.....	—	—	1	13	6	2	2	—	2	26
Totals, Deaths.....	7	45	48	254	512	17	22	—	78	983
Persons Injured.										
Pedestrians.....	13	340	—	2,072	2,979	39	89	—	534	6,066
Occupants of motor cars.....	19	576	—	2,778	4,838	199	347	—	1,036	9,793
Occupants of motor cycles.....	1	1	—	—	200	7	15	—	63	287
Occupants of bicycles.....	—	25	—	—	822	—	29	—	183	1,059
Others.....	—	31	—	206	151	45	27	—	39	499
Totals, Persons Injured.....	33	973	294¹	5,056	8,990	290	507	—	1,855	17,998
Class of Motor Vehicle.										
Passenger cars.....	165	1,316	—	7,935	11,246	879	1,191	—	1,910	24,642
Trucks.....	41	300	—	1,978	2,332	237	297	—	417	5,602
Taxis.....	1	5	—	491	227	—	16	—	38	778
Buses.....	—	1	—	76	82	10	8	—	12	189
Motor cycles.....	1	12	—	3	239	9	23	—	8	292
Not stated.....	18	9	—	—	6	71	12	—	23	139
Totals, Motor Vehicles.....	226	1,643	—	10,480	14,132	1,206	1,547	—	2,408	31,642

¹ No segregation of persons injured and class of motor vehicle involved.² No compilation of accidents is reported by Alberta.³ Included with passenger cars.

Section 2.—Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations.*

NOTE.—In this Section, it is obviously impossible to include the great mass of detailed regulations in force in each province. The purpose in view is to provide only the more important general information which would be useful, for example, to visiting motorists. Therefore, the regulations given for specific provinces are confined chiefly to those dealing with registration and speed limits. In addition, the sources are given from which more detailed information may be obtained.

General.—The licensing of motor vehicles and the regulation of motor vehicle traffic lies within the legislative jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments in Canada. Regulations which apply in all the provinces may be summarized as follows:—

Operators' Licences.—The operator of a motor vehicle must be over a specified age (usually 18 years) and must carry a licence, obtainable only after prescribed qualification tests and renewable annually. Special licences are required for chauffeurs, beginners, and operators under 18 years of age who have become qualified.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—All motor vehicles and trailers must be registered annually, usually for the calendar year, with the payment of specified fees, and must carry two registration plates, one on the front and one on the back of the vehicle (one only, for the back, in the case of trailers). A change in ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exemption from registration is granted for a specified period (usually at least 90 days) in any year to visiting private vehicles registered in another province or a State which grants reciprocal treatment. Further regulations require a safe standard of efficiency in the mechanism of the vehicle and in its brakes, and provide for its equipment with non-glare headlights and a proper rear light, with a satisfactory locking device, a muffler, a windshield wiper and a rear-vision mirror.

Traffic Regulations.—In all the provinces, vehicles keep to the right-hand side of the road. Motorists are everywhere required to observe traffic signs, lights, etc., placed at strategic points on highways and roads. While permissible speeds vary in different provinces, slower speeds are always required in cities, towns and villages, in passing schools and public playgrounds, at road intersections, railway crossings, or at other places or times where the view of the highway for a safe distance ahead is in any way obscured. Motor vehicles must not pass a street car which has stopped to take on or discharge passengers except where safety zones are provided. Accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage must be reported to a provincial or municipal police officer and any driver involved must not leave the scene of accident until he has rendered all possible aid.

Penalties.—These ascend in scale from small fines for minor infractions of any of the regulations to a suspension of the operator's driving permit, impounding of the car or imprisonment for serious infractions, recklessness, driving without an operator's licence, and especially for attempting, while intoxicated, to operate a motor vehicle.

While the above regulations apply in all the provinces, certain important details in which the provinces differ are mentioned below:—

Prince Edward Island.—*Administration.*—The Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 1, 1930) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Registration fees are \$2.50 for cars not previously registered in the province and an annual marker fee of \$1 and tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds weight, both payable on Mar. 1 of each year.

*The information in this Section has been revised from material provided by the officials in charge of the administration of Motor Vehicle and Traffic Acts and Regulations in the individual provinces

Traffic Regulations.—The speed limits are: in cities, towns and villages, at intersections and where the driver has not a clear view of the road for at least one hundred yards, 15 miles per hour; on approaches to steep descents, bridges or highway crossings, 10 miles per hour; and in other places a speed reasonable and proper.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, Halifax. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 6, 1932) and amendments.

Traffic Regulations.—There is no set speed limit. The rate of speed must be reasonable and proper and 20 miles per hour is *prima facie* reasonable and proper in a residential district, at intersections, passing schools, etc., and 40 miles per hour is *prima facie* reasonable and proper in open country. Commercial motor vehicles having a gross weight in excess of 4,000 lb. are limited to a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Public Works, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 20, 1934).

Traffic Regulations.—The speed of a motor vehicle must not be greater than is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the traffic and use of the highway or such as to endanger life or property. A commercial vehicle must not exceed 30 miles per hour when not carrying a load, or 25 miles per hour when carrying any load.

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Bureau, Office of the Provincial Treasurer, Quebec. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 35, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Free registration is granted certain government and municipal cars and farm tractors. Exemptions from registration apply not only to private vehicles as cited in the summary for all provinces, but also to commercial vehicles in cases specified in Article 10 of the Act or under agreement with other governments.

Traffic Regulations.—For private passenger vehicles, speed limits are: when meeting another vehicle, 16 miles; in cities, towns, villages and on highways where the land is closely built up, 20 miles; and in open country, 30 miles per hour. Motor buses are allowed a speed of 30 miles per hour in open country. For commercial vehicles having non-pneumatic tires, speed limits are 8 miles when loaded and 10 miles per hour without load. When equipped with pneumatic tires, the corresponding rates are 12 and 15 miles per hour. All motor vehicles must be brought to a stop before proceeding over a railway crossing.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 251, R.S.O. 1927) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Passenger cars registered in the United States may be operated in Ontario without registration for 30 days in any one year. Under Part XIII of the Act (c. 47, 1930), a person convicted of certain serious offences in connection with the operation of motor vehicles or a person against whom an unsatisfied judgment is outstanding is required to file proof of his financial responsibility.

Traffic Regulations.—Speed limits are: at intersections, level railway crossings and where the view of the driver is obscured, 10 miles within and 15 miles per hour outside of cities; towns and villages; otherwise in cities, towns and villages, 20 miles per hour; and in open country, 35 miles per hour. Before entering or crossing a through highway a vehicle must be brought to a full stop.

Manitoba.—*Administration.*—Municipal Commissioner, Tax Commission Office, Winnipeg. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 19, 1930) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Registration is renewable annually on Jan. 1, but for registration on April 1, five-sixths of the annual fee and on Aug. 1, one-half of the annual fee is payable.

Traffic Regulations.—No person may operate a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a greater speed than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the condition of the highway and the traffic. The onus of proof is on the motorist.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Motor Licence Office, Department of Highways, Regina. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles Act (c. 68, 1935).

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Registration fee is \$6 for a motor cycle; for private vehicles it is computed on the wheel base and is from \$10 to \$30; for livery privileges, the fee is \$15 more than for a similar private vehicle; for motor trucks it is computed on the gross weight. To operate a truck or passenger car for gain, the owner must first secure a permit from the Highway Traffic Board. Dimension limits for a vehicle and its load are: width 96 inches, height 14 feet, length for one vehicle 33 feet and for vehicles coupled together 85 feet and maximum loaded weight per vehicle 10 tons.

Traffic Regulations.—Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate speed limits within their boundaries. Other speed limits are: for any vehicle when meeting another vehicle 35 miles; for a loaded truck, 25 miles; and for an unloaded truck, 35 miles per hour. Otherwise speed is governed by the amount of traffic, the nature, condition and use of the highway.

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act (c. 31, 1924) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Visiting motorists from other provinces are required to register with the Provincial Police but are exempt from other registration for six months, while motorists from the United States may carry their customs certificates in lieu of registration. The carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile is prohibited as a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

Traffic Regulations.—The speed limits are: 10 miles per hour at street crossings and bridges; 20 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages; and 30 miles per hour in open country.

British Columbia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Commissioner of Provincial Police, Victoria. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 50, 1935) and the Highway Act (c. 24, 1930) and amendments.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—Visiting motorists are granted reciprocal exemption from registration up to six months provided they obtain non-resident touring permits or carry the customs permits in the case of residents of the United States. Special permits at one-twelfth the annual fee are issued to non-resident vehicles bringing loads into the province. No person may ride as a passenger on a motor cycle in front of the operator. Drivers' and owners' licences of all persons convicted for certain serious offences, as well as all persons against whom an unsatisfied judgment in excess of \$100 is outstanding, are suspended until such time as proof of financial responsibility is furnished and adjudication therein complied with.

Traffic Regulations.—The onus is on the driver for driving to the common danger if exceeding the speed of 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages, or the maximum speed stated on

signs erected on certain portions of the highways. The speed limit is 15 miles per hour when passing schools or public playgrounds.

Yukon.—*Administration.*—Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Yukon. Information regarding regulations may also be obtained from The Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, and amendments.

Traffic Regulations.—Speed limits are 10 miles per hour at street intersections and otherwise 15 miles per hour in cities, towns and villages.

PART VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.*

During 1934 civil aviation was well maintained. Aircraft are a ready means of obtaining accurate information of conditions in remote and unsettled parts, and provide easy access thereto. Their use in developing and conserving natural resources has increased each year. Air-mail and air-transport lines are in operation in many parts of the Dominion.

Civil aviation in Canada is divided into two classes: (1) civil operations, carried out for other Government Departments under the Royal Canadian Air Force; (2) commercial aviation, under the regulation of the Controller of Civil Aviation. Both are under the Department of National Defence.

Civil Government Air Operations.—This branch carried out flying on forest fire patrols, fire suppression, oblique and vertical photography for surveys, transportation, etc., for different Government Departments in various parts of the country.

Provincial Operations.—The Ontario Provincial Air Service owns and operates 21 aircraft on forest fire protection, transportation, air photography and sketching in northern Ontario. Operations covered an area of about 800 miles from east to west, and 400 miles from north to south. A total of 7,223 hours was flown during 1934, as compared with 8,731 hours in 1933. The Manitoba Government Air Service operated 5 aircraft on forest protection in the province for the Forestry Branch; a total of 646 hours was flown on this work. The Saskatchewan Government Air Service operated 4 aircraft on forest protection in the province for the Department of Natural Resources; a total of 291 hours was flown on this work. British Columbia and Quebec contracted with commercial aircraft operators for flying required.

Commercial Aviation.—During 1934 there were 128 commercial aircraft operators in Canada. Their activities included forest fire patrols, timber cruising, air photography, transportation of passengers, express and mail, instruction, advertising, short passenger flights, etc., in various parts of the country.

Air-Mail Services.—Regular air-mail services were established in December, 1927. During 1934 commercial firms operated the following air-mail routes under Post Office Department contracts: *Yearly Services.*—Montreal-Albany, Sioux Lookout-Narrow Lake, Fort McMurray-Aklavik, Prince Albert-Lac la Ronge, Amos-Siscoe, Winnipeg-Pembina, Prince Albert-Ile à la Crosse, Lac du Bonnet-Bissett, Cameron Bay-Coppermine, Fort Chipewyan-Fond du Lac, Fort Resolution-Cameron Bay, Rouyn-Kewagama, Atlin-Telegraph Creek; *Summer Services.*—Rimouski-Montreal, Vancouver-Victoria; *Winter Services.*—Leamington-Pelee Island, Quebec-Sept Iles, Sept Iles-Natashquan, Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier,

*Revised under the direction of J. A. Wilson, Esq., Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of National Defence.

Moncton-Charlottetown, Charlottetown-Magdalen Islands. The weight of mail carried in 1934 was 625,040 lb.

Encouragement of Aviation.—To encourage a more widespread interest and knowledge of aviation, the Department of National Defence, since 1928, has assisted by issuing two light aeroplanes and making grants to each of the twenty-three flying clubs in the following localities: Halifax, Cape Breton, Saint John, Montreal, McGill University, Brant and Norfolk, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Border Cities, Kitchener, Brandon, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver. The total membership at present is 2,200. A total of 10,581 hours was flown. 133 members obtained private pilots' licences, and 21 members obtained commercial pilots' licences during 1934. Many aerodromes have been established through this movement.

A large air terminal has been built at St. Hubert, 7 miles south of Montreal. A mooring tower for airships and an aerodrome have been constructed there, and immigration, customs and postal facilities are available. A terminal aerodrome has also been constructed at Rimouski for the dispatch and reception by air of trans-Atlantic mails.

Manufacture of Aircraft.—An aircraft industry, to construct in Canada the aircraft and equipment required for aviation, is essential to the sound development of flying. Canadian Vickers, the pioneer firm in Canada, has produced several original types specially suited to operation in Canada. Several aircraft constructors from England and the United States have formed branches in Canada for the assembly and service of their products. The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., established a plant in Toronto; the Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. established a factory at Cartierville, Que.; the Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., at Longueuil, Que.; Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., at Fort Erie, Ont.; the Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., at Vancouver; and the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., one at Ottawa for A. V. Roe aircraft. Aero engine factories are established for construction or assembly and service of their products as follows: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., at Ottawa; Aero Engines of Canada, Ltd., at Montreal, for "Wright" and "Bristol" engines; Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., at Longueuil, Que.

43.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1930-35.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-23 may be found at p. 616 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book and for 1924-29 at p. 661 of the 1930 edition.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
General Analysis.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Firms manufacturing aircraft.....	7	7	7	7	6	10
Firms chiefly operating aircraft.....	100	100	73	87	125	123
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service.....	4	4	4	3	3	7
Aircraft flights made.....	156,174	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031	153,211
Aircraft hours flown.....	92,993	73,645	56,170	53,299	75,871	88,451
Approximate aeroplane mileage.....	5,222,635	5,280,958	2,786,609	2,733,642	3,430,475	4,314,192
Approximate float seaplane mileage.....	2,024,219	1,553,721	1,503,157	1,641,911		
Approximate boat seaplane mileage.....	286,628	180,620	198,792	99,433	3,067,162	3,207,910
Approximate amphibian mileage.....	13,938	30,950	80,573	63,319		
Total aircraft mileage.....	7,547,420	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637	7,522,102
Average flight duration (minutes).....	36	30	33	30	36	34
Pilots carried.....	156,574	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031	153,211
Passengers and crew carried.....	124,875	100,128	76,800	85,006	105,306	177,472
Total personnel carried.....	281,449	244,208	179,019	191,258	233,337	330,683
Pilots carried one mile (pilot-miles).....	7,547,420	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637	7,522,102
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger-miles).....	5,408,676	4,073,552	2,869,799	3,816,862	6,266,475	7,936,950
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel-miles).....	12,956,096	11,119,828	7,438,930	8,355,177	12,764,112	15,459,052
Total freight or express carried (lb.).....	1,759,259	2,372,467	3,129,974	4,205,901	14,441,179	26,439,224
Total mail carried (lb.).....	474,199	470,461	413,687	539,358	625,040	1,126,084

43.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1930-35—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Licensed Civil Air Harbours.						
Total air harbours (all types).....	77	83	83	90	101	96
Licensed Civil Aircraft.¹						
Aeroplanes (single-engined).....	499	466	416	331	—	—
Aeroplanes (twin-engined).....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aeroplanes (triple-engined).....	2	1	1	—	—	—
Float seaplanes (single-engined).....	499	466	416	331	—	—
Boat seaplanes (single-engined).....	21	23	26	12	—	—
Amphibians (single-engined).....	5	6	2	1	—	—
Total aircraft (all types).....	527	495	445	345	368	380
Licensed Civil Air Personnel.						
Commercial pilots.....	2	2	2	474	405	414
Private pilots.....	2	2	2	405	429	496
Air engineers.....	2	2	2	403	461	472
Unlicensed air mechanics employed....	164	140	52	60	61	318

¹ These figures show duplication, since practically all aeroplanes are convertible to float seaplanes.

² The basis of classification was changed in 1935. Figures on the old basis for 1929-1934 will be found at p. 746 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

PART VIII.—CANALS.*

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages, and to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages the canals of Canada were constructed.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although some of the early canals were constructed primarily for military purposes they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country. However, since the development of railways in Canada, and even more since the growth of motor vehicle traffic, the canals, with the exception of those on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, are playing a minor part in the transportation activities of the country.

Section 1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada seven canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals: (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the International Boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton; and (7) from Winnipeg to lake Winnipeg. By means of these canals a total waterway of 1,846 miles has been opened to navigation, the actual mileage of canals being 509.40.

*Revised by G. S. Wong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on "Canal Statistics".

A detailed description of the individual canals was given on pp. 626-629 of the 1926 Year Book. Summary statistics of their length and lock dimensions are given in Table 44.

44.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1936.

Name.	Location.	Length. Miles.	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum Dimensions.		
				Length.	Width.	Depth.
				ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine.....	Montreal to Lachine.....	8.74	5	270	45	14 ¹
Soulanges.....	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing..	14.67	5	280	45	15 ¹
Cornwall.....	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing...	11.00	6	270	43-67	14 ¹
Farran's.....	Farran's Point rapids.....	1.28	1	800	50	16 ¹
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg.....	3.89	2	270	45	14 ¹
Galops.....	Iroquois to Cardinal.....	7.36	3	270	45	14 ¹
Welland Ship.....	Port Weller, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie.....	27.60	8	859	80	30 ²
Sault Ste. Marie.....	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron.....	1.38	1	900	60	18-25 ¹
Richelieu River—						
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours, Que.....	0.12	1	339	45	12 ¹
Chambly.....	Chambly to St. Johns, Que.....	11.76	9	120-5	23-25	6-5
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—						
Ste. Anne Lock.....	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.....	0.12	1	200	45	9
Carillon.....	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river.....	0.94	2	200	45	9
Grenville.....	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river.....	5.94	5	200	45	9-5
Rideau.....	Ottawa to Kingston.....	126-25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch).....	7-25	2	134	33	5
Miscellaneous—						
Trent.....	Trenton to Peterborough lock, Peterborough.....	88-74	18	175	33	8-33
	Peterborough lock to Swift rapids..	135-71	24	134	33	6
	Swift rapids to Port Severn.....	16.00	(marine rail way)			4
	Port Severn lock.....	—	1	100	25	6
	Sturgeon lake to Lindsay (Scugog branch).....	8-35	1	142	33	6
	Lindsay to Port Perry (Scugog branch).....	26-65	—	—	—	4-5
Murray.....	Isthmus of Murray—bay of Quinte.....	5-15	—	—	—	11 ³
St. Peters.....	St. Peters bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.....	0-50	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews.....	Redriver, 15 miles north of Winnipeg.....	—	1	215	45	17

¹ Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water.

² Minimum depth between locks 25 feet.

³ With lake Ontario at elevation 244 feet above sea-level.

Government Expenditures on Canals.—Tables 45 and 46 deal with the expenditures of the Dominion Government on the construction and maintenance of canals. The principal source of revenue is rentals for water for power purposes. All canals, it may be added, have since 1904 been free of tolls to vessels applying for the privilege of locking facilities. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at \$250,396,930. The heavy capital expenditures in recent years are due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which \$131,522,667 had been spent up to Mar. 31, 1935. The lock gates were first opened on April 21, 1930.

45.—Expenditures and Revenues of Canals for Period Before Confederation, 1868-1910, 1911-29, 1921-30, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

NOTE.—For the individual years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book 1916-17, p. 462, and 1911-30, see p. 748 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Fiscal Years.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Total Expendi- ture.	Total Revenue.
	to Capital.	to Income. ¹	to Revenue. ¹				
			Staff and Repairs, Canals in General. ²	Staff.	Repairs.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confed- eration.....	21,152,933	98,378	—	—	—	21,251,311	—
1868-1910.....	76,388,584	6,465,248	1,594,241	11,695,311	9,488,903	105,632,287	14,156,391
1911-20.....	34,510,322	3,919,075	1,364,547	6,641,558	5,667,291	52,102,793	3,752,968
1921-30.....	95,982,580	5,553,743	1,875,339	10,427,665	9,696,485	123,535,812	9,230,174
1931.....	12,945,771 ²	786,941	—	1,634,099	1,278,941	16,645,755 ³	1,026,670
1932.....	3,855,637 ²	344,389	—	1,618,013	1,093,194	6,911,233 ³	976,845
1933.....	3,122,026	282,883	—	1,515,534	1,001,376	5,921,820 ⁴	831,020 ⁴
1934.....	1,975,073	287,535	—	1,397,977	903,022	4,563,607 ⁴	877,630 ⁴
1935.....	464,004	210,473	—	1,483,278	861,231	3,018,986 ⁴	837,871 ⁴
Totals.....	250,396,930	17,948,665	2	40,091,083	31,146,926	339,583,604	31,689,570

¹ The income account is of expenditure on buildings and permanent improvements; the revenue account is of expenditure on maintenance only. ² No longer shown separately, in accounts of Department of Railways and Canals. Total is included in Staff and Repairs totals. ³ Revised to include amounts spent on the Prescott elevator by the Department of Public Works. ⁴ Revenues and expenses of elevator at Churchill, Manitoba, included in 1933 and subsequent years.

46.—Capital Expenditures for Construction and Enlargement of Canals to Mar. 31, 1935.

Canal.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1935.	Total Expenditure.	Canal.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1935.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Carillon and Grenville ¹	—	4,191,756	Port Colborne Elevator..	2,356,218	2,356,218
Ste. Anne Lock and Canal.	—	1,320,216	St. Lawrence Ship Canal..	—	133,897
Chambly.....	—	780,996	St. Peters.....	—	648,547
St. Ours Lock.....	—	735,964	Rideau.....	Cr. 1	4,214,212
Lachine.....	—	13,988,600	Tay.....	—	489,599
Lake St. Louis.....	—	298,176	Murray.....	—	1,248,947
Beauharnois.....	—	1,636,029	Trent.....	9,296	19,962,880
Soulanges.....	—	7,899,945	Welland.....	Cr.2,358,735	27,544,218
Lake St. Francis.....	—	75,907	Welland Ship Canal.....	457,227	131,522,667
Cornwall.....	Cr. 1	7,245,803	Sault Ste. Marie.....	—	4,935,809
Williamsburg.....	—	1,334,552	Culbute Lock and Dam..	—	382,391
Farran's Point.....	—	877,091	Canals, general.....	—	34,967
Galops.....	—	6,143,468	Prescott Elevator.....	—	4,715,325
Rapide Plat.....	—	2,159,881			
St. Lawrence River—			Totals.....	464,004	250,396,930
North Channel.....	—	1,995,143			
River Reaches.....	—	483,830			
Galops Channel.....	—	1,039,896			

¹ The records relating to cost of construction by the Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852 and the statistics prior to that year are not included in this table.

Section 2.—Canal Traffic.

Tables 47 to 52 deal with the traffic passing through Canadian canals in recent years up to and including 1935. By the summer of 1931, the new Welland Ship Canal was advanced sufficiently to allow vessels drawing up to 18 feet of water to pass through and the allowable draught has since been increased to 22 feet. Iron ore, which had previously been shipped by rail from Point Edward to Hamilton, has since been shipped through from Lake Superior to Hamilton by water, and increased quantities of coal and other commodities have been shipped through the canal.

For details of traffic handled through each canal, see the annual report on Canal Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

47.—Total Traffic through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, navigation seasons 1911-35.¹

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398, and for the figures for 1900-10, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 697.

Navigation Season.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Freight Carried.				
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.		Total.
					Tons.	P.C. of Total.	Tons.	P.C. of Total.	
1911..	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20-5	30,237,446	79-5	38,030,353
1912..	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19-7	38,210,716	80-3	47,587,245
1913..	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21-3	40,923,038	78-7	52,053,913
1914 ² ..	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25-3	27,641,031	74-7	37,023,237 ²
1915..	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44-7	8,409,380	55-3	15,198,803
1916..	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31-7	16,096,529	68-3	23,583,491
1917..	21,588	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26-8	16,274,566	73-2	22,238,935
1918..	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,369,477	17-8	15,514,142	82-2	18,883,619
1919 ³ ..	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48-7	5,129,435	51-3	9,995,266 ³
1920..	23,038	8,521,643	3,826	3,838,890	4,094,044	46-9	4,641,339	53-1	8,735,383
1921..	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48-5	4,844,993	51-5	9,407,021
1922..	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62-1	3,752,828	37-9	10,026,055
1923..	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	7,637,485	68-2	3,561,949	31-8	11,199,434
1924..	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68-8	4,011,920	31-2	12,869,097
1925..	28,361	14,964,785	3,587	3,824,924	9,570,311	67-7	4,560,356	32-3	14,130,667
1926..	27,965	13,988,909	3,543	3,144,866	9,656,190	71-7	3,821,473	28-3	13,477,663
1927..	36,162	17,472,601	4,013	3,364,461	11,863,931	67-8	5,624,380	32-2	17,488,311
1928..	30,575	17,435,176	3,973	3,270,591	13,882,592	74-2	4,837,849	25-8	18,720,441
1929..	25,917	13,741,071	2,400	2,323,351	9,689,718	70-7	4,009,929	29-3	13,699,647
1930..	24,100	14,489,045	2,063	1,684,576	10,955,113	74-0	3,848,221	26-0	14,803,334
1931..	25,830	15,869,553	1,821	1,749,231	11,433,737	70-6	4,755,337	29-4	16,189,074
1932..	19,854	15,255,970	2,061	2,681,078	13,242,773	73-7	4,717,877	26-3	17,960,650
1933..	21,364	15,225,022	2,200	3,045,876	12,724,925	67-8	6,055,564	32-2	18,780,489
1934..	22,217	14,766,837	2,044	2,969,981	10,813,922	59-8	7,255,330	40-2	18,069,252
1935..	23,659	15,284,564	2,035	2,578,091	11,187,113	61-5	7,016,385	38-5	18,203,498

¹ Figures include duplication where cargoes use two or more canals.

² Third lock of United States'

Sault Ste. Marie canal opened Oct. 21, 1914.

³ Fourth lock of United States' Sault Ste. Marie canal

opened Sept. 18, 1919.

48.—Distribution of Total Freight Traffic on Canals, by Months, navigation seasons 1928-35.¹

Month.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
January.....	535	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
April.....	111,161	711,312	294,038	859,121	912,999	1,062,813	309,131	649,627
May.....	2,452,368	2,155,653	2,023,657	2,676,774	2,235,860	2,337,091	2,479,454	2,305,027
June.....	2,583,737	2,165,033	1,966,064	2,243,120	2,346,107	2,663,683	2,466,473	2,245,208
July.....	2,621,168	1,875,862	2,155,723	1,987,980	2,273,578	2,336,342	2,608,746	2,470,282
August.....	2,843,453	1,899,269	2,319,748	2,080,946	2,439,664	2,543,949	2,435,695	2,723,763
September.....	2,502,805	1,775,010	2,226,704	2,066,567	2,687,235	2,895,770	2,366,661	2,502,169
October.....	2,792,983	1,759,939	2,170,635	2,064,330	2,578,860	2,679,512	2,680,794	2,542,057
November.....	2,540,168	1,258,485	1,493,992	2,012,871	2,232,162	2,122,913	2,474,436	2,494,030
December.....	272,063	99,084	152,773	197,365	254,185	138,416	247,862	271,189
Totals.....	18,720,441	13,699,647	14,803,334	16,189,074	17,960,650	18,780,489	18,069,252	18,203,498

¹ Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

49.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1934 and 1935.

Year and Canal.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mineral Products.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1934.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,139,091	627	386,384	74,779	126,271	1,727,152
Welland.....	2,768,578	2,426	2,029,257	501,122	3,979,069	9,280,452
St. Lawrence.....	2,330,317	8,062	2,010,733	752,150	1,558,790	6,660,052
Chambly.....	2,975	61	12,061	1,951	16,278	33,326
St. Peters.....	6,840	1,476	5,130	20,192	19,002	52,640
Murray.....	1,680	—	—	—	7,075	8,757
Ottawa.....	123	331	92,950	13,601	166,116	273,121
Rideau.....	111	233	18,944	1,619	939	21,846
Trent.....	194	32	997	3,113	288	4,624
St. Andrews.....	7	1,285	4,380	780	830	7,282
Totals.....	6,249,916	14,533	4,560,838	1,369,307	5,874,658	18,069,252

¹Totals include duplication where cargoes use two or more canals.

49.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Year and Canal.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mineral Products.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1935.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,271,701	871	481,804	58,517	119,154	1,932,047
Welland.....	2,715,365	708	2,291,505	367,445	3,575,869	8,950,892
St. Lawrence.....	2,348,507	8,774	1,600,660	659,500	2,256,214	6,873,655
Chambly.....	1,005	306	18,308	4,360	20,240	44,219
St. Peters.....	9,255	104	6,949	20,478	17,806	54,592
Murray.....	-	-	1,325	450	3,146	4,921
Ottawa.....	30	252	99,326	4,147	185,771	289,526
Rideau.....	30	205	19,238	659	294	20,426
Trent.....	142	13	793	13,076	133	14,157
St. Andrews.....	7	1,021	3,337	14,698	-	19,063
Totals¹.....	6,346,042	12,254	4,523,245	1,143,330	6,178,627	18,203,498

¹ Totals include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

50.—Principal Commodities Carried through Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1932-35.¹

Commodity.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Increase in 1935.	Decrease in 1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Barley.....	617,255	156,054	420,838	396,659	-	24,179
Corn.....	445,151	320,267	295,459	346,094	50,635	-
Oats.....	428,181	187,557	271,253	315,340	44,087	-
Rye.....	537,968	136,282	320,685	179,326	-	141,359
Flaxseed.....	60,544	83,048	77,849	67,013	-	10,836
Wheat.....	6,622,237	6,648,831	4,011,651	4,089,058	77,407	-
Other grains.....	32,282	48	132	88,470	88,338	-
Flour.....	776,457	881,457	704,138	716,632	12,494	-
Hay.....	2,313	2,942	5,192	2,950	-	2,242
Other milled products.....	84,749	108,745	132,612	129,549	-	3,063
Fruits and vegetables.....	5,248	5,713	2,938	5,930	2,992	-
Potatoes.....	8,892	5,069	7,169	6,934	-	235
Poultry, game and fish.....	1,900	4,570	3,729	4,276	547	-
Dressed meats.....	297	1,008	415	376	-	39
Other packing-house products.....	2,052	2,245	2,445	1,694	-	751
All other animal products.....	10,130	9,978	7,893	7,995	102	-
Agricultural implements.....	3,776	8,441	11,154	19,212	8,058	-
Cement, bricks and lime.....	33,294	97,742	65,603	39,592	-	26,011
Iron, pig and bloom.....	13,594	38,268	16,407	31,074	14,667	-
Iron and steel, all other.....	146,929	144,951	208,860	222,404	13,544	-
Gasoline.....	545,803	642,403	852,580	964,566	111,986	-
Petroleum and other oils.....	784,303	776,081	863,519	755,432	-	108,087
Sugar.....	438,612	390,189	332,234	322,167	-	10,067
Salt.....	49,739	86,691	68,358	78,040	9,682	-
Wines, liquors and beer.....	16,591	22,274	16,950	19,941	2,991	-
Paper.....	284,026	349,377	322,692	387,400	64,708	-
Wood pulp.....	2	2	570,074	857,004	286,930	-
Autos and parts.....	2	2	53,479	68,851	15,372	-
Pulpwood.....	731,085	905,260	1,288,338	1,048,002	-	240,336
Logs, posts, poles, piling.....				25,725		
Firewood.....				16,273		
Lumber mill and cooperage stock.....	60,868	52,533	58,894		30,536	-
Other forest products.....	11,934	24,615	22,075	5,898	-	16,177
Hard coal.....	275,262	341,868	413,809	446,367	33,058	-
Soft coal.....	2,745,576	3,429,877	3,941,982	3,714,568	-	227,414
Coke.....	316,295	391,803	492,405	295,329	-	197,076
Copper ore.....	6,234	24,062	8,700	8,693	-	7
Iron ore.....	54,290	232,620	608,533	657,995	49,462	-
Other ore.....	3,534	53,548	80,216	98,452	18,136	-
Sand, etc.....	387,732	255,246	329,413	426,952	97,539	-
All other freight.....	1,415,517	1,958,826	1,178,979	1,287,833	108,854	-
Totals.....	17,960,650	18,780,489	18,069,232	18,203,498	134,246	-

¹ Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

² Wood pulp and automobiles

included in 1932 and 1933 with all other freight.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35

Year Book.

51.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, navigation seasons 1934 and 1935.

Year and Canal.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1934.								
Sault Ste. Marie...	321,099	1,071,755	62,982	120,867	12,277	23,925	112,037	2,210
Welland.....	899,521	2,579,041	971,361	43,596	321,031	476,532	12,266	3,977,104
St. Lawrence.....	2,636,871	2,297,563	854,950	24,842	65,507	51,066	37,799	691,454
Chambly.....	23,470	918	5,979	61	—	—	—	2,898
St. Peters.....	10,883	35,218	—	6,539	—	—	—	—
Murray.....	1,680	218	—	—	—	—	—	6,859
Ottawa.....	146,192	125,220	—	1,709	—	—	—	—
Rideau.....	18,620	3,226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trent.....	2,566	2,058	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	2,948	4,334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals¹.....	4,063,850	6,119,551	1,895,272	197,614	398,815	551,523	162,102	4,680,525
1935.								
Sault Ste. Marie...	392,643	1,257,902	40,076	136,113	11,020	10,979	82,514	800
Welland.....	906,588	2,492,454	1,044,577	14,184	337,775	370,371	33,125	3,751,818
St. Lawrence.....	2,765,426	2,147,415	1,029,053	30,379	77,527	28,852	25,132	769,871
Chambly.....	19,418	928	16,505	—	—	—	—	7,368
St. Peters.....	14,076	40,221	—	72	—	—	223	—
Murray.....	1,870	211	—	—	—	—	—	2,840
Ottawa.....	121,004	160,653	—	7,869	—	—	—	—
Rideau.....	16,706	3,720	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trent.....	13,498	659	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	15,879	3,184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals¹.....	4,267,108	6,107,347	2,130,211	188,617	426,322	410,202	140,994	4,532,697

Year and Canal.	Traffic by Direction.		Origins of Cargo.		Total Cargo.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on Previous Year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.		
1934.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	508,395	1,218,757	1,576,703	150,449	1,727,152	— 542,805
Welland.....	2,204,179	7,076,273	3,925,659	5,354,793	9,280,452	+ 86,322
St. Lawrence.....	3,595,127	3,064,925	4,919,721	1,740,331	6,660,052	— 291,012
Chambly.....	29,449	3,877	30,428	2,898	33,326	+ 6,414
St. Peters.....	10,883	41,757	52,640	—	52,640	+ 20,848
Murray.....	1,680	7,077	1,898	6,859	8,757	+ 5,447
Ottawa.....	146,192	126,929	273,121	—	273,121	+ 19,357
Rideau.....	18,620	3,226	21,846	—	21,846	— 22
Trent.....	2,566	2,058	4,624	—	4,624	— 1,717
St. Andrews.....	2,948	4,334	7,282	—	7,282	— 14,069
Totals¹.....	6,520,039	11,549,213	10,813,922	7,255,330	18,069,252	— 711,237
1935.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	526,253	1,405,794	1,830,837	101,210	1,932,047	+ 204,895
Welland.....	2,322,065	6,628,827	4,039,339	4,911,553	8,950,892	— 329,560
St. Lawrence.....	3,897,133	2,976,517	4,882,236	1,991,419	6,873,655	+ 213,603
Chambly.....	35,923	8,296	36,851	7,368	44,219	+ 10,893
St. Peters.....	14,299	40,293	54,235	357	54,592	+ 1,952
Murray.....	1,870	3,051	2,081	2,840	4,921	— 3,836
Ottawa.....	121,004	168,522	287,888	1,638	289,526	+ 16,405
Rideau.....	16,706	3,720	20,426	—	20,426	— 1,420
Trent.....	13,498	659	14,157	—	14,157	+ 9,533
St. Andrews.....	15,879	3,184	19,063	—	19,063	+ 11,781
Totals¹.....	6,964,635	11,238,863	11,187,113	7,016,335	18,203,498	+ 134,246

¹ Totals include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

52.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1931-35.

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1920-24, see p. 636 of the 1925 Year Book, and for 1925-30, p. 705 of the 1931 Year Book.

Canal and Year.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total Passengers.	Total Freight Carried.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.		
Sault Ste. Marie—					No.	tons
1931.....	2,864	3,195,482	230	611,128	20,626	2,219,567
1932.....	2,951	3,172,136	148	284,339	14,330	2,337,201
1933.....	2,930	2,853,619	191	489,986	11,193	2,269,957
1934.....	2,516	2,399,083	179	304,506	19,082	1,727,152
1935.....	2,598	2,512,735	298	438,818	19,558	1,932,047
Welland—						
1931.....	4,942	6,076,320	868	942,973	6,887	7,273,886
1932.....	4,473	6,076,197	1,239	2,150,688	5,951	8,537,460
1933.....	4,124	6,294,483	1,289	2,171,530	2,178	9,194,130
1934.....	3,855	6,218,221	1,295	2,406,222	2,643	9,280,452
1935.....	3,929	6,310,780	1,162	1,896,744	1,354	8,950,892
St. Lawrence—						
1931.....	10,257	5,685,318	265	167,981	43,866	6,036,980
1932.....	7,851	5,510,025	320	224,456	1,784	6,693,800
1933.....	9,072	5,603,283	436	361,841	1,194	6,951,064
1934.....	9,006	5,602,426	339	233,208	7,622	6,660,052
1935.....	9,846	5,841,108	317	209,798	2,324	6,873,655
Chambly—						
1931.....	327	23,311	194	16,259	158	50,336
1932.....	203	15,045	116	10,384	60	29,350
1933.....	264	18,653	91	10,292	135	26,912
1934.....	325	26,991	105	11,052	123	33,326
1935.....	332	29,157	136	19,260	141	44,219
St. Peters—						
1931.....	871	69,849	22	4,270	126	47,528
1932.....	790	61,233	70	6,304	215	40,831
1933.....	879	47,630	32	4,196	190	31,792
1934.....	926	61,821	36	6,176	357	52,640
1935.....	999	81,456	22	1,707	527	54,592
Murray—						
1931.....	302	70,988	180	3,879	60	889
1932.....	152	11,288	114	1,523	88	424
1933.....	239	18,867	114	2,841	719	3,310
1934.....	181	17,147	53	1,295	22	8,757
1935.....	258	38,900	37	336	645	4,921
Ottawa—						
1931.....	3,111	618,807	24	1,984	24,648	492,919
1932.....	1,334	275,898	26	2,833	-	253,523
1933.....	1,421	260,079	27	4,891	9	253,764
1934.....	1,664	326,510	15	2,215	7,305	273,121
1935.....	1,750	332,703	52	11,234	1,710	289,526
Rideau—						
1931.....	505	45,843	6	130	793	27,521
1932.....	439	42,895	11	216	613	25,690
1933.....	531	45,208	9	122	978	21,868
1934.....	571	43,145	4	69	3,361	21,846
1935.....	619	42,206	5	92	3,249	20,426
Trent—						
1931.....	2,374	53,160	32	627	29,267	23,172
1932.....	1,325	35,509	17	335	21,027	5,189
1933.....	1,416	30,904	11	177	20,905	6,341
1934.....	2,714	32,564	18	238	26,506	4,624
1935.....	2,818	32,011	6	102	24,715	14,157
St. Andrews—						
1931.....	277	30,475	-	-	202	16,276
1932.....	336	55,744	-	-	121	37,182
1933.....	488	52,296	-	-	992	21,351
1934.....	459	38,929	-	-	2,969	7,282
1935.....	510	63,508	-	-	2,250	19,063
Totals—¹						
1931.....	25,830	15,869,553	1,821	1,749,231	126,633	16,139,074
1932.....	19,834	15,255,970	2,061	2,651,078	41,139	17,930,650
1933.....	21,364	15,225,022	2,230	3,045,876	38,493	18,783,489
1934.....	22,217	14,766,837	2,044	2,969,981	69,990	18,069,252
1935.....	23,659	15,284,564	2,035	2,578,091	56,473	18,203,498

¹ Totals include duplications where vessels use two or more canals.

The Panama Canal.*—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on trans-continental rail rates is a valuable one. During the War the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but, with the post-war decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe has taken place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions.

Table 53 shows the amount of traffic originating in or destined for Canada carried through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the much larger volume of freight originating at western ports than at eastern ports, and the larger volume destined for eastern than for western Canadian ports. Strictly intercoastal Canadian cargo during the latest year aggregated 89,444 long tons as compared with 106,519 long tons in 1934.

53.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-35.

Year ended June 30—	Originating on—		Destined for—	
	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921.....	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922.....	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923.....	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924.....	1,223,102	110,677	141,086	197,204
1925.....	1,082,282	121,803	158,709	379,284
1926.....	1,650,855	160,196	168,295	614,580
1927.....	1,548,783	207,003	248,009	803,418
1928.....	2,845,675	168,287	268,960	394,173
1929.....	2,650,646	231,128	266,433	539,767
1930.....	1,968,996	185,776	267,282	556,562
1931.....	2,307,257	137,756	271,621	492,532
1932.....	2,383,211	89,443	167,855	529,317
1933.....	2,896,162	121,875	134,511	328,038
1934.....	2,201,180	196,204	189,227	498,706
1935.....	2,490,203	248,658	176,698	547,974

With respect to traffic by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States registration carried 10,825,573 tons, or 42.8 p.c. of the total cargo of 25,309,527 loaded through in the year 1935. British vessels carried 5,776,021 tons, or 22.8 p.c.; Norwegian vessels 2,463,675 tons, or 9.6 p.c.; Japanese vessels 1,446,049 tons, or 5.7 p.c.; and German vessels 1,300,991 tons, or 5.1 p.c.

*Revised, and figures supplied, by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

54.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-35.

NOTE.—Figures in this table have been completely revised since the 1934-35 Year Book and now include only vessels of 300 net tons or over (Panama Canal measurement).

Year ended June 30—	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.
1915.....	512	2,070,939	546	2,817,461	1,058	4,888,400
1916.....	376	1,369,018	348	1,724,317	724	3,093,335
1917.....	844	2,928,470	894	4,126,250	1,738	7,054,720
1918.....	877	2,638,116	1,112	4,887,652	1,989	7,525,768
1919.....	819	2,737,321	1,129	4,172,776	1,948	6,910,097
1920.....	1,130	4,091,964	1,263	5,280,410	2,393	9,372,374
1921.....	1,417	5,891,009	1,374	5,704,962	2,791	11,595,971
1922.....	1,469	5,495,164	1,196	5,387,443	2,665	10,882,607
1923.....	2,090	7,085,965	1,818	12,480,464	3,908	19,566,429
1924.....	2,697	7,858,969	2,461	19,134,198	5,158	26,993,167
1925.....	2,364	7,397,159	2,228	16,559,390	4,592	23,956,549
1926.....	2,698	8,034,593	2,389	17,995,423	5,087	26,030,016
1927.....	2,805	8,576,474	2,488	19,157,081	5,293	27,733,555
1928.....	3,284	8,303,344	2,969	21,312,307	6,253	29,615,651
1929.....	3,279	9,873,529	3,010	20,774,239	6,289	30,647,768
1930.....	3,051	9,472,061	2,976	20,546,368	6,027	30,018,429
1931.....	2,717	6,670,718	2,653	18,394,565	5,370	25,065,283
1932.....	2,273	5,631,717	2,089	14,167,269	4,362	19,798,986
1933.....	2,184	4,507,970	1,978	13,654,095	4,162	18,161,165
1934.....	2,753	6,162,649	2,481	18,541,360	5,234	24,704,009
1935.....	2,676	7,529,721	2,504	17,779,806	5,180	25,309,527

PART IX.—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Canadian shipping may be divided into three classes: (1) ocean or sea-going shipping; (2) inland or rivers and lakes international shipping (exclusive of ferriage); and (3) coasting trade or coastwise shipping. Ocean shipping covers the sea-going vessels arriving or departing from Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, including St. Lawrence River ports up to Montreal. Inland international shipping is the term used to cover shipping between Canadian and United States ports on the Great Lakes and international rivers and on lakes and rivers accessible to shipping from United States ports such as the Ottawa, Rideau, Trent, etc. (Ferriage is, however, excluded from this and other classes of shipping.) Coastwise shipping or the coasting trade covers shipping between one Canadian port and another on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast and on the inland international lakes and rivers or lakes and rivers accessible to them. It does not, however, include shipping on isolated Canadian waterways, such as the Mackenzie river, lake Winnipeg, lake St. John, etc.

Tables 55-64, following, have been adapted from the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Whereas, in the case of most countries of such extensive coast line, the ocean shipping is much the more important, in Canada the shipping on inland waters, while finally dependent to a large extent on ocean traffic to foreign ports, shares, almost equally with that on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the attention devoted to water traffic. The Great Lakes are among the leading highways of the international trade of the world; consequently, the statistics of inland international shipping are included with those of sea-going shipping in Table 55, while those of sea-going shipping alone will be found in Table 57.

55.—Sea-Going and Inland Vessels (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels and Ferriage) Arrived at and Departed from Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book 1911, p. 380.

Fiscal Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	39,877	22,236,962	50,370	21,866,049	54,648,630
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	36,679	20,029,572	61,114	26,164,278	56,665,253
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	59,364	26,423,287	87,199	32,110,991	66,802,488
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	53,945	28,216,588	80,700	31,571,791	74,947,371
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	44,432	26,620,979	84,084	34,854,868	77,939,053
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	34,010	23,149,028	55,109	34,348,732	75,246,827
1927.....	6,448	18,117,525	34,015	25,692,591	62,344	33,521,543	77,331,659
1928.....	6,253	18,738,027	38,497	28,453,951	67,771	36,611,819	72,403,183
1929.....	6,400	21,625,660	39,038	29,792,258	75,745	42,317,309	93,735,227
1930.....	5,634	20,171,383	40,251	29,137,798	107,925	40,129,608	89,438,789
1931.....	5,826	20,008,005	33,877	29,541,844	83,383	41,362,027	90,911,876
1932.....	5,754	19,025,391	30,978	27,683,791	72,577	36,727,215	83,436,397
1933.....	6,323	20,865,151	28,725	24,318,372	64,388	31,088,962	76,272,485
1934.....	6,831	22,480,487	31,869	25,946,968	57,693	34,297,917	82,625,372
1935.....	7,678	23,676,256	33,579	28,622,280	55,763	34,136,283	86,434,819

Section 1.—Ocean Shipping.

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Later on exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments in the Maritime Provinces and on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833 the *Royal William*, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic under steam power. At the present time, in addition to other lines of less importance, both the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Government operate fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.*

Since the dates between which free navigation is possible down the St. Lawrence are so very important to Central Canada and also have an important influence upon the volume of Atlantic shipping through the port of Montreal, the following historical table is provided showing these dates since 1911.

*The Dominion Government sold the merchant marine in April, 1936, but still operates the West Indies Steamships. (See p. 724).

56.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1882-1910, see Canada Year Book 1934-35, p. 756.

Calendar Year.	Channel Clear of Ice, Quebec to Montreal. ¹	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Calendar Year.	Channel Clear of Ice, Quebec to Montreal. ¹	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour.
1911.....	April 25	April 26	Dec. 3	1924.....	April 17	April 22	Dec. 3
1912.....	" 29	" 30	" 3	1925.....	" 10	" 22	" 9
1913.....	" 14	" 19	Nov. 29	1926.....	May 1	May 3	" 6
1914.....	" 25	" 29	Dec. 4	1927.....	April 11	April 12	" 6
1915.....	" 14	" 30	" 11	1928.....	" 26	" 26	" 9
1916.....	" 22	May 1	" 3	1929.....	" 10	" 20	" 7
1917.....	" 22	" 1	" 7	1930.....	" 12	" 21	" 12
1918.....	" 22	" 7	" 14	1931.....	Mar. 19	" 15	" 11
1919.....	" 16	April 22	" 10	1932.....	" 27	" 14	" 8
1920.....	" 18	" 25	" 7	1933.....	" 23	" 14	" 6
1921.....	Mar. 29	" 21	" 8	1934.....	" 28	" 26	" 8
1922.....	April 13	" 24	" 2	1935.....	" 30	" 15	" 9
1923.....	" 29	May 3	" 2				

¹ A channel clear of ice is signalized by the arrival of an ice breaker at Victoria pier, Montreal.

The numbers and particularly the tonnages of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, in both ocean and coasting trade, indicate clearly the predominance of British and Canadian shipping over that of all other nations. This is particularly the case on the Atlantic coast, where the bulk of our European and South American trade is handled. The figures in Table 57 show a significant and fairly steady expansion in the total of ocean shipping through Canadian ports during the period since 1911.

57.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	12,490	5,510,484	17,624	8,860,626	24,916,729
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	14,929	6,861,202	17,170	10,261,865	27,594,470
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	16,693	7,463,809	17,493	12,945,623	34,278,337
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	16,778	7,698,045	16,795	14,161,363	37,018,402
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	17,779	7,966,193	17,314	16,551,629	40,981,026
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	17,906	9,703,054	18,117	18,202,875	45,654,996
1927.....	6,448	18,117,525	16,746	8,926,138	19,111	19,106,106	46,149,769
1928.....	6,253	18,738,027	16,716	9,021,264	18,561	20,455,343	48,214,634
1929.....	6,400	21,625,660	18,005	9,235,036	21,021	23,547,831	54,408,527
1930.....	5,634	20,171,383	18,145	9,673,948	19,689	23,146,901	52,992,232
1931.....	5,826	20,008,005	17,865	11,707,129	17,906	22,885,015	54,600,149
1932.....	5,754	19,025,391	15,919	11,008,667	16,604	21,506,183	52,340,241
1933.....	6,323	20,865,151	13,864	9,841,203	15,741	19,860,478	49,766,832
1934.....	6,831	22,480,487	17,110	9,391,625	15,464	23,573,742	55,445,854
1935.....	7,678	23,676,256	18,788	11,450,147	16,737	21,933,445	57,059,848

**58.—Details, by Nationality, of Sea-Going Vessels (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels)
Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.**

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Crew.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1934.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	3,402	11,434,099	2,940,392	156,866	230,279
Canadian.....	8,403	4,729,813	1,481,969	21,448	156,140
Foreign.....	7,696	12,046,035	3,043,727	23,513	255,472
Totals.....	19,501	28,209,947	7,466,088	201,827	641,891
CLEARED.					
British.....	3,429	11,046,388	5,069,224	580,226	216,721
Canadian.....	8,707	4,661,812	782,885	188,300	139,534
Foreign.....	7,768	11,527,707	4,044,783	551,455	243,127
Totals.....	19,904	27,235,907	9,896,892	1,319,951	599,382
TOTALS, ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	6,831	22,480,487	8,009,616	737,092	447,000
Canadian.....	17,110	9,391,625	2,264,854	209,748	295,674
Foreign.....	15,464	23,573,742	7,088,510	574,968	498,599
Totals.....	39,405	55,445,854	17,362,980	1,521,808	1,241,273
1935.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	3,813	11,883,371	3,703,032	167,420	233,277
Canadian.....	9,199	5,667,708	1,619,965	43,822	193,595
Foreign.....	8,407	10,961,178	3,534,739	30,809	240,096
Totals.....	21,419	28,512,257	8,857,736	242,051	666,968
CLEARED.					
British.....	3,865	11,792,885	4,792,387	729,688	227,695
Canadian.....	9,589	5,782,439	808,636	95,213	196,721
Foreign.....	8,330	10,972,267	4,062,772	747,030	237,240
Totals.....	21,784	28,547,591	9,663,795	1,571,931	661,656
TOTALS, ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	7,678	23,676,256	8,495,419	897,108	460,972
Canadian.....	18,788	11,450,147	2,428,601	139,035	390,316
Foreign.....	16,737	21,933,445	7,597,511	777,839	477,336
Totals.....	43,203	57,059,848	18,521,531	1,813,982	1,328,624

59.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Country.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.
Vessels Entered.									
Whence Arrived—									
Great Britain.....	1,333	6,356,142	121,406	13	39,398	461	299	525,225	7,346
Australia.....	44	302,242	7,051	17	60,687	691	18	56,367	611
British South Africa.....	23	101,349	1,120	—	—	—	20	50,770	613
British West Indies.....	33	55,192	744	142	490,845	9,470	130	226,169	3,831
Hong Kong.....	30	283,962	8,153	9	79,477	4,525	—	—	—
Newfoundland.....	765	568,602	14,883	255	192,699	5,989	95	92,732	1,757
New Zealand.....	4	18,435	190	14	49,657	582	1	3,625	34
Other Br. possessions.....	79	281,177	4,426	2	3,835	56	15	64,317	689
Argentina.....	6	16,429	190	—	—	—	24	77,084	776
Belgium.....	39	294,881	6,167	—	—	—	34	101,962	1,417
China.....	59	378,921	9,173	28	96,686	1,356	19	80,352	655
Colombia.....	4	36,728	178	27	155,181	1,156	7	38,391	299
Cuba.....	4	3,061	57	—	—	—	7	8,995	144
Denmark.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	110,262	3,293
France.....	1	5,930	70	—	—	—	34	142,647	2,613
Germany.....	12	65,937	761	—	—	—	91	377,077	6,762
Italy.....	1	3,777	32	—	—	—	39	134,567	1,539
Japan.....	8	279,297	3,276	22	167,810	8,796	246	1,124,767	15,976
Mexico.....	7	550	62	3	1,981	31	3	8,691	97
Netherlands.....	25	134,545	1,350	—	—	—	108	414,862	4,180
Norway.....	2	8,855	78	—	—	—	67	140,476	1,816
Peru.....	3	19,613	111	25	123,062	1,030	6	27,410	216
Spain.....	1	3,031	65	—	—	—	26	33,495	531
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	50	7,189	414	27	13,937	492	23	16,361	421
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	129,701	2,060
United States.....	664	2,484,247	46,860	6,863	4,063,641	139,755	5,253	6,527,386	157,778
Sea fisheries.....	283	7,462	2,027	1,709	76,640	18,484	1,640	85,064	20,163
From sea.....	216	55,627	2,954	31	2,182	311	31	84,656	1,198
Totals, Entered¹	3,813	11,883,371	233,277	9,199	5,667,708	193,595	8,407	10,961,178	240,096
Vessels Cleared.									
To which Departed—									
Great Britain.....	1,380	6,534,915	121,031	18	53,844	605	695	1,675,722	20,447
Australia.....	113	534,268	9,803	32	114,596	1,325	77	254,181	2,855
British South Africa.....	51	179,309	2,149	—	—	—	22	82,787	1,014
British Guiana.....	4	1,512	48	53	225,424	4,384	20	26,923	460
British India.....	22	79,703	1,367	—	—	—	13	50,956	546
British West Indies.....	45	19,439	487	129	423,861	9,126	116	208,271	3,366
Hong Kong.....	31	292,533	8,565	10	88,360	5,031	4	16,889	143
Newfoundland.....	747	611,103	13,691	242	198,751	6,340	122	141,925	2,489
New Zealand.....	3	10,692	145	8	26,245	325	1	3,583	31
Other Br. possessions.....	42	127,160	1,428	1	2,029	72	38	119,895	1,380
Argentina.....	7	22,150	238	—	—	—	12	36,955	395
Belgium.....	11	37,911	428	—	—	—	57	163,637	2,321
China.....	98	556,093	11,812	35	139,349	3,083	38	148,460	1,388
Colombia.....	—	—	—	39	219,600	1,638	4	15,882	141
Denmark.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	155,236	4,366
France.....	7	64,311	1,714	—	—	—	153	360,239	5,122
Germany.....	2	9,283	104	—	—	—	42	181,158	2,403
Italy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	80,834	955
Japan.....	28	115,006	1,403	13	104,298	5,635	312	1,511,486	20,499
Mexico.....	5	9,898	125	1	17	2	4	14,124	121
Netherlands.....	12	38,187	384	—	—	—	47	127,676	1,535
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	79,838	1,046
Peru.....	2	18,364	87	13	70,005	551	14	44,301	485
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	131	69,257	2,619	62	46,101	1,540	16	7,575	187
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	99,894	2,627
United States.....	657	2,309,086	44,068	6,986	3,928,902	137,200	4,812	5,083,162	137,705
Sea fisheries.....	353	9,334	2,569	1,922	81,892	19,265	1,495	87,646	20,443
For sea.....	65	18,428	1,872	9	773	113	43	5,686	515
Totals, Cleared¹	3,865	11,792,885	227,695	9,589	5,782,439	195,721	8,330	10,972,267	237,240

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

Section 2.—Inland Shipping.

Inland shipping is associated in its beginning with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. Later the *bateau* and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U. E. Loyalists. In the absence at that time of any roads to make land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior. The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by *bateau* or Durham boat; from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used; then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally, schooner again to the destination.

In 1809, the *Accommodation*, the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. On lake Ontario, the *Frontenac* was used from 1817 on a weekly service between York and Prescott and, following this beginning, came a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the *Gore* reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying United States goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

Upon the advent of steam railways, water-borne traffic did not decrease but, on the contrary, increased, and at present the greater part of the western grain is shipped *via* the Great Lakes route to eastern ports. The iron ore and coal traffic between lake Superior and lake Erie ranges between 60 and 80 million short tons per annum; the total traffic on these upper lakes alone is greater than that carried by all Canadian railways and about one-twelfth of that carried by all United States railways.

Statistics of arrivals and departures at Canadian ports on inland international waterways, as given in Table 60, are exclusive of ferry services between Canada and the United States and of coastwise shipping between Canadian ports.

60.—Canadian and United States Shipping on Rivers and Lakes between Canadian and United States Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vessels Arrived—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	7,294	6,984	6,987	6,985	7,183
Tons register.....	8,666,392	7,504,571	7,048,168	7,290,930	8,497,443
Number of crew.....	236,566	206,243	182,836	181,472	198,561
Sail.....No.	519	210	126	142	155
Tons register.....	64,877	64,468	45,468	54,081	74,095
Number of crew.....	1,232	895	440	664	745
United States—					
Steam and motor.....No.	32,229	27,823	24,254	21,033	19,383
Tons register.....	8,783,219	7,515,197	5,540,399	5,251,453	6,077,663
Number of crew.....	261,605	221,906	163,351	146,419	210,944
Sail.....No.	621	247	184	168	222
Tons register.....	255,202	131,977	80,019	122,102	123,683
Number of crew.....	1,964	904	545	588	814

60.—Canadian and United States Shipping on Rivers and Lakes between Canadian and United States Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vessels Arrived—concluded.					
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	29,740	25,398	22,031	21,029	20,985
Steam, paddle....."	1,497	1,309	928	897	994
Steam, sternwheel....."	9	9	9	10	9
Motor....."	8,277	8,091	8,273	6,082	4,578
Sail....."	257	70	42	37	49
Sail, barges....."	883	387	268	273	328
Vessels Departed—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	7,684	7,645	7,630	7,458	7,287
Tons register.....	9,015,359	8,242,689	8,133,175	9,062,316	8,532,656
Number of crew.....	240,683	215,660	203,873	191,422	200,369
Sail.....No.	515	220	118	174	166
Tons register.....	88,087	63,396	50,358	48,016	67,939
Number of crew.....	1,370	944	478	718	727
United States—					
Steam and motor.....No.	31,945	27,653	24,031	20,841	19,193
Tons register.....	9,203,669	7,434,814	5,530,230	5,226,410	5,872,039
Number of crew.....	259,674	220,222	159,963	144,889	208,522
Sail.....No.	682	250	178	187	228
Tons register.....	234,922	139,044	77,836	124,210	129,453
Number of crew.....	2,027	895	551	662	841
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	30,018	25,922	22,492	21,394	21,068
Steam, paddle....."	1,484	1,291	922	884	964
Steam, sternwheel....."	9	8	8	9	9
Motor....."	8,113	8,077	8,239	6,012	4,439
Sail....."	32	57	35	37	47
Sail, barges....."	1,165	413	261	324	347

Section 3.—Coasting Trade.

Statistics of the arrivals and departures of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, whether on the sea or the Great Lakes and international rivers, are given for the latest five years in Table 61. These statistics do not include vessels plying on inland waterways inaccessible to international shipping nor do they include ferry services between one Canadian port and another.

61.—British and Foreign Vessels Employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vessels Arrived—					
British—					
Steam and motor.....No.	71,076	64,743	60,179	62,000	63,438
Tons register.....	43,444,698	41,697,387	39,573,451	39,518,815	40,365,351
Number of crew.....	1,567,482	1,416,113	1,283,451	1,222,740	1,239,499
Sail.....No.	5,828	4,477	4,029	4,159	4,201
Tons register.....	2,876,756	2,405,395	1,785,018	1,595,779	1,931,422
Number of crew.....	25,494	21,205	17,191	16,880	16,260
Foreign—					
Steam and motor.....No.	528	625	632	695	762
Tons register.....	796,098	802,634	614,341	801,456	842,752
Number of crew.....	12,593	12,690	12,350	15,122	16,567
Sail.....No.	75	30	35	61	40
Tons register.....	17,100	7,556	2,583	7,493	6,512
Number of crew.....	399	111	141	313	152

**61.—British and Foreign Vessels Employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada,
fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.**

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Vessels Arrived—concluded.					
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	58,083	52,046	48,301	49,173	49,626
Steam, paddle....."	1,750	1,519	1,106	962	958
Steam, sternwheel....."	176	164	74	75	86
Motor....."	11,595	11,639	11,330	12,485	13,530
Sail, ships....."					
Sail, barks....."	2,565	1,958	2,096	1,986	1,819
Sail, brigantines....."					
Sail, schooners....."					
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc....."	3,338	2,549	1,968	2,234	2,422
Vessels Departed—					
British—					
Steam and motor.....No.	71,058	64,907	60,041	62,024	63,709
Tons register.....	43,813,306	42,010,810	38,694,839	39,333,472	40,081,243
Number of crew.....	1,611,737	1,449,780	1,259,895	1,220,956	1,241,867
Sail.....No.	5,639	4,541	3,989	4,166	4,170
Tons register.....	2,896,156	2,416,761	1,684,733	1,601,356	1,939,204
Number of crew.....	24,759	21,847	16,466	15,937	17,458
Foreign—					
Steam and motor.....No.	585	626	634	671	646
Tons register.....	816,330	875,335	718,928	901,907	801,722
Number of crew.....	14,042	13,900	11,996	17,109	15,543
Sail.....No.	72	38	24	34	20
Tons register.....	14,763	8,993	2,288	6,515	4,980
Number of crew.....	310	103	63	153	92
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	53,176	51,979	48,134	48,866	49,414
Steam, paddle....."	1,656	1,502	1,055	971	970
Steam, sternwheel....."	176	164	75	75	86
Motor....."	11,635	11,888	11,411	12,783	13,885
Sail, ships....."					
Sail, barks....."	2,368	2,024	2,050	1,934	1,718
Sail, brigantines....."					
Sail, schooners....."					
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc....."	3,343	2,555	1,963	2,266	2,472

Section 4.—Grand Total Shipping Trade.

Statistics are given in Table 62 showing sea-going, inland international, coastwise and total vessels (exclusive of ferriage) entered and cleared at Canadian ports, by provinces, during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, and totals for the fiscal years 1923 to 1935. It is noteworthy in this table that the volume of coastwise shipping is the greatest, while sea-going is next in tonnage. Both sea-going and coastwise shipping show marked expansion since 1923, although the effect of the depression is evident here also. Inland international shipping, on the other hand, has varied considerably and shows a more definite downward trend since 1929. It is, however, significant of the importance of water-borne traffic on the inland rivers and lakes that the total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared was almost as great for Ontario as for British Columbia in the fiscal year ended 1935. This was due to the fact that the great bulk of the inland international shipping was through Ontario ports, while there was also a large tonnage of coasting trade through these ports. British Columbia came first in total shipping in 1935, followed by Ontario, after which came Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

62.—Totals of Numbers and Tonnages of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, 1923-35, With Details by Provinces for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Year and Province.	Sea-Going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923	19,462	17,095,883	19,593	17,182,454	82,560	36,240,041	80,033	34,730,037
Totals, 1924	19,261	18,497,025	19,499	18,521,377	88,035	39,268,712	84,762	38,096,416
Totals, 1925	20,436	20,470,379	20,420	20,510,647	87,185	40,480,372	87,091	40,139,447
Totals, 1926	21,185	22,837,720	21,353	22,817,276	88,693	41,770,480	87,878	41,117,175
Totals, 1927	21,382	23,224,281	20,923	22,925,488	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467
Totals, 1928	20,903	24,240,847	20,627	23,973,787	94,981	45,381,586	94,714	44,146,030
Totals, 1929	22,531	27,464,158	22,895	26,944,369	95,047	49,046,588	93,905	48,007,097
Totals, 1930	21,583	27,155,766	21,885	25,836,466	82,205	43,666,866	82,197	44,067,907
Totals, 1931	20,737	28,064,762	20,860	26,535,387	77,507	47,134,652	77,354	47,540,555
Totals, 1932	19,175	27,003,210	19,102	25,337,031	69,875	44,912,972	70,112	45,311,899
Totals, 1933	17,778	25,044,389	18,150	24,722,443	64,875	41,975,393	64,688	41,100,788
Totals, 1934	19,501	28,209,947	19,904	27,235,907	66,915	41,923,543	66,895	41,843,250
1935.								
Prince Edward Island.....	91	65,006	133	74,661	1,191	340,142	1,173	336,072
Nova Scotia.....	4,987	5,050,259	5,543	5,523,577	11,776	4,554,371	11,591	4,188,239
New Brunswick.....	5,630	1,972,765	5,783	2,180,313	3,841	1,321,970	3,754	1,148,085
Quebec.....	1,710	6,206,685	1,549	5,576,791	10,152	9,603,068	10,375	10,190,737
Ontario.....	4	3,234	5	4,123	13,426	14,288,859	13,273	14,032,568
Manitoba.....	15	46,890	15	46,890	4	1,727	4	1,727
British Columbia.....	8,982	15,167,418	8,756	15,141,236	27,948	12,962,565	28,274	12,856,694
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	103	73,335	101	73,027
Totals, 1935	21,419	28,512,257	21,784	28,547,591	68,441	43,146,037	68,545	42,827,149

Year and Province.	Inland International.				Totals.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923	55,958	18,864,448	56,419	19,260,398	157,980	72,200,372	156,045	71,172,889
Totals, 1924	50,314	18,926,976	50,758	19,001,995	157,610	76,692,713	155,019	75,619,788
Totals, 1925	46,412	17,616,105	47,011	19,341,920	154,033	78,566,856	154,522	79,992,014
Totals, 1926	26,049	14,117,099	27,056	15,474,732	135,918	78,725,299	136,287	79,409,183
Totals, 1927	29,876	14,862,096	30,626	16,319,794	143,480	81,211,296	142,363	81,862,749
Totals, 1928	35,073	16,745,632	35,918	18,843,531	150,957	86,368,065	151,259	86,963,348
Totals, 1929	37,320	18,987,751	38,437	20,338,949	154,898	95,498,497	155,237	95,290,415
Totals, 1930	54,742	17,550,585	55,600	18,895,972	158,530	88,733,217	159,682	88,800,345
Totals, 1931	40,663	17,769,690	40,826	18,542,037	138,907	92,969,104	139,040	92,617,979
Totals, 1932	35,264	15,216,213	35,768	15,879,943	124,314	87,132,395	124,982	86,528,873
Totals, 1933	31,551	12,714,054	31,957	13,791,599	114,204	79,733,836	114,795	79,614,830
Totals, 1934	28,328	12,718,566	28,660	14,460,952	114,744	82,852,056	115,459	83,540,109
1935.								
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	1,282	405,148	1,306	410,733
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	16,763	9,604,630	17,134	9,711,816
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	9,471	3,294,735	9,537	3,328,398
Quebec.....	1,405	588,859	1,498	763,139	13,267	16,398,612	13,422	16,530,667
Ontario.....	25,518	14,177,381	25,357	13,832,306	38,943	28,469,474	38,635	27,868,997
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	19	48,617	19	48,617
British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	36,930	28,129,933	37,030	27,997,930
Yukon.....	20	6,644	19	6,642	123	79,979	120	79,669
Totals, 1935	26,943	14,772,884	26,874	14,602,087	116,803	56,431,178	117,203	55,976,827

The relative volume of shipping in the leading ports of the provinces of Canada is shown in Table 63. Details are given of the sea-going vessels and of the total of all shipping (exclusive of ferriage) arrived at and departed from each port. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, the tonnage of sea-going vessels arriving at and departing from Vancouver exceeded that of any other port in Canada; Victoria was next, followed by Montreal and Halifax. In total shipping, which included coastwise and inland international as well as sea-going shipping, Vancouver was considerably in the lead, followed by Montreal, Victoria and Halifax.

63.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at each Principal Canadian Port (Exclusive of Ferriage), fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

NOTE.—For details of coastwise and inland international shipping at these ports and at all other ports of Canada, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown.....	46	53,262	78	56,253	653	265,027	666	267,481
Nova Scotia—								
Baddeck.....	9	4,491	10	6,653	696	61,404	696	61,404
Canso.....	98	9,789	156	23,523	1,260	146,372	1,415	155,317
Digby.....	53	4,622	58	6,261	542	643,894	551	647,067
Halifax.....	1,260	3,363,579	1,456	3,647,309	2,721	4,229,285	2,758	4,302,429
Louisburg.....	146	32,375	150	52,648	323	87,326	328	96,677
Lunenburg.....	433	35,582	485	35,077	629	50,858	677	51,034
North Sydney.....	1,229	276,715	1,230	286,160	1,811	600,952	1,837	606,889
Parrsboro.....	34	19,311	44	34,061	457	75,063	464	75,741
Pictou.....	23	11,403	31	19,976	531	180,100	534	180,857
Port Mulgrave.....	7	2,673	15	6,413	865	95,975	867	97,469
Sydney.....	200	432,560	335	625,073	1,316	1,978,363	1,314	2,077,357
Windsor.....	72	107,711	75	111,044	135	131,302	135	131,311
Yarmouth.....	573	545,883	556	415,067	1,011	640,344	1,027	525,711
New Brunswick—								
Campobello.....	855	95,642	865	100,151	1,088	181,988	1,088	184,611
Saint John.....	663	1,530,985	684	1,598,063	2,677	2,450,834	2,684	2,473,205
St. Andrews.....	2,534	99,115	2,566	118,175	3,144	162,576	3,185	178,648
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi.....	11	16,828	4	6,413	112	32,706	120	33,182
Gaspé.....	12	13,381	31	48,460	181	95,246	176	91,940
Lévis.....	5	7,225	4	7,963	147	157,243	148	157,164
Montreal.....	1,049	3,738,292	905	3,359,445	5,468	8,162,989	5,547	8,250,694
Port Alfred.....	45	122,669	36	108,669	173	466,311	171	478,114
Quebec.....	390	1,885,682	331	1,569,332	2,643	3,823,403	2,673	3,892,150
Rimouski.....	6	27,577	35	55,682	896	265,457	928	246,273
Sorel.....	43	95,890	55	112,584	672	1,335,844	688	1,340,994
Three Rivers.....	113	279,718	113	279,718	1,387	1,665,162	1,397	1,649,435
Ontario—								
Amherstburg.....	-	-	-	-	220	221,478	214	210,168
Bellefleur.....	-	-	-	-	126	50,705	126	50,705
Brockville.....	-	-	-	-	698	433,230	698	433,250
Cobourg.....	-	-	-	-	346	1,085,338	346	1,085,358
Collingwood.....	-	-	-	-	90	106,091	91	106,538
Cornwall.....	-	-	-	-	313	342,557	295	380,972
Depot Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	81	144,281	81	144,281
Erieau.....	-	-	-	-	164	262,425	161	262,386
Fort William.....	-	-	-	-	1,214	2,785,862	1,076	2,445,134
Goderich.....	-	-	-	-	142	190,215	135	191,738
Gore Bay.....	-	-	-	-	201	67,838	203	68,202

63.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at each Principal Canadian Port (Exclusive of Ferriage), fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935—concluded.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.	Ves- sels.	Tons Register.
Ontario—concluded.								
Hamilton.....	-	-	-	-	769	1,367,280	559	871,219
Kingston.....	-	-	-	-	1,763	1,542,620	1,849	1,509,641
Little Current.....	-	-	-	-	290	131,079	270	134,363
Midland.....	-	-	-	-	233	454,655	246	470,382
Niagara Falls.....	-	-	-	-	1,414	1,365,114	1,412	1,387,655
Owen Sound.....	-	-	-	-	380	314,479	380	314,078
Port Arthur.....	-	-	-	-	1,054	2,690,098	1,195	3,037,702
Port Colborne.....	-	-	-	-	699	1,221,466	680	1,172,356
Port Dover.....	-	-	-	-	153	7,010	148	7,114
Port McNicoll.....	-	-	-	-	123	289,407	126	289,407
Port Stanley.....	-	-	-	-	158	196,506	156	198,580
Prescott.....	-	-	-	-	788	851,469	778	827,117
Sandwich.....	-	-	-	-	190	222,132	188	222,168
Sarnia.....	-	-	-	-	15,209	2,840,935	15,230	2,797,114
Sault Ste. Marie.....	-	-	-	-	1,712	1,823,816	1,695	1,812,585
Thorold.....	4	3,234	5	4,123	470	578,721	471	580,445
Toronto.....	-	-	-	-	2,893	3,466,423	2,892	3,463,561
Walkerville.....	-	-	-	-	248	223,089	240	217,467
Wallaceburg.....	-	-	-	-	278	138,266	277	137,573
Welland.....	-	-	-	-	165	219,984	162	219,123
Windsor.....	-	-	-	-	680	1,139,386	665	1,124,191
Manitoba—								
Churchill.....	15	46,890	15	46,890	19	48,617	19	48,617
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay.....	219	8,062	218	5,526	1,282	526,237	1,285	523,357
Anyox.....	31	34,216	32	34,058	333	173,795	336	171,754
Bamfield.....	25	14,011	27	12,356	600	111,164	603	91,179
Britannia Beach.....	90	165,680	94	161,827	826	321,637	822	315,595
Chemainus.....	300	645,405	300	633,928	655	717,795	656	716,349
Nanaimo.....	471	347,306	371	338,596	2,755	1,440,788	2,652	1,445,072
New Westminster.....	687	1,663,856	674	1,652,792	1,998	2,008,475	2,040	1,999,271
Ocean Falls.....	39	75,036	45	101,517	937	659,758	932	662,499
Port Alberni.....	152	481,495	155	486,233	450	577,207	456	580,613
Powell River.....	221	471,368	225	464,065	2,270	1,385,545	2,266	1,379,961
Prince Rupert.....	1,324	157,221	1,293	177,244	2,938	768,028	2,963	737,001
Quatsino.....	37	71,714	42	91,525	277	155,699	276	156,746
Stewart.....	15	19,430	24	33,998	171	173,963	171	173,886
Sidney.....	583	137,253	493	132,228	985	306,772	935	305,921
Union Bay.....	71	165,374	70	157,799	816	477,162	817	476,318
Vancouver.....	2,768	6,712,101	2,771	6,655,271	14,637	11,263,501	14,828	11,149,576
Victoria.....	1,870	3,995,531	1,839	3,999,937	4,916	7,057,346	4,903	7,107,736

Section 5.—Shipping Constructed and on the Registry.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada dates from the earliest settlement of the country, and up till the 1870's was one of the leading industries of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, 490 vessels with a total tonnage of 183,010 being constructed in the calendar year 1874. About that time, however, the advent of the steel ship rendered the wooden vessels, the material for which was so abundant in Canada, obsolete, with the result that the tonnage built has never since reached the above figure. Statistics of ships built and registered in Canada or sold to other countries are given in Table 64. For the principal statistics of the shipbuilding industry, see Table 7 of the chapter on Manufactures, pp. 428-429.

64.—Vessels Built and Registered in Canada and Vessels Sold to Other Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For 1874-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 383, and for 1901-10, see 1932 Year Book, p. 597. Statistics are from the Shipping Reports of the Department of National Revenue.

Fiscal Year.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
1911.....	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	\$ 201,526
1912.....	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913.....	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914.....	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915.....	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916.....	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917.....	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918.....	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919.....	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920.....	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477
1921.....	220	95,838	323	188,915	69	34,623	8,456,573
1922.....	143	78,409	228	131,732	35	25,462	3,399,450
1923.....	154	14,868	274	57,446	18	26,394	1,009,327
1924.....	160	20,336	194	74,311	21	17,076	605,211
1925.....	232	36,147	198	48,054	28	21,689	717,730
1926.....	247	39,840	218	88,380	27	24,673	1,413,150
1927.....	341	32,801	281	79,448	32	27,027	1,984,040
1928.....	236	12,904	417	64,301	31	16,307	599,490
1929.....	328	49,798	386	155,972	30	18,627	154,750
1930.....	282	28,871	468	84,529	34	33,779	805,636
1931.....	294	45,162	396	129,088	22	8,865	421,500
1932.....	202	19,032	319	64,396	23	18,849	889,221
1933.....	159	9,156	193	25,811	32	37,543	443,258
1934.....	113	5,818	184	10,375	22	13,570	147,850
1935.....	141	4,306	165	12,985	18	23,613	374,345

The numbers and net tonnages of the vessels on the registry of Canada, as at the end of each of the calendar years from 1925 to 1934, are given by provinces in Table 65.

65.—Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1925-34.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are supplied by the Department of Marine.

Province.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island.....	131	8,997	127	8,556	133	8,581	132	8,549	114	8,370
Nova Scotia.....	1,475	135,761	1,452	134,539	1,412	129,482	1,436	126,428	1,471	127,077
New Brunswick..	818	33,318	816	33,002	829	33,077	828	33,395	885	34,031
Quebec.....	1,341	438,253	1,369	447,889	1,368	456,092	1,373	502,224	1,265	506,594
Ontario.....	1,667	326,571	1,702	387,036	1,724	397,987	1,746	367,007	1,759	365,531
Manitoba.....	93	10,207	94	10,321	96	10,661	98	10,684	103	11,051
Saskatchewan....	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486
British Columbia	2,373	327,524	2,618	325,190	2,872	327,984	3,012	313,651	3,257	335,810
Yukon.....	9	1,916	9	1,916	14	3,650	14	3,650	19	4,543
Totals.....	7,913	1,283,033	8,193	1,348,935	8,454	1,368,000	8,645	1,366,074	8,899	1,393,493

Province.	1930.		1931. ¹		1932. ¹		1933. ¹		1934.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island.....	130	8,351	129	10,996	134	11,124	135	11,067	140	11,060
Nova Scotia.....	1,478	119,055	1,434	112,891	1,400	113,352	1,379	105,737	1,391	99,860
New Brunswick..	919	38,350	983	39,766	983	39,293	1,010	41,247	1,061	43,911
Quebec.....	1,262	495,017	1,277	506,787	1,321	509,634	1,320	482,579	1,291	463,591
Ontario.....	1,775	392,708	1,771	378,925	1,761	422,336	1,857	419,828	1,772	418,167
Manitoba.....	105	11,185	110	11,461	112	11,485	113	11,505	114	11,943
Saskatchewan....	6	486	6	486	6	486	5	397	5	397
British Columbia	3,203	361,328	3,178	361,305	3,161	362,407	3,084	352,187	3,086	341,650
Yukon.....	20	5,584	17	5,031	17	5,031	17	5,031	17	5,074
Totals.....	8,898	1,432,064	8,905	1,427,648	8,895	1,475,148	8,920	1,429,578	8,877	1,395,653

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 6.—The Department of Marine.*

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is in the hands of the Dominion Department of Marine. It deals with: (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) relief of distressed seamen; (7) hydrographic, tidal and current surveys; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) life-saving service; (10) the inspection of steamboats; (11) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel; (12) marine signal service; (13) ice breaking; and (14) the administration of Government radiotelegraph stations and the supervision of private stations in Canada.

A summary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine is given for each fiscal year since 1901 in Table 66, while details for the six years from 1930 to 1935 are presented in Tables 67 and 68.

* Revised by E. Hawken, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Marine.

66.—Total Net Revenues and Expenditures of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-06, and Mar. 31, 1907-35.

NOTE.—For fiscal years 1868 to 1900, see 1933 Year Book, p. 715.

Fiscal Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.	Revenue. ¹	Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.	Revenue. ¹	Expenditure.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1901.....	144,919	1,029,925	1913.....	185,725	5,213,223	1925.....	416,864	13,636,145
1902.....	148,607	1,501,619	1914.....	217,034	5,828,027	1926.....	479,475	16,776,939
1903.....	139,876	1,671,495	1915.....	795,550 ²	6,202,908	1927.....	629,761	10,270,674
1904.....	128,507	2,150,940	1916.....	461,457	5,621,611	1928.....	615,089	15,368,692
1905.....	121,815	4,747,723	1917.....	574,498	4,768,784	1929.....	671,224	18,167,190
1906.....	139,475	5,066,253	1918.....	228,812	4,361,498	1930.....	810,530	23,508,502
1907 ³	106,260	3,637,600	1919.....	396,779	4,459,165 ⁴	1931.....	981,061	27,486,719
1908.....	177,591	5,374,774	1920.....	303,002	38,301,080	1932.....	871,529	25,056,916
1909.....	169,502	5,498,531	1921.....	396,617	26,038,902	1933.....	1,713,498	14,258,409
1910.....	156,957	4,692,771	1922.....	701,497	20,419,883	1934.....	1,645,291	12,208,231
1911.....	154,492	4,197,420	1923.....	574,567	13,156,182	1935.....	1,825,746	13,679,809
1912.....	185,579	4,911,141	1924.....	593,722	13,160,680			

¹ Revenue includes the licence fees for radio receiving sets in Canada.

² Nine months.

³ Includes \$493,000 from sale of steamer *Earl Grey* to the Russian Government.

⁴ The increase in expenditure in 1920 and later years was due to the shipbuilding program and to loans to harbour commissions.

67.—Revenues of the Department of Marine, by Sources, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

Source of Revenue.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	53,281	54,668	78,674	75,026	104,854	114,739
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	376	20	51	363	2,529	2,928
Steamboat inspection fund.....	131,356	144,332	113,231	103,091	102,678	103,699
Examination, masters and mates.....	5,126	4,733	3,381	3,240	3,260	4,109
Publications.....	—	—	—	6,432	5,052	5,577
Refunds previous expenditure.....	—	—	—	46,166	52,980	15,983
Rentals.....	—	—	—	9,700	9,068	8,362
Casual revenue, sundries.....	104,860	94,323	89,691	8,405	2,311	4,825
Radio revenue—traffic.....	90,728	75,753	50,700	45,687	49,081	52,670
Fines and forfeitures.....	5,228	1,119	953	543	686	2,557
Wireless amateur licence fees.....	407,762	468,093	528,942	1,414,297	1,303,558	1,502,995
Wireless operators' examination fees.....	421	605	810	548	596	856
Miscellaneous.....	2,067	1,427	1,258	—	—	—
Capital account.....	9,325	135,988	3,838	5,369	8,638	6,446
Totals.....	810,530	981,061	871,529	1,718,867	1,645,291	1,825,746

**68.—Expenditures of the Department of Marine, by Items, fiscal years ended
Mar. 31, 1930-35.**

Item of Expenditure.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ocean and River Service—						
Investigation into wrecks.....	4,754	5,979	4,874	2,873	1,697	2,409
Registration of shipping.....	2,402	2,948	1,882	1,949	1,516	1,932
Removal of obstructions.....	223	3,498	297	592	379	16,216
Life-saving service.....	60,478	55,030	57,535	43,724	42,809	45,078
Dominion steamers and ice breakers.....	1,647,499	1,752,352	1,505,850	1,238,675	1,311,423	1,499,334
Schools of navigation.....	7,174	7,320	7,620	4,816	4,861	5,164
Cattle inspection.....	3,671	3,654	3,839	3,362	3,485	2,001
Wrecking plants (subsidy).....	45,000	70,000	70,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Hudson Bay patrol.....	12,989	—	—	—	—	—
Examination, masters and mates.....	20,461	21,615	20,115	14,687	15,719	11,606
Hydrographic survey.....	508,246	565,722	494,051	381,707	393,287	404,922
New steamer for hydro survey.....	—	4,357	514,259	135,837	—	—
Radio telegraph.....	829,499	764,633	649,356	559,935	520,219	535,691
Radio reception.....	225,265	221,656	216,906	235,301	245,429	255,283
Radio Broadcasting Commission.....	20,603	—	—	—	—	—
New steamers.....	173,000	—	—	210,829	—	—
Ice breaker, Hudson bay.....	791,299	135,355	31,985	—	—	—
Ice breaker, St. Lawrence river.....	747,028	12,103	—	—	—	—
Other items of expenditure.....	25,741	10,879	52,259	26,601	8,456	13,910
Totals.....	5,125,332	3,637,101	3,630,828	2,900,888	2,589,280	2,833,546
Lighthouse and Coast Service—						
Agencies and contingencies.....	227,064	228,686	225,016	193,827	192,192	186,145
Administration of pilotage.....	118,099	111,099	158,080	87,612	86,688	86,227
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers.....	733,977	733,976	732,619	652,390	645,859	658,737
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, etc.....	915,978	953,890	932,698	776,830	770,125	741,926
Construction of lighthouses, etc.....	684,482	1,166,849	374,249	169,869	248,790	349,683
Breaking of ice.....	58,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	19,500	30,000
Signal service.....	107,947	103,689	105,474	96,574	92,917	93,909
Other items of expenditure.....	25,719	49,637	22,220	16,041	15,926	13,393
Totals.....	2,871,266	3,391,826	2,594,356	2,037,143	2,071,997	2,160,020
Public Works, Chargeable to Capital—						
Ship channel, river St. Lawrence.....	2,753,019	3,462,951	4,242,538	3,418,118	3,421,054	5,820,033
Salvage of Scow 27.....	—	—	13,000	—	—	—
Investigation, water levels, St. Lawrence.....	—	—	—	—	—	45,062
Allowances.....	2,438	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence River dams.....	405,589	397,410	283,751	—	89,560	45,000
Provisions for Dredge 8.....	—	1,476	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Court award.....	—	—	—	—	20,544	20,199
Totals.....	3,161,046	3,861,837	4,539,289	3,418,118	3,531,158	5,930,294
Meteorological Service.....	316,707	367,622	401,592	319,101	312,641	296,831
Steamboat inspection.....	140,253	143,764	143,394	121,283	121,224	116,960
Departmental salaries.....	397,851	402,460	401,738	350,917	290,216	266,295
Contingencies.....	55,205	69,814	67,328	54,088	33,867	38,559
Gratuities.....	4,842	4,461	4,214	6,085	2,576	3,485
Investigation Halifax Harbour Board.....	—	—	7,654	—	—	—
Montreal Harbour Commission.....	4,336,000	2,291,000	1,160,000	401,000	449,000	97,000
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	2,821,000	3,491,000	1,379,000	341,000	106,914	54,162
Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	345,000	2,802,000	809,000	112,000	1,208,299	295,659
Halifax Harbour Commission.....	1,272,000	3,539,000	2,752,000	1,025,339	151,258	71,733
Chicoutimi Harbour Commission.....	815,000	846,000	465,000	324,000	332,100	256,500
Saint John Harbour Commission.....	1,711,000	1,094,000	5,763,855	2,620,117	829,190	220,412
Three Rivers Harbour Commission.....	136,000	1,543,600	747,563	160,000	107,000	5,832
New Westminster Harbour Commission.....	—	—	189,140	56,094	12,614	—
Public Works Construction Act.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,026,091
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	—	1,235	960	11,236	58,897	6,430
Grand Totals.....	23,508,502	27,486,720	25,056,916	14,258,409	12,208,231	13,679,809

¹ Included with "Ship channel, river St. Lawrence" for 1933.

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Department of Marine, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction. These must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Regulations for the issue of safety certificates under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea were approved by Order in Council of Oct. 18, 1934, and are now being administered by the Board.

The Board is also responsible for the examinations for competency of marine engineers and grants certificates of competency to successful candidates.

69.—Steamboat Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Year and Division.	Vessels Inspected.				Vessels Not Inspected.	
	Vessels Registered or Owned in the Dominion.		Vessels Registered or Owned Elsewhere.			
	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
1934.						
Halifax.....	98	121,053	19	80,169	17	4,799
Saint John.....	42	50,745	2	11,228	54	33,940
Quebec.....	61	41,325	—	—	19	6,206
Sorel.....	62	37,292	—	—	55	28,062
Montreal.....	125	83,735	2	7,278	74	11,131
Kingston.....	77	86,775	3	351	22	32,354
Toronto.....	200	326,731	32	42,788	25	32,066
Midland.....	59	71,542	1	39	38	21,468
Collingwood.....	76	22,593	—	—	32	3,031
Port Arthur.....	63	64,622	1	2,944	87	20,693
Vancouver.....	201	97,777	12	78,261	96	42,329
Victoria.....	61	56,858	10	67,486	26	24,006
Totals.....	1,125	1,061,048	82	290,544	545	260,085
1935.						
Halifax.....	102	132,771	19	75,638	25	27,166
Saint John.....	48	55,187	1	6,185	49	28,097
Quebec.....	76	65,628	—	—	10	2,850
Sorel.....	69	44,923	—	—	47	19,321
Montreal.....	136	152,047	2	3,584	72	16,672
Kingston.....	72	77,676	3	348	19	25,502
Toronto.....	168	280,708	35	46,401	32	53,008
Midland.....	65	47,922	1	39	25	20,487
Collingwood.....	79	20,499	2	3,559	30	4,322
Port Arthur.....	66	53,057	—	—	79	6,649
Vancouver.....	200	90,363	16	95,185	90	40,644
Victoria.....	62	55,411	4	20,772	25	23,016
Totals.....	1,143	1,076,192	83	251,711	503	267,734

69.—Steamboat Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Year and Division.	Vessels Subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Vessels Added to the Dominion Register.		Vessels Lost, Broken Up or Destroyed.	
	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
1934.						
Halifax.....	134	206,021	—	—	3	276
Saint John.....	98	95,913	—	—	1	254
Quebec.....	80	47,531	1	676	—	—
Sorel.....	117	65,354	—	—	4	578
Montreal.....	201	102,144	1	(not reg'd.)	2	279
Kingston.....	102	119,480	—	—	—	—
Toronto.....	257	401,585	2	3,866	—	—
Midland.....	98	93,049	2	58	3	521
Collingwood.....	108	25,624	4	74	3	306
Port Arthur.....	151	88,259	3	48	1	28
Vancouver.....	309	218,367	—	—	6	2,135
Victoria.....	97	148,350	2	1,271	1	89
Totals.....	1,752	1,611,677	15	5,993	24	4,466
1935.						
Halifax.....	146	235,575	—	—	3	362
Saint John.....	98	89,469	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	86	68,478	1	531	—	—
Sorel.....	116	64,244	—	—	2	120
Montreal.....	210	172,303	—	—	—	—
Kingston.....	94	103,526	—	—	2	408
Toronto.....	235	380,117	1	32	2	1,676
Midland.....	91	68,448	—	—	8	3,790
Collingwood.....	111	28,380	1	48	2	60
Port Arthur.....	145	59,706	2	38	—	—
Vancouver.....	306	226,192	2	189	9	1,457
Victoria.....	91	99,199	—	—	4	2,440
Totals.....	1,729	1,595,637	7	838	32	19,313

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 70 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1934, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 186).

70.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-34.

Calendar Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged	Calendar Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908.....	18,013	11,542	1921.....	18,444	17,103
1909.....	20,502	11,573	1922.....	25,689	24,558
1910.....	16,735	11,069	1923.....	31,407	30,195
			1924.....	30,687	29,018
1911.....	13,748	11,301	1925.....	31,772	28,472
1912.....	13,708	11,290			
1913.....	16,975	13,749	1926.....	31,869	27,413
1914.....	18,987	14,989	1927.....	28,137	25,863
1915.....	22,797	14,319	1928.....	28,748	25,763
			1929.....	31,374	29,453
1916.....	20,902	16,689	1930.....	26,983	25,670
1917.....	16,998	14,145			
1918.....	16,516	12,930	1931.....	24,891	24,289
1919.....	18,208	13,649	1932.....	25,313	23,472
1920.....	22,569	19,719	1933.....	27,083	23,148
			1934.....	27,234	23,858

Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 71, supplied by the Department of Marine, apply to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years. Statistics of marine danger signals appear in Table 72.

71.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, years ended June 30, 1911-17, and calendar years 1918-34.

NOTE.—For details of the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.
	No.	tons.	No.	\$		No.	tons.	No.	\$
1911.....	271	122,619	48	942,093	1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749
1912.....	293	269,569	59	1,053,768	1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1913.....	275	270,905	160	1,963,870	1925.....	298	305,798	53	3,317,020
1914.....	255	210,368	1,083 ¹	4,983,775	1926.....	300	293,310	91	4,630,267
1915.....	280	214,036	70	1,459,012	1927.....	434	566,011	128	6,879,825
1916.....	308	242,996	67	1,377,442	1928.....	504	558,251	64	5,418,256
1917.....	239	715,384	152	4,850,145 ²	1929.....	451	459,394	12	4,740,620
1918.....	226	312,928	402 ³	1,818,895	1930.....	551	447,169	66	3,077,009
1919.....	240	205,720	100	1,808,690	1931.....	477	404,157	7	2,696,019
1920.....	227	222,928	28	1,643,825	1932.....	452	406,194	40	3,478,575
1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328	1933.....	445	372,545	19	1,292,618
1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312	1934.....	484	400,714	39	1,716,294

¹ Includes 1,042 lives lost in the *Empress of Ireland* disaster.

estimated at \$4,310,350.

² Excluding damage to cargo

³ Includes 328 lives lost in the *Princess Sophia* disaster.

72.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924-35.

NOTE.—In addition to the aids to navigation listed in the following table, approximately 9,205 unlighted buoys, balises, dolphins and beacons are maintained.

Description.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights.....	1,627	1,654	1,675	1,725	1,771	1,815	1,855	1,912	1,923	1,922	1,924	1,920
Lightships.....	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
Lightkeepers.....	1,119	1,134	1,143	1,156	1,179	1,192	1,207	1,227	1,230	1,230	1,226	1,223
Fog whistles.....	9	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sirens.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones.....	140	146	146	147	153	158	162	165	170	171	171	170
Fog bells.....	35	35	36	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Hand fog horns.....	147	149	148	148	151	147	151	152	153	154	154	155
Hand fog bells.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gas, whistling and bell buoys.....	359	374	374	380	401	411	425	429	436	444	440	438
Whistling buoys.....	30	32	34	36	38	40	40	40	42	42	41	41
Bell buoys.....	95	98	99	101	104	111	119	119	119	122	122	122
Submarine bells.....	7	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	2
Fog guns and bombs.....	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Fog alarm stations only.	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

Section 7.—Merchant Marine Services Operated by the Canadian Government.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—The circumstances under which the Canadian Government became possessed of and responsible for the operations of a merchant marine are explained on p. 776 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

This merchant fleet reached its greatest development in 1924 and at Dec. 31 of that year numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450, representing an original capital investment of \$79,661,921. At Dec. 31, 1934, the fleet com-

*Revised under the direction of Geo. W. Yates, Assistant Deputy Minister Department of Railways and Canals.

prised 10 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 88,579, representing a capital investment of \$18,168,023. In addition to the capital outlay, the Government has advanced \$10,280,175 for working capital, etc., which is still outstanding also. Operating income results from the date of the inception of these services have been as follows, exclusive of interest and depreciation on the original high cost of the vessels. Operating deficits are indicated by a minus sign:—

Calendar Year.	Operating Results.	Calendar Year.	Operating Results.
	\$		\$
1919.....	1,056,767	1927.....	-720,735
1920.....	1,263,307	1928.....	-1,209,083
1921.....	-2,325,906	1929.....	-878,907
1922.....	-2,470,089	1930.....	-834,210
1923.....	-1,873,695	1931.....	-444,285
1924.....	-1,450,887	1932.....	-326,613
1925.....	-926,844	1933.....	-17,938
1926.....	-90,159	1934.....	-127,265

The net cash deficit, 1921-34 inclusive, amounted to \$12,473,479, depreciation accruals \$9,925,939, and interest due the government and unpaid \$20,234,435. Against this total of \$42,633,853, there is applicable an insurance reserve of \$3,000,000 to reduce loans from the Dominion of Canada. Taking this into account, the total book deficit of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, at Dec. 31, 1934, was \$39,633,853.*

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.—In conformity with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement Act of 1926 (16-17 Geo. V, c. 16), the Dominion Government has provided direct steamship services to the West Indies through the medium of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd. The service is provided by a fleet of eleven vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 63,426. Five of these boats, known as the "Lady" ships, were specially constructed for passenger service on this route, while the remaining six vessels previously formed part of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine fleet, and were taken over by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., for operating purposes, under entrusting agreements with the respective companies which owned the ships. The investment in vessels at Dec. 31, 1934, amounted to \$10,760,850, mainly made up of the construction cost of the "Lady" ships and the present-day valuation of the other six ships, together with the cost of conversion for use in the West Indies service of three of the latter. The financial results of the operations of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., have been as follows:—

Calendar Year	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Loss.	Depreciation.	Interest.	Book Loss.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1929.....	3,332,683	3,780,524	447,841	227,315	442,739	1,117,895
1930.....	3,792,694	4,315,831	523,137	288,999	550,519	1,362,655
1931.....	3,648,986	4,095,555	446,569	294,141	604,651	1,345,361
1932.....	3,323,077	3,606,793	283,716	321,261	688,037	1,293,014
1933.....	2,956,974	3,454,972	497,998	319,967	726,108	1,544,073
1934.....	3,509,738	3,606,416	96,678	319,967	762,033	1,178,678

* Since the above material was prepared, the Government has issued a statement to the effect that the ten vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine have been disposed of to British interests (April 25, 1936).

PART X.—TELEGRAPHS.*

The early history of telegraphic communication in Canada, given on p. 778 of the 1934-35 Year Book, is not repeated in this volume in order to economize space.

Dominion Government Telegraph Service.—This service is operated by the Telegraph Branch of the Department of Public Works. Its general object has been to furnish rapid communication for outlying and sparsely settled districts where the amount of business is so small that commercial companies will not enter the field but where the public interests require that there should be communication. Thus these facilities include: telegraph and telephone services to scattered settlements around the coasts of Cape Breton island; cable services to Campobello, Grand Manan and other islands in the bay of Fundy, to Prince Edward Island, Magdalen islands and Anticosti island in the gulf of St. Lawrence; telegraph or telephone services along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Quebec to the straits of Belle Isle; cable connections with Pelee and Manitoulin islands in Ontario; some lines to northern outlying districts in Saskatchewan; lines from Edmonton to the Athabaska and Peace River country in Alberta; telegraph or telephone communications around the coast of Vancouver island and to fishing, lumbering and mining settlements along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, as well as to isolated mining centres in the interior; and finally the overland telegraph line to Dawson and other settlements in Yukon. All these services, on Mar. 31, 1934, comprised 8,864 miles of pole line, 10,782 miles of wire, 326 knots of cable and 705 offices, with 535 salaried employees engaged in operation and maintenance, as well as 171 other persons. The lines in operation amounted to 3,767 miles of pole line in British Columbia and an additional 555 miles in Yukon, 1,675 miles in Quebec, 1,442 in Alberta and 877 miles in Nova Scotia, as well as smaller mileages in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The lines previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the National Transcontinental Railway are now owned by the Government and are operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.).

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and dispatch of market and press reports, its services to the nation are invaluable.

Telegraph Statistics.—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1920 to 1934 follows. For details, see the Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which issues an annual report dealing with telegraph statistics.

73.—Summary Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, calendar years 1920-34.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Pole Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Em- ployees.	Offices.	Messages, Land.	Cable-grams. ³	Money Trans- ferred.
	\$	\$	\$	miles.	miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1920..	11,337,428	9,589,982	1,747,446	52,393	238,866	7,508	4,825	15,589,711	5,027,260 ⁴	7,045,661
1921..	11,310,989	9,734,299	1,576,690	52,828	250,802	7,818	4,901	15,013,993	4,802,258 ⁴	5,150,916
1922..	11,018,762	9,846,425	1,172,337	53,096	262,343	8,500	4,762	15,271,410	4,736,204	4,404,407
1923..	11,417,284	9,931,845	1,485,439	53,383	270,782	8,275	4,961	16,150,106	5,055,115	5,326,352
1924..	10,930,020	9,603,620	1,326,400	54,742	268,632	8,909	4,945	15,460,811	5,790,582	6,428,080
1925..	11,520,322	9,681,200	1,839,122	51,726 ¹	284,121	7,224 ²	4,664	14,460,988	6,104,025	6,680,595
1926..	12,143,388	10,166,040	1,977,348	52,612 ¹	305,933	6,755 ²	4,801	14,934,683	6,421,673	7,790,127
1927..	12,990,549	10,600,412	2,390,137	52,731 ¹	323,539	7,333 ²	4,885	15,564,067	6,664,771	9,241,864
1928..	14,740,641	11,647,063	3,093,578	53,777 ¹	337,971	7,639 ²	4,909	16,857,220	6,861,195	9,776,090
1929..	16,256,441	12,590,364	3,666,077	52,835 ¹	360,883	8,056 ²	4,766	18,029,973	5,210,926	11,295,857
1930..	14,264,997	11,791,291	2,473,706	52,824 ¹	371,747	7,331 ²	4,661	15,558,224	6,745,220	10,213,475
1931..	11,641,729	10,720,949	920,780	53,228 ¹	368,583	6,637 ²	4,474	13,200,198	6,097,713	7,475,928
1932..	9,381,075	9,020,052	361,023	52,362 ¹	366,142	5,788 ²	4,248	10,519,433	5,664,171	4,698,660
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,457 ¹	365,489	5,263 ²	4,115	10,095,061	5,530,009 ⁴	3,632,910
1934..	9,972,627	8,436,144	1,536,483	52,406 ¹	366,706	5,624 ²	4,171	10,526,496	5,649,448	3,950,854

¹Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs.²Excluding railway employees.³Including transatlantic cablegrams relayed between Canso, N.S., and the United States.⁴Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Table 74 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1930 to 1934. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

74.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1930-34.

Company.	Yrs.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages. ¹	Number of Offices. ²
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (Formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1930	24,828	169,163	8,570,571	2,130
	1931	24,627	166,594	7,274,795	2,092
	1932	24,018	166,172	5,562,277	2,011
	1933	24,103	165,058	5,468,221	1,937
	1934	23,980	164,831	5,603,761	1,909
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1930	16,919	172,210	6,216,491	1,639
	1931	17,522	175,568	5,266,094	1,535
	1932	17,490	175,720	4,402,696	1,394
	1933	17,477	176,423	4,202,188	1,390
	1934	17,439	177,800	4,439,425	1,474
Western Union	1930	1,177	10,991	3	3
	1931	1,186	11,015	3	3
	1932	1,184	9,368	3	3
	1933	1,185	9,390	3	3
	1934	1,185	9,390	3	3
Temiskaming and Northern Ont. Rly. Commission	1930	549	3,513	116,934	41
	1931	593	3,285	117,990	38
	1932	593	3,111	101,294	35
	1933	593	3,111	96,906	35
	1934	593	3,122	112,965	35
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1930	—	445	78,682	18
	1931	—	445	69,067	16
	1932	—	445	57,571	16
	1933	—	445	54,738	15
	1934	—	445	57,030	15
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1930	9,351	11,399	495,562	796
	1931	9,300	11,666	411,806	756
	1932	9,077	11,316	336,256	756
	1933	8,844	11,052	254,910	703
	1934	8,864	11,108	299,869	705

¹ Cablegrams not included. The total in Table 73 includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.² The figures for Table 73 include offices of wireless and cable companies and to that extent are larger than the sums of the items given here for corresponding years.³ Included with Canadian National offices.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. The year in which the cable was first demonstrated to be of commercial value was 1866, and up to the present its use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and United States interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and was owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. As a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, in view of increased wireless competition, it was decided to dispose of the Pacific and West Indian Islands cable systems to the Imperial and International Communication Co., a company formed to take over all Empire-owned cables and lease the Empire-owned beam wireless systems. The necessary legislation was passed by the United Kingdom in February, 1929, and by Canada in June, 1929.

PART XI.—TELEPHONES.*

A brief historical account of the early development of telephones in Canada appeared at p. 781 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Telephone Systems.—The 2,388 telephone systems existing in 1934 (Table 75) include the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a smaller governmental system in Ontario, together with the system operated by the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior. There were also 141 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 1,494 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,160 were in Saskatchewan alone and 207 in Nova Scotia.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which issues an annual report dealing with telephone statistics.

75.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, Classified by Form of Control, 1911-34.

Year	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Stock	Co- oper- ative.	Part- ner- ship.	Pri- vate.	Total	Year	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Stock	Co- oper- ative.	Part- ner- ship.	Pri- vate.	Total
1911.	3	25	308	101	18	82	537	1923.	5	127	450	1,752	1	124	2,459
1912.	3	35	368	133	31	113	683	1924.	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466
1913.	4	52	543	262	63	151	1,075	1925.	6	144	502	1,551	106	186	2,495
1914.	4	58	611	297	48	118	1,136	1926.	6	142	490	1,560	107	174	2,479
1915.	4	62	584	601	28	117	1,396	1927.	5	138	496	1,552	102	169	2,462
1916.	4	67	622	765	23	111	1,592	1928.	5	137	494	1,557	93	161	2,447
1917.	5	73	645	841	17	114	1,695	1929.	5	137	492	1,543	106	132	2,415
1918.	5	74	735	1,085	12	96	2,007	1930.	5	138	506	1,537	107	121	2,414
1919 ¹	5	89	666	1,346	18	95	2,219	1931.	7	138	506	1,523	99	126	2,399
1920.	5	88	647	1,495	9	83	2,327	1932.	7	141	513	1,530	97	126	2,414
1921.	5	103	614	1,544	7	92	2,365	1933.	7	142	539	1,503	95	117	2,403
1922.	5	117	693	1,474	—	98	2,387	1934.	8	141	536	1,494	98	111	2,388

¹ The years 1911-18 are from July 1 to June 30. Figures for 1919 to 1934 are for the calendar years.

Telephone Statistics.—The financial statistics of Table 76 show that the investment in telephone property in Canada, represented by the cost of property, is a very large item and is exceeded in the field of transportation and communications only by the investments in steam railways (pp. 657-659) and roads and highways (pp. 687-688).

Up to 1930 there was a steady growth in the number of telephones but in the three following years to 1933 there were declines aggregating 15 p.c. However, there was a slight increase again in 1934. The number of telephones per capita is second only to that of the United States, the numbers being 13.29 telephones per 100 population in the United States and 11.01 in Canada. This is a favourable showing in view of the low density of population in Canada as a whole and the fact that 46 p.c. (46.30 p.c. in 1931) of the population is rural.

Estimates of the numbers of telephone conversations during 1934 were 2,273,112,000 local and 25,395,566 long-distance calls. Systems operating almost 90 p.c. of all telephones in Canada made estimates by actual count on days of normal business, and, after adjusting for uncompleted calls, holidays, Sundays, etc., the average was multiplied by 365. The long-distance calls in practically all cases were the actual long-distance calls put through or completed. The averages were 1,904 local and 21 long-distance calls per telephone and 212 telephone conversations per capita as compared with 213 in 1933. The estimated per capita average for the United States in 1933 was 191.

76.—Summary Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-18, and Dec. 31, 1919-34.

Year.	Capitalization.		Cost of Property.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Salaries and Wages. ¹	Sys-tems.	Tele-phones.	Tele-phones per 100 Population.
	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.
1911..	21,527,375	18,516,608	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	3,089,175	915,636	537	302,759	4.2
1912..	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938	2,659,642	683	370,884	5.0
1913..	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	14,897,278	11,175,689	3,721,589	6,839,399	1,075	463,671	6.2
1914..	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867	8,250,253	1,136	521,144	6.8
1915..	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958	8,357,029	1,396	533,090	6.8
1916..	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,020	18,594,265	11,147,201	7,447,067	7,852,719	1,592	548,421	6.8
1917..	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856	8,882,593	1,695	604,136	7.4
1918..	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,628	22,753,274	13,644,518	9,108,756	10,410,807	2,007	662,330	8.0
1919 ² .	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570	15,774,586	2,219	778,758	9.2
1920..	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311	17,294,405	2,327	856,266	9.9
1921..	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878	19,000,422	2,365	902,090	10.3
1922..	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968	17,305,759	2,387	944,029	10.6
1923..	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	42,656,655	32,390,370	10,266,285	18,282,429	2,459	1,009,203	11.1
1924..	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912	18,293,234	2,466	1,072,454	11.6
1925..	65,514,130	102,653,161	210,535,795	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670	19,106,383	2,495	1,142,876	12.2
1926..	68,345,999	110,805,099	227,155,900	50,522,859	38,141,360	12,381,499	25,219,493	2,479	1,201,008	12.8
1927..	76,460,540	115,981,955	243,999,135	56,907,338	48,561,916	8,345,422	26,254,605	2,462	1,259,987	13.2
1928..	85,913,239	121,528,627	263,201,651	61,791,333	51,542,544	10,248,789	28,501,378	2,447	1,334,534	13.8
1929..	93,737,979	141,205,328	291,589,148	65,240,610	56,559,517	8,681,093	31,672,277	2,415	1,382,822	14.1
1930..	102,777,267	155,411,716	319,101,191	69,420,459	61,886,340	7,534,119	32,085,948	2,414	1,402,861	14.1
1931..	105,765,685	168,224,084	333,055,119	66,806,580	60,067,016	6,739,564	28,493,252	2,399	1,364,200	13.1
1932..	106,161,477	172,158,977	333,169,486	60,654,992	55,344,023	5,340,969	24,115,545	2,414	1,261,245	12.0
1933..	106,336,079	165,229,197	330,490,878	56,062,970	50,423,641	5,639,329	21,276,406	2,403	1,192,330	11.2
1934..	108,638,326	162,660,637	331,187,227	57,380,171	50,989,088	6,391,083	21,167,834	2,388	1,193,729	11.0

¹ Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. For number of employees, see Table 78.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book. ³ Years ended June 30, 1911-18 and calendar years 1919-34.

77.—Telephones per 100 Population, Mileage of Wire, Employees, Salaries and Wages and Investment, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Telephones per 100 Population.	Mileage of Wire.	Employees (Full Time).	Total Salaries and Wages.	Investment.
	No.	miles.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6.0	7,867	76	60,685	1,000,085
Nova Scotia.....	8.3	104,329	667	643,845	10,326,818
New Brunswick.....	7.0	62,975	502	432,283	6,804,559
Quebec.....	8.6	1,218,907	3,985	5,511,662	70,716,234
Ontario.....	15.3	2,352,208	7,071	9,280,759	135,935,936
Manitoba.....	8.4	316,889	1,007	1,259,606	22,400,254
Saskatchewan.....	7.7	386,567	634 ¹	790,466 ¹	32,299,751
Alberta.....	7.1	282,758	1,152	1,026,375	24,079,811
British Columbia.....	16.3	400,450	2,190	2,153,246	27,569,562
Yukon.....	3.8	571	7	8,907	54,217
Totals.....	11.0	5,133,521	17,291	21,167,834	331,187,227

¹ Excluding employees and salaries and wages paid on rural lines.

The two following tables give figures of the classes of telephones in use. More detailed statistics are available for the latest year than for the earlier years. As explained in footnotes to the tables, the figures of rural telephones do not include all the telephones of rural residents.

78.—Telephones in Use, Classified by Business, Residential, Rural and Public Pay, Mileages of Wire and Pole Line, and Numbers of Employees, 1911-34.

Year.	Telephones in Use.					Pole- line Mileage.	Mileage of Wire.	Em- ployees. ³
	Business.	Resi- dential.	Rural. ²	Public Pay.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	miles.	miles.	No.
1911.....	-	-	-	-	302,759	-	687,782	10,425
1912.....	-	-	-	-	370,884	-	889,572	12,783
1913.....	-	-	-	-	463,671	-	1,092,587	12,867
1914.....	-	-	-	-	521,144	-	1,343,090	16,799
1915.....	-	-	-	-	533,090	-	1,452,360	15,072
1916.....	-	-	-	-	548,421	-	1,600,564	15,247
1917.....	-	-	-	-	604,136	-	1,708,203	16,490
1918.....	-	-	-	-	662,330	-	1,848,466	17,336
1919 ¹	-	-	-	-	778,758	-	2,105,240	20,491
1920.....	260,481	390,930	204,855	-	856,266	161,270	2,105,101	21,187
1921.....	273,498	396,384	232,208	-	902,090	178,093	2,268,271	19,943
1922.....	324,425	414,887	247,607	-	944,029	184,147	2,396,805	19,321
1923.....	303,660	444,300	261,360	-	1,009,320	188,408	2,574,083	21,002
1924.....	281,108	509,928	265,509	15,909	1,072,454	193,399	2,765,722	21,659
1925.....	297,875	556,837	268,807	19,357	1,142,876	194,370	3,020,773	21,831
1926.....	311,557	597,429	270,686	21,336	1,201,008	201,604	3,306,214	23,083
1927.....	324,425	637,536	275,544	22,482	1,259,987	204,245	3,591,035	23,437
1928.....	345,771	684,820	280,878	23,065	1,334,534	207,566	3,982,867	24,373
1929.....	366,418	724,001	269,487	22,916	1,382,822	220,525	4,486,713	27,459
1930.....	373,387	740,050	264,681	24,743	1,402,861	222,113	4,790,224	26,575
1931.....	369,281	723,868	245,485	25,566	1,364,200	222,196	4,985,076	23,825
1932.....	351,509	663,815	220,680	25,241	1,261,245	220,459	5,089,261	21,354
1933.....	341,063	617,532	209,611	24,124	1,192,330	219,753	5,134,871	18,796
1934.....	349,892	605,206	213,882	24,749	1,193,729	213,767	5,133,521	17,291

¹ Figures for the years 1911-18 are from July 1 to June 30; those for 1919-34 are for calendar years.

² Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines which have more than four parties and which run out into adjacent rural areas.

³ Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan.

79.—Telephones in Use, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1934.

Province	On Individual Lines.		On Local 2-Party Lines.		On Local 4-Party Lines.	On Rural ¹ Lines.	Private Branch Exchange and Extension.		Public Pay Station.	Total.
	Busi-ness.	Resi-dence.	Busi-ness.	Resi-dence.	Busi-ness and Resi-dence.	Busi-ness and Resi-dence.	Busi-ness.	Resi-dence.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island.....	666	854	124	599	—	2,561	401	81	72	5,358
Nova Scotia.....	5,671	11,377	647	8,104	25	10,429	4,787	1,894	979	43,913
New Brunswick..	3,877	6,508	700	2,888	4,195	6,061	3,763	1,199	682	29,873
Quebec.....	37,590	67,110	2,880	61,075	1,567	22,686	48,608	11,020	7,380	259,916
Ontario.....	64,943	121,590	6,421	143,139	3,576	96,733	76,319	22,746	10,787	546,254
Manitoba.....	8,969	25,024	28	2,322	—	10,720	10,535	1,557	2,008	61,163
Saskatchewan....	11,176	15,695	—	—	13	41,959	4,680	—	499	74,022
Alberta.....	11,295	24,567	—	—	—	8,315	8,691	978	1,099	54,945
British Columbia	16,912	9,615	—	48,967	3,780	14,412	19,347	3,858	1,243	118,134
Yukon.....	37	4	—	—	104	6	—	—	—	151
Totals.....	161,136	282,344	10,800	267,094	13,260	213,882	177,131	43,333	24,749	1,193,729

¹ Includes only rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines which have more than four parties and which run out into adjacent rural areas.

PART XII.—RADIO.*

Under the Radiotelegraph Act (c. 43, 1913, now c. 195, R.S.C., 1927), the administration of radio within the Dominion was vested in the Department of Marine. Dominion jurisdiction has been questioned by certain of the provinces from time to time, but on Feb. 9, 1932, the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council ruled that the control and regulation of radio communication is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. This decision was a very important one and has done much to further the nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada. (See pp. 734-735.)

Section 1.—Radiotelegraphy.

The Coast Station Radiotelegraph System.—The present coast station system of 76 stations consists of three chains—one extending from Vancouver to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, another from Port Arthur to the Atlantic ocean in the east, and the third from Port Churchill to Resolution island at the entrance to Hudson strait. The Great Lakes coast stations connect with those of the east coast, which, in turn, connect with the Hudson Bay Route chain. There is no direct radio connection between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast chain.

Of the above stations, 15 on the east coast and Great Lakes are operated by the Canadian Marconi Co. under contract with the Department, and the remaining 61 on the east coast, west coast and Hudson bay and strait are operated directly by the Department. Twice daily, at advertised hours, a number of these stations broadcast messages to shipping containing such important information as weather forecasts, storm warnings, reports in connection with floating derelicts, ice and other dangers to navigation. In the interests of navigators, to whom accurate time is essential in computing observations on celestial bodies, three Canadian coast stations—two on the west coast and one on the east coast—transmit time signals at advertised hours daily.

* Sections 1 and 2 have been revised by Commander C. P. Edwards, O. B. E., Director, Radio Service, Department of Marine, Ottawa. A fuller treatment of the historical and descriptive background of radio communication was published at pp. 607-610 of the 1932 Year Book.

Some years ago the discrimination of underwriters in the matter of insurance rates charged on ships plying to Canadian ports led the Department to feel that any reasonable expenditure which would tend to reduce these charges would be a sound investment. To this end 13 direction-finding stations have been established at specially selected sites with respect to navigational routes—7 on the east coast, 5 on Hudson bay and strait, and 1 on the west coast. These stations are fitted with special apparatus which enables the direction of the incoming radio signal transmitted by a ship to be accurately determined.

A more recent extension of the shore direction finder is the development of the direction-finding instrument on board ship. To assist this development, the Department has established radio beacon transmitters at a number of lighthouses and lightships (see Table 80). These radio beacons transmit characteristic radio signals with an approximate range of 50 miles every hour at advertised times during clear weather and continuously when the atmosphere in the vicinity of the station is so obscure as to impede navigation.

To insure the safety of life at sea, all passenger steamers and freighters plying to and from Canadian ports must carry radio equipment manned by competent operators in possession of a certificate of proficiency in radio. The Department maintains a complete radio inspection service to enforce this regulation. Inspectors located at various ports throughout the Dominion are responsible for checking the efficiency of the radio equipment on ships of all nationalities, and seeing that only competent operators are carried. Ships are also surveyed with a view to the issuance of the necessary certificates prescribed under the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931. Examinations for certificates of proficiency in radio are conducted by the Radio Branch, and 5,631 certificates had been issued up to Mar. 31, 1935.

80.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.¹

Name of Station.	Situation.	Name of Station.	Situation.
East Coast.		RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Belle Isle, Nfld. ²	Belle Isle Straits.	Cape Whittle.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Cape Race, Nfld. ²	Newfoundland.	West Point.....	Anticosti.
Chebucto Head, N.S. ²	Entrance Halifax Harbour.	Pointe des Monts.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Clarke City.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Perroquet Island.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Fame Point, Que.*.....	" "	Natashquan Point.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Father Point, Que.*.....	" "	Cape Bauld.....	N.W. Newfoundland.
Grindstone Island, Que.*.....	Magdalen Islands.	Cape Ray.....	S.W. Newfoundland.
Halifax Dockyard.....	Halifax, N.S.	Heath Point.....	Heath Point, Anticosti.
Montreal, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.	Lurcher Lightship.....	Off Yarmouth, N.S.
North Sydney*.....	Cape Breton, N.S.	Sambro Lightship.....	Off Halifax, N.S.
Point Amour, Nfld.*.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Seal Island.....	S.E. of Nova Scotia.
Quebec, Que.*.....	St. Lawrence River.	LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.	
Sable Island*.....	North Atlantic.	Grindstone.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint John, N.B. ²	Red Head, N.B.	Bird Rocks.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Yarmouth, N.S. ²	Nova Scotia.	Little Wood Island.....	Bay of Fundy.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.		Gannet Rock.....	Bay of Fundy.
		Great Lakes.	
Belle Isle D/F.....	Belle Isle Straits.	Kingston, Ont.*.....	Barrie/field Common.
Canso D/F.....	Nova Scotia.	Midland, Ont.*.....	Georgian Bay.
Cape Race D/F.....	Newfoundland.	Point Edward, Ont.*.....	Lake Huron.
Chebucto Head D/F.....	Entrance Halifax Harbour.	Port Arthur, Ont.*.....	Port Arthur.
Saint John D/F.....	Red Head, N.B.	Port Burwell, Ont.*.....	Lake Erie.
Saint Paul D/F.....	Nova Scotia.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Yarmouth D/F.....	Nova Scotia.	Tobermory, Ont.....	Entrance Georgian Bay
		Toronto, Ont.*.....	Toronto Island.

¹For footnotes see end of table, p. 732.

80.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935¹
—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Name of Station.	Situation.
Great Lakes—concl.		West Coast—concluded	
RADIO BEACON STATIONS.		Dead Tree Point³.....	
Southeast Shoal.....	Lake Erie.		South of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.
Main Duck.....	Lake Ontario.	Digby Island, B.C.....	Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.
Long Point.....	Lake Erie.	Estevan, B.C.....	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Michipicoten Island.....	Lake Superior.	Gonzales Hill, B.C.....	Victoria, B.C.
Cove Island.....	Lake Huron.	Merry Island, B.C.....	British Columbia.
Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.		Pachena Point ²	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Cape Hopes Advance, Que. ²	Hudson Strait.	Vancouver B.C. (VAB).....	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.
Nottingham Island ²	Hudson Strait.	DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	
Port Churchill, Man. ²	Hudson Bay.	Pachena Point D/F....	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Resolution Island ²	Hudson Strait.	RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Chesterfield Inlet ²	Hudson Bay.	Race Rocks.....	Near Victoria, B.C.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.		Langara.....	Langara Island, Q.C.I.
Cape Hopes Advance... Hudson Strait.		Dead Tree Point.....	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.
Nottingham Island... Hudson Strait.		Quatsino.....	West Coast, V.I. (Kains Is.).
Port Churchill, Man... Hudson Bay.		Triple Island.....	Triple Islets Group, B.C.
Resolution Island... Hudson Strait.		LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.	
Chesterfield Inlet... Hudson Bay.		Banfield, B.C.....	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Northwest Territories.		Carmanah, B.C.....	" "
Coppermine.....	Coronation Gulf.	Cape Beale, B.C.....	" "
West Coast.		Pachena, B.C.....	" "
Alert Bay.....	Cormorant Island, B.C.	Tofino, B.C.....	" "
Bull Harbour.....	Hope Island, Vancouver Is.	Lennard Island.....	" "
Cape Lazo.....	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.		

¹ Of these Government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by asterisks (*).

² This is the same station as that listed under Direction-Finding Stations, but is included under the two headings to indicate its dual function. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary in Table 82.

³ Also included under Radio Beacon Stations to show its double function.

Table 81 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the Government stations of the east coast, the west coast, the Great Lakes and Hudson bay and strait.

81.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Station.	1934.			1935.		
	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
East Coast.....	109,007	2,491,809	195,030	112,962	2,640,740	178,340
Great Lakes.....	19,193	286,233	81,869	21,183	313,059	67,936
West Coast.....	152,939	3,024,257	114,700	172,239	3,410,812	117,813
Hudson Bay and Strait.....	25,355	891,421	45,009	21,286	813,338	53,958
Totals.....	306,494	6,693,720	436,608	327,670	7,177,949	418,047

Section 2.—Radiotelephony.

Transatlantic Radiotelephone Service.—A radiotelephone service between Canada and Great Britain was first made available to the Canadian public, through the medium of the Bell Telephone Co. *via* the transatlantic radio circuit operated by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. from New York, in March, 1928. In 1932 a direct circuit with Great Britain was opened through the medium of the beam station of the Canadian Marconi Co. at Drummondville, P.Q.

Radio Broadcasting.—Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first commenced in Canada with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Co. in Montreal during the winter evenings of 1919. Regular organized programs were commenced in December, 1920, by the same company, on a wavelength of 1,200 metres.

In April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale commenced, 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences being granted during the fiscal year 1922-23. During the fiscal year 1934-35, 76 broadcasting stations were in operation in the Dominion, and the number of licensed receiving sets was 812,335. The licence fee for a broadcasting station is \$25 for a period of 6 months, and for a receiving set \$2 per annum.

Approximately \$250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine for the suppression of inductive interference in the interests of broadcast listeners. This service is entirely free. Upwards of 100 men and 32 fully equipped cars are engaged in this work.

The extent to which private receiving sets are used for the reception of public broadcasting is indicated by the number of private receiving licences issued in the various provinces of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1934-35 as follows:—Alberta, 49,107; British Columbia, 70,759; Manitoba, 52,928; New Brunswick, 20,194; Nova Scotia, 28,989; Ontario, 342,394; Prince Edward Island, 1,945; Quebec, 204,096; Saskatchewan, 41,573; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 350.

82.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Class of Station.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast stations (Government-owned).....	29	29	31	30	32
Direction-finding stations (Government-owned)....	12	12	12	13	13
Ship stations (Government-owned).....	47	50	49	53	55
Radio beacon stations (Government-owned).....	19	20	20	20	21
Radiophone stations (Government-owned).....	4	5	5	5	9
Land stations.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ship stations (commercial).....	272	241	224	215	217
Limited coast stations.....	4	4	3	4	4
Public commercial stations.....	50	32	30	22	26
Private commercial stations.....	131	112	122	162	210
Private commercial broadcasting stations.....	80	77	70	68	74
Experimental stations.....	91	107	110	92	99
Amateur experimental stations.....	728	898	1,229	1,606	2,012
Amateur broadcasting stations.....	8	7	7	6	2
Experimental short-wave broadcasting stations.....	—	—	—	—	9
Private receiving stations ¹	523,100	598,358	761,288	707,625	812,335
Radio training schools.....	6	5	4	4	4
Licensed aircraft.....	—	1	2	2	1
Totals.....	524,582	599,959	763,207	709,928	815,124

¹ Includes licences issued free to the blind, numbering 1,931 in 1935, 1,517 in 1934; 1,202 in 1933; 873 in 1932 and 677 in 1931.

Section 3.—The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.*

During 1935, the third year of its operations, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission substantially extended and improved the national broadcasting service which was established in 1933. The amount of daily broadcasting was considerably increased, coverage in various parts of the country was enlarged by the addition of new broadcasting stations to the Commission's networks, and the scope of the service was extended, especially by the daily broadcasting of programs from Great Britain. Network operation was increased from 4½ hours to 6 hours daily on week days and Sunday operations extended to 9 hours. With allowance made for the difference in time zones, this increase meant that the Commission was broadcasting continuously between 5.30 p.m. in the East and 1.30 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, on the Pacific coast. During part of this period the broadcasting is on a coast-to-coast network and during other parts it is on regional networks. The Commission's system of wire networks extends from Sydney, N.S., to Vancouver. It is linked with 58 stations, of which 3 are short-wave stations, the remainder being stations on the regular broadcast band. Of these stations 28 are known as basic stations being either stations operated by the Commission itself or commercial stations from which the Commission purchases broadcasting time for the carrying of its programs. The other stations on the networks have the privilege of using Commission programs when it is convenient for them to do so, and do use them when their broadcasting time is not occupied with commercial programs. The Commission itself now operates stations at Chicoutimi, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver.

An important development during the year was the gradual filling of gaps in coverage. A large section of southwestern Ontario, which formerly did not receive the national broadcasting service through lack of facilities, is now receiving it from a new station at Windsor operated by the Commission itself. A new commercial station at Sudbury is serving a wide area in northern Ontario where Commission broadcasting was formerly not satisfactorily received. Another section in northern Ontario is receiving the Commission's service through new or improved stations at Kirkland Lake and Timmins. The Commission had hoped to commence during the year the carrying out of a construction plan which would have included new high-power broadcasting stations at various points, but action had to be deferred owing to lack of financial provision.

Another important step taken by the Commission in 1935 was that of the establishment at Ottawa of a powerful short-wave receiving station for the reception of overseas programs to be supplied to listeners on the networks. Formerly the Commission had to secure programs from overseas by commercial radiotelephone. The new station enables it to secure direct reception. The equipment, a late development of the Canadian Marconi Co., is so designed as to overcome the difficulties commonly encountered in ordinary short-wave reception. By means of a duplicate antenna system, "fading", one of the major handicaps of short-wave receiving, is largely eliminated. Programs from Great Britain, received at this station during the hours of network operation, are transferred by wire to the studios in Ottawa and there placed on the network wires for stations throughout the country. Programs received at other times may be recorded by the blattnerphone magnetic process and rebroadcast on the networks at any suitable time.

* Supplied by Hector Charlesworth, Esq., Chairman, Radio Broadcasting Commission.

Extension of the daily period of network operation necessitated a corresponding enlargement of program production activities. Efforts were made also to improve the quality of Commission broadcasting. Several series of programs of a distinctively Canadian character, some of them based on subjects of historical interest, were developed. Improvement was sought in informative and educational broadcasts. The informative item, "A Fact a Day About Canada", broadcast daily in the news period, continued to have a very large following, especially among teachers and students. This item is compiled and supplied to the Commission by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Northern Messenger Service, a weekly short- and long-wave broadcast of personal messages and news summaries for the special benefit of persons stationed in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, gave increasing satisfaction. It was established that between 75 p.c. and 80 p.c. of the personal messages carried on this service were received by those to whom they were addressed. A number of special broadcasts of exceptional interest were given, including a broadcast of the opening of Parliament. The Commission continued to lend its facilities in connection with efforts for international peace, relief, and causes being promoted by various departments of the Government service, and other public causes.

PART XIII.—THE POST OFFICE.

Historical.—A brief account of the pre-Confederation development of postal services in Canada was given on pp. 789-790 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and the United Kingdom were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents, respectively, per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897 Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when, with the rising costs of the war period, rates were increased. Penny postage again became effective for Canada, to the United States, Newfoundland and other countries of North America on July 1, 1926, and to the United Kingdom and all other places within the British Empire on Dec. 25, 1928, with later extensions to France and South America. On July 1, 1931, a special revenue tax, imposed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue, came into effect on letters addressed to places in Canada, throughout the Empire, to France and to North and South America generally, making the rate in these cases 3 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each succeeding ounce.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster General. Besides the several administrative branches at Ottawa, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a Superintendent of Postal Service. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other system, excepting those of United States and Russia, and the sparsity of population and the comparative lack of development make inevitable a peculiarly difficult and relatively expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes. The service was greatly extended by new regulations taking effect on April 1, 1912. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 4,343 in 1934, having 238,764 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912.

Statistics.*—Tables 83 to 85 show, respectively, the numbers of post offices in operation in Canada in the latest six years, the gross revenue in each office collecting \$10,000 and upwards in 1934 and 1935, and the net revenues and expenditures of the Department in various years since 1890.

* Revised as to financial transactions by H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, Post Office Department.

83.—Numbers of Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1930-35.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Prince Edward Island.....	126	125	116	114	115	114
Nova Scotia.....	1,762	1,751	1,673	1,629	1,600	1,571
New Brunswick.....	1,062	1,041	1,025	1,016	1,004	1,000
Quebec.....	2,519	2,516	2,451	2,446	2,450	2,466
Ontario.....	2,575	2,576	2,522	2,524	2,523	2,540
Manitoba.....	815	818	781	778	778	788
Saskatchewan.....	1,430	1,448	1,424	1,423	1,426	1,433
Alberta.....	1,191	1,224	1,200	1,215	1,213	1,228
British Columbia.....	892	890	905	892	889	892
Yukon.....	20	21	19	19	18	18
Northwest Territories.....	17	17	17	18	19	19
Totals.....	12,409	12,427	12,133	12,074	12,035	12,069

84.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.	Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.
P.E. Island.	\$	\$	New Brunswick—concl.	\$	\$
Charlottetown.....	74,529	74,814	Fredericton.....	67,294	70,486
Summerside.....	22,120	22,530	Moncton.....	418,930	422,244
Totals for Province.....	169,454	168,793	Newcastle.....	12,252	13,478
Nova Scotia.			Saint John.....	265,553	271,580
Amherst.....	33,121	34,303	St. Stephen.....	18,324	18,566
Antigonish.....	15,416	15,509	Sackville.....	19,050	19,264
Bridgewater.....	18,597	18,731	Sussex.....	14,772	15,406
Digby.....	10,286	10,821	Woodstock.....	18,808	18,564
Glace Bay.....	18,360	19,196	Totals for Province....	1,210,632	1,234,774
Halifax.....	487,170	511,483	Quebec.		
Kentville.....	22,049	22,972	Amos.....	13,869	16,162
Liverpool.....	14,579	15,128	Buckingham.....	10,039	10,307
Lunenburg.....	14,462	14,746	Chicoutimi.....	27,211	28,392
New Glasgow.....	35,608	37,362	Coaticook.....	11,667	12,352
North Sydney.....	15,580	16,127	Cowansville.....	10,634	10,513
Pictou.....	13,447	13,518	Drummondville East.....	29,796	32,802
Springhill.....	11,530	11,755	Farnham.....	14,057	21,951
Sydney.....	63,014	70,947	Gardenvale.....	35,450	44,001
Truro.....	55,650	56,673	Granby.....	29,253	28,958
Windsor.....	19,733	19,398	Grand Mère.....	11,482	12,221
Wolfville.....	15,333	15,167	Hull.....	35,509	45,282
Yarmouth.....	29,768	29,661	Joliette.....	23,657	23,886
Totals for Province....	1,377,251	1,430,109	Lachute.....	10,181	10,499
New Brunswick.			La Tuque.....	12,153	12,933
Bathurst.....	12,210	13,242	Lévis.....	23,488	24,097
Campbellton.....	22,956	24,041	Magog.....	12,790	12,975
Chatham.....	11,465	11,447	Montmagny.....	11,031	11,574
Dalhousie.....	9,470	10,434	Montreal.....	4,252,942	4,479,221
Edmundston.....	16,975	16,392	Noranda.....	14,760	16,897
			Quebec.....	586,047	599,880
			Rimouski.....	17,568	18,237

84.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended March 31, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.	Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.
Quebec—concluded.	\$	\$	Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$
Rock Island.....	11,929	12,577	Newmarket.....	18,619	19,732
Rouyn.....	17,385	19,592	Niagara Falls.....	102,824	107,463
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	12,068	11,740	North Bay.....	63,763	66,747
St. Hyacinthe.....	40,913	42,138	Oakville.....	19,362	19,473
St. Johns.....	27,346	30,488	Orangeville.....	12,673	13,142
St. Jérôme.....	17,158	17,457	Orillia.....	40,926	41,462
Shawinigan Falls.....	24,878	25,542	Oshawa.....	86,019	111,470
Sherbrooke.....	113,134	119,873	Ottawa.....	728,839	760,453
Sorel.....	14,363	17,045	Owen Sound.....	48,396	49,702
Thetford Mines.....	18,674	18,991	Paris.....	22,052	21,331
Three Rivers.....	74,393	78,161	Parry Sound.....	16,066	17,097
Valleyfield.....	15,477	15,649	Pembroke.....	29,683	30,427
Victoriaville.....	20,773	20,386	Perth.....	30,763	30,190
Totals for Province.....	7,024,599	7,389,522	Peterborough.....	118,074	121,055
Ontario.			Petrolia.....	10,903	11,379
Amherstburg.....	10,886	10,331	Pictou.....	19,214	20,058
Arnprior.....	14,063	14,223	Port Arthur.....	59,959	65,499
Aurora.....	14,694	12,542	Port Colborne.....	18,927	18,824
Aylmer West.....	12,610	12,438	Port Hope.....	22,489	22,822
Barrie.....	30,061	30,630	Prescott.....	13,546	13,551
Belleville.....	63,258	65,866	Preston.....	24,944	24,859
Bowmanville.....	15,537	14,761	Renfrew.....	26,904	26,069
Bracebridge.....	14,570	15,198	St. Catharines.....	108,459	115,656
Brampton.....	28,633	28,219	St. Marys.....	17,169	17,133
Brantford.....	136,348	137,621	St. Thomas.....	56,786	58,426
Brockville.....	53,246	52,312	Sarnia.....	63,987	64,889
Burlington.....	10,183	10,316	Sault Ste. Marie.....	58,730	65,338
Campbellford.....	10,963	11,004	Seaforth.....	10,288	10,107
Carleton Place.....	16,414	16,133	Simcoe.....	39,206	40,472
Chatham.....	70,569	73,057	Sioux Lookout.....	9,574	11,195
Chesley.....	10,906	9,130	Smiths Falls.....	24,709	24,975
Clinton.....	10,313	10,308	Stratford.....	66,403	66,658
Cobalt.....	14,624	13,974	Strathroy.....	12,979	13,224
Cobourg.....	29,648	28,172	Sudbury.....	68,262	76,783
Cochrane.....	17,549	18,342	Thorold.....	10,831	10,647
Collingwood.....	17,639	16,904	Tillsonburg.....	16,964	16,574
Copper Cliff.....	10,371	10,478	Timmins.....	52,093	58,050
Cornwall.....	45,320	50,110	Toronto.....	6,564,063	6,899,398
Dundas.....	15,116	15,601	Trenton.....	21,841	23,091
Dunnville.....	22,800	22,648	Walkerton.....	12,210	12,415
Fergus.....	13,514	20,358	Wallaceburg.....	13,340	13,591
Fort Erie North.....	20,796	26,174	Waterloo.....	47,738	52,378
Fort Frances.....	16,659	19,181	Welland.....	38,044	40,807
Fort William.....	77,012	82,267	Weston.....	24,049	24,494
Galt.....	60,225	60,720	Whitby.....	13,843	13,663
Gananoque.....	17,380	17,325	Windsor.....	350,465	372,208
Georgetown.....	17,437	19,620	Wingham.....	10,844	11,098
Goderich.....	18,166	18,212	Woodstock.....	56,457	56,797
Gravenhurst.....	10,980	11,675	Totals for Province.....	13,926,214	14,586,744
Grimsbv.....	12,191	11,837	Manitoba.		
Guelph.....	98,115	102,147	Brandon.....	86,020	82,534
Haileybury.....	12,913	13,801	Dauphin.....	22,010	22,330
Hamilton.....	591,982	614,240	Flinflon.....	13,599	14,506
Hanover.....	15,394	15,263	Neepawa.....	12,492	11,814
Harrison.....	9,713	10,397	Portage la Prairie.....	28,368	29,001
Hawkesbury.....	10,299	10,795	St. Boniface.....	22,423	23,854
Hespeler.....	10,375	10,594	The Pas.....	16,204	17,180
Huntsville.....	15,655	17,582	Wawanesa.....	12,036	12,106
Ingersoll.....	23,296	24,102	Winnipeg.....	2,826,815	2,828,364
Kapuskasing.....	11,680	12,242	Totals for Province.....	3,572,802	3,586,876
Kenora.....	26,448	30,538	Saskatchewan.		
Kincardine.....	16,121	16,117	Biggar.....	9,358	10,034
Kingston.....	118,884	121,221	Estevan.....	16,867	15,658
Kirkland Lake.....	44,658	49,230	Humboldt.....	13,270	13,310
Kitcheener.....	131,045	137,047	Lloydminster.....	13,648	14,841
Leamington.....	23,825	23,320	Melfort.....	14,762	16,353
Lindsay.....	33,965	35,138	Melville.....	15,365	14,834
Listowel.....	13,377	13,048	Moose Jaw.....	96,615	95,577
London.....	498,740	505,123	North Battleford.....	32,086	35,005
Meaford.....	10,227	10,414	Prince Albert.....	49,319	49,860
Midland.....	21,125	20,980	Regina.....	818,674	766,518
Napanee.....	21,691	21,398			
New Liskeard.....	21,553	23,744			

84.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.	Name of Post Office.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concl.			British Columbia—concl.		
Rosetown.....	9,330	10,210	Kimberley.....	9,394	10,145
Saskatoon.....	298,180	298,446	Nanaimo.....	27,735	28,570
Shaunavon.....	10,356	10,066	Nelson.....	44,276	46,580
Swift Current.....	29,450	29,768	New Westminster.....	92,829	93,750
Tisdale.....	9,981	11,262	Penticton.....	25,509	27,472
Weyburn.....	24,157	22,496	Port Alberni.....	10,713	13,706
Yorkton.....	35,047	36,954	Powell River.....	13,224	14,089
Totals for Province...	2,658,818	2,628,939	Prince George.....	11,197	11,879
Alberta.			Prince Rupert.....	29,652	29,997
Banff.....	14,828	16,224	Revelstoke.....	15,229	15,229
Calgary.....	562,960	558,645	Rossland.....	8,742	10,108
Camrose.....	15,622	16,947	Salmon Arm.....	10,065	10,425
Drumheller.....	20,741	21,247	Trail.....	33,973	39,707
Edmonton.....	538,672	543,944	Vancouver.....	1,338,645	1,402,597
Grande Prairie.....	10,804	10,970	Vernon.....	32,756	34,388
Lacombe.....	11,330	12,119	Victoria.....	299,154	306,662
Lethbridge.....	73,207	75,917	Totals for Province...	2,724,046	2,865,484
Medicine Hat.....	39,472	39,545	Yukon.		
Ponoka.....	9,699	10,196	Totals for Yukon....	13,902	15,247
Red Deer.....	20,619	20,917	Summary.		
Vegreville.....	11,225	12,265	Prince Edward Island....	169,454	168,793
Vermilion.....	9,689	10,589	Nova Scotia.....	1,377,251	1,430,109
Wetaskiwin.....	15,613	16,890	New Brunswick.....	1,210,632	1,234,774
Totals for Province...	2,220,686	2,278,734	Quebec.....	7,024,599	7,389,522
British Columbia.			Ontario.....	13,926,214	14,586,744
Chilliwack.....	20,041	20,811	Manitoba.....	3,572,802	3,586,876
Courteney.....	10,331	10,713	Saskatchewan.....	2,658,818	2,628,939
Cranbrook.....	17,896	20,300	Alberta.....	2,220,686	2,278,734
Duncan.....	21,296	22,056	British Columbia.....	2,724,046	2,865,484
Fernie.....	12,469	12,142	Yukon.....	13,902	15,247
Kamloops.....	36,719	37,960	Totals for Canada....	34,898,406	36,185,222
Kelowna.....	28,982	31,565			

85.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial fiscal years ended 1890-1910, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For all other years since Confederation, see 1911 Year Book, p. 288.

Fiscal Year.	Net Revenue. ¹	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	—
1895.....	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	—
1900.....	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	—
1905.....	5,125,373	4,634,528	—	490,845
1910.....	7,958,547	7,215,337	—	743,210
1911.....	9,146,952	7,954,223	—	1,192,729
1912.....	10,482,255	9,172,035	—	1,310,220
1913.....	12,060,476	10,882,805	—	1,177,671
1914.....	12,956,216	12,822,058	—	134,153
1915.....	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	—
1916.....	18,858,410	16,009,139	—	2,849,271
1917.....	20,902,384	16,300,579	—	4,601,805
1918.....	21,345,394	18,046,558	—	3,298,836
1919.....	21,602,713	19,273,584	—	2,329,129
1920.....	24,449,917	20,774,385	—	3,675,532
1921.....	26,331,119	24,661,262	—	1,669,857
1922.....	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	—
1923.....	29,262,233	27,794,502	—	1,467,731
1924.....	29,100,492	28,305,937	—	794,555
1925.....	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	—
1926.....	31,024,464	30,499,686	—	524,778
1927.....	29,378,697	31,007,698	1,629,001	—
1928.....	30,529,155	32,379,196	1,850,041	—
1929.....	31,170,904	33,483,058	2,312,154	—
1930.....	32,969,293	35,036,629	2,067,336	—
1931.....	30,416,107	36,292,604	5,876,497	—
1932.....	32,476,604	34,448,986	1,972,382	—
1933.....	30,825,155	30,167,827	—	657,328
1934.....	30,367,465	29,202,730	—	1,164,735
1935.....	31,248,324	28,974,316	—	2,274,007

¹ "Net Revenue" is exclusive of salaries and allowances to postmasters and some other smaller items. The gross revenue in the fiscal year 1934 was \$36,352,253 and in 1935, \$37,577,241.

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of \$3,342,574, while the following tables show the magnitude of operations now. Statistical tables showing deposits with the Government savings banks since Confederation and the business of the Post Office savings banks, 1930-35 are included in the chapter on Currency and Banking, (Chapter XXII).

86.—Operations of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289. For 1901-10, see 1932 Year Book, p. 622.

Fiscal Year.	Money Order Offices in Canada.	Orders Issued in Canada.	Value of Orders Issued in Canada.	Payable in—		Value of Orders Issued in other Countries, Payable in Canada.
				Canada.	Other Countries.	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	3,501	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912.....	3,673	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913.....	3,923	6,688,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914.....	4,274	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915.....	4,499	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916.....	4,690	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917.....	4,810	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918.....	4,930	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919.....	4,953	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920.....	5,106	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921.....	5,197	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922.....	5,266	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923.....	5,337	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924.....	5,472	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,058,396
1925.....	5,578	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613
1926.....	5,706	14,784,230	177,840,231	158,844,831	18,995,400	15,600,917
1927.....	5,797	15,760,994	188,219,777	167,206,859	21,012,918	15,532,673
1928.....	5,923	17,505,563	200,773,403	177,880,036	22,893,367	15,398,181
1929.....	6,066	17,210,316	203,129,237	179,833,100	23,296,138	14,096,027
1930.....	6,209	17,525,979	197,699,353	174,285,024	23,414,329	14,016,240
1931.....	6,401	16,313,134	167,749,651	149,012,359	18,737,292	12,906,487
1932.....	6,414	14,324,715	132,625,260	121,391,212	11,234,048	9,097,086
1933.....	6,467	12,659,379	107,767,394	102,009,862	5,757,532	5,079,234
1934.....	6,464	12,633,710	107,471,321	101,926,369	5,544,852	5,401,118
1935.....	6,531	12,673,794	114,832,665	107,981,978	6,850,687	5,932,762

87.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Order Offices in—					
Canada.....	6,401	6,414	6,467	6,464	6,531
Prince Edward Island.....	72	72	73	73	73
Nova Scotia.....	421	427	427	425	428
New Brunswick.....	306	307	309	305	310
Quebec.....	1,370	1,371	1,371	1,373	1,380
Ontario.....	1,696	1,687	1,700	1,678	1,690
Manitoba.....	450	452	458	460	471
Saskatchewan.....	891	897	919	935	948
Alberta.....	673	674	680	684	691
British Columbia.....	515	520	524	525	534
Yukon.....	7	7	6	6	6

87.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Issued in—					
Canada	16,313,134	14,321,715	12,659,379	12,633,710	12,673,794
Prince Edward Island.....	151,811	128,996	108,485	117,322	109,122
Nova Scotia.....	1,134,996	1,008,232	832,395	880,606	891,104
New Brunswick.....	689,993	566,527	459,879	483,746	488,075
Quebec.....	2,698,723	2,261,175	1,877,359	1,864,996	1,874,251
Ontario.....	4,587,967	4,006,994	3,372,544	3,320,911	3,426,862
Manitoba.....	1,139,333	1,013,233	925,918	932,236	909,860
Saskatchewan.....	2,653,994	2,331,567	2,219,345	2,228,527	2,146,163
Alberta.....	1,848,114	1,760,455	1,634,159	1,654,541	1,643,725
British Columbia.....	1,396,018	1,235,615	1,218,591	1,140,596	1,174,553
Yukon.....	12,185	11,921	10,704	10,229	10,079
Value of Money Orders Issued in—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	167,749,651	132,625,260	107,767,394	107,471,321	114,832,665
Prince Edward Island.....	1,691,838	1,295,973	985,242	1,016,634	969,870
Nova Scotia.....	11,722,636	9,514,229	7,247,988	7,268,581	7,805,723
New Brunswick.....	7,408,956	5,515,290	4,085,415	4,181,138	4,341,140
Quebec.....	26,450,677	20,553,932	15,729,506	15,213,011	16,308,934
Ontario.....	47,294,433	37,497,963	28,998,040	28,211,079	30,868,605
Manitoba.....	11,531,284	9,006,233	7,642,324	7,843,981	8,238,040
Saskatchewan.....	26,142,693	19,888,827	18,556,560	18,944,362	19,654,449
Alberta.....	19,530,976	17,050,391	14,903,895	14,840,731	15,876,608
British Columbia.....	15,727,241	12,098,869	9,453,581	9,807,995	10,626,810
Yukon.....	248,907	203,553	164,843	143,809	142,486
Money Orders Paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	15,194,131	13,719,521	12,239,065	12,215,611	12,228,783
Prince Edward Island.....	57,168	50,802	44,654	43,041	41,686
Nova Scotia.....	659,447	627,269	528,288	538,841	562,941
New Brunswick.....	1,075,018	929,408	744,867	774,924	777,627
Quebec.....	2,569,951	1,838,959	1,572,443	1,541,862	1,563,062
Ontario.....	4,644,032	4,537,142	3,972,323	3,906,095	3,922,944
Manitoba.....	2,980,705	2,746,432	2,588,330	2,688,168	2,604,349
Saskatchewan.....	1,715,563	1,625,339	1,527,786	1,473,521	1,459,678
Alberta.....	762,442	691,926	648,958	640,394	656,848
British Columbia.....	728,355	671,014	610,333	607,896	638,887
Yukon.....	1,450	1,230	1,083	869	761
Value of Money Orders Paid in—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	162,773,000	131,421,945	107,908,214	106,908,174	114,054,602
Prince Edward Island.....	905,202	743,777	573,511	557,281	538,204
Nova Scotia.....	8,089,034	6,826,980	5,272,743	5,131,281	5,530,006
New Brunswick.....	11,057,962	8,432,979	6,157,997	6,186,968	6,553,543
Quebec.....	26,985,799	18,751,132	14,545,094	13,966,669	15,152,171
Ontario.....	48,548,791	41,822,499	33,407,867	32,529,477	34,734,816
Manitoba.....	27,537,919	22,247,614	20,161,603	21,378,560	22,091,686
Saskatchewan.....	17,473,777	14,267,265	12,590,724	12,194,519	12,860,754
Alberta.....	11,467,571	9,780,572	8,384,182	8,061,119	8,984,483
British Columbia.....	10,672,398	8,525,908	6,798,175	6,887,535	7,594,163
Yukon.....	34,546	23,219	16,318	14,765	14,776
Postal Notes—					
Total notes received and paid..... No.	8,145,855	7,227,262	5,963,810	5,115,761	5,772,119
Total value, including postage and postal note stamps affixed..... \$	14,681,376	12,629,304	10,530,490	9,247,459	10,246,800

Postage Stamps.—The value of the postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold during each of the latest seven fiscal years, was: \$26,475,541 in 1929, \$27,101,353 in 1930, \$25,769,781 in 1931, \$27,242,715 in 1932, \$25,999,159 in 1933, \$25,541,129 in 1934, and \$26,303,451 in 1935. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: \$8,410,255 in 1929, \$9,045,805 in 1930, \$8,887,322 in 1931, \$9,078,136 in 1932, \$8,173,950 in 1933, \$8,129,387 in 1934 and \$8,619,712 in 1935.

Air-Mail Services.—The total weight of mail carried by air throughout Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1935, was 691,767 lb., an increase of 17 p.c. over the previous year, while the mileage flown showed an increase of approximately 11 p.c.

An interesting feature of the returns is the continued volume of mail carried by air into the several mining districts, and there would seem to be little doubt that aerial postal communication contributes materially to the development of Canada's natural resources.

88.—Mileage Flown and Weight of Mail Carried by Air, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Service.	Distance. miles.	Single Trips.		Total Distance Flown. miles.	Weight of Mail Conveyed. lb.
		Scheduled. No.	Performed. No.		
Amos-Siscoe.....	42	244	244	10,248	48,332
Atlin-Telegraph Creek (Inaugurated Nov. 18, 1934).....	146	18	18	2,628	2,847
Big River-Ile à la Crosse (Superseded by Prince Albert-Ile à la Crosse, May, 1934).....	127	4	4	508	1,488
Cameron Bay-Coppermine.....	165	4	20	3,300	1,838
Charlottetown-Magdalen Islands.....	106	26	26	2,756	11,287
Collins-Pickle Crow (Inaugurated Feb. 22, 1935).....	90				
Pickle Crow-Sioux Lookout.....	125	22	24	2,335	1,662
Fort Chipewyan-Fond du Lac (Inaugurated Jan. 14, 1935).....	150	6	6	900	905
Mackenzie River Service—					
Fort McMurray-Fort Smith.....		160	201		
Fort Smith-Fort Resolution.....		80	159		
Fort Resolution-Fort Simpson.....	1,676	24	48	131,885	59,425
Fort Simpson-Aklavik.....		12	31		
Fort Resolution-Camsell River-Cameron Bay.....	428	24	99	39,584	15,182
Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier.....	45-5	14	14	637	6,652
Kenora-Red Lake (direct) (Inaugurated Dec. 11, 1934).....	96				
via McKenzie Island.....	105	96	99	9,945	24,638
Kenora-Whitefish Bay (Inaugurated Jan. 5, 1935).....	40	26	26	1,120	2,245
Lac du Bonnet-Bissett (Discontinued Dec. 11, 1934).....	71	132	192	13,618	42,538
Leamington-Pelee Island.....	22	188	148	3,256	17,316
Moncton-Charlottetown (direct).....	80				
via Summerside.....	100	408	397	33,775	133,668
Montreal-Albany.....	200	312	269	53,692	56,899
Montreal-Rimouski.....	309-5	59	50	15,157	30,947
Norway House-Cross Lake (Inaugurated Jan. 27, 1935).....	50	6	6	300	1,171
Peace River-North Vermilion (Superseded by land service May 1, 1934).....	212	2	-	-	-
Prince Albert-Ile à la Crosse (Superseding Big River-Ile à la Crosse May, 1934).....	179	44	43	7,697	10,742
Prince Albert-Lac la Ronge.....	145	24	32	4,640	7,102
Quebec-Sept Iles.....	339	64	64	21,676	40,247
Rouyn-Kewagama (Inaugurated Oct. 2, 1934), (summer).....	44				
(winter).....	25	110	107	3,530	4,362
Sept Iles-Natashquan.....	205	42	42	8,130	22,781
Sioux Lookout-Casummit Lake (direct), (Inaugurated Dec. 12, 1934).....	98				
via Goldpines, Jackson Manion and Narrow Lake.....	145	64	64	7,776	8,508
Sioux Lookout-Narrow Lake (Friday), (Extended to Jackson Manion June 1, 1934, discontinued Dec. 11, 1934).....	166				
to Red Lake (Tuesday and Friday).....	116	190	346	43,608	53,088
Sioux Lookout-Red Lake-McKenzie Island (Inaugurated Dec. 12, 1934).....	121	64	91	10,796	8,239
Siscoe-Bourlamaque (Inaugurated Jan. 11, 1935).....	10	46	46	460	11,314
Vancouver-Victoria.....	61	676	606	36,966	637
Winnipeg-Gods Lake (Inaugurated Jan. 14, 1935).....	555	24	47	26,085	18,301
Winnipeg-Lac du Bonnet (Inaugurated Dec. 11, 1934).....	198	96	159	25,944	37,146
Winnipeg-Pembina.....	66-4	608	552	36,639	9,607
Special flights.....	varied	19	19	3,379	653
Totals.....	-	3,938	4,291	567,970	691,767

¹ Includes extra trips performed at contractors' convenience.

Subsidies, etc.—The conveyance of mail by land, water and air entailed a total expenditure of \$13,000,557 during the fiscal year ended 1935. Land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost \$5,920,714, railway carriage cost \$6,581,284, conveyance by steamship cost \$275,387, while that by air cost \$223,172. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. In addition

however, considerable mail is carried, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by steamships and steamship lines which are especially subsidized by the Government. Table 89, showing amounts paid under the head of Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions in 1933, 1934 and 1935, follows.

89.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-35.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table were supplied by F. E. Bawden, Esq., Director of Steamship Subsidies, Department of Trade and Commerce. Such data appear annually in the Annual Report of the Auditor General and represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

Service.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and Great Britain.....	535,000	535,000	500,000
Canada and South Africa.....	112,500	112,500	112,500
To assist the carriage of livestock to Europe.....	—	14,952	—
To assist in the carriage of lumber from Churchill, Man. to United Kingdom.....	—	—	2,500
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia, Australia and /or China.....	66,000	135,600	110,713
Canada, China and Japan.....	659,000	659,000	690,000
Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific.....	75,000	100,000	200,000
Prince Rupert, B.C., and the Queen Charlotte islands.....	15,447	15,447	12,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies.....	37,350	37,350	36,000
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia.....	18,600	18,600	18,000
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway.....	12,500	12,500	12,000
Victoria and west coast Vancouver island.....	11,250	11,250	10,000
British Columbia and South Africa.....	—	42,000	84,000
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona.....	10,500	8,000	8,000
Charlottetown and Pictou.....	30,000	30,000	25,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf.....	4,600	4,600	4,600
Grand Manan and the mainland.....	24,750	24,750	24,750
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence.....	2,880	2,880	2,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough.....	6,750	6,750	6,750
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports.....	—	—	2,000
Halifax and Sherbrooke.....	1,000	1,000	900
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports.....	3,750	3,750	3,500
Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton ports.....	4,500	4,500	4,000
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton.....	4,500	4,500	4,000
Ile aux Coudres and les Eboulements.....	—	—	788
Mainland, Miscou and Shippigan.....	929	1,000	—
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso.....	33,750	33,750	33,750
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports.....	10,500	10,500	9,500
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service).....	54,147	50,000	40,000
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate ports on the Miramichi river and bay.....	1,525	—	—
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville.....	2,500	2,500	2,000
Pelee island and the mainland.....	8,250	8,250	8,250
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	8,250	13,750	11,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands.....	37,500	37,500	37,500
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.....	85,000	85,000	76,500
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspé, and other ports on the south shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.....	60,000	60,000	54,000
Rimouski, Matane and the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence.....	37,500	37,500	37,500
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac, and other north shore ports.....	10,000	10,000	9,000
St. Catherine's bay and Tadoussac.....	2,500	2,558	2,500
Saint John and Bridgetown.....	800	800	800
Saint John and Digby.....	10,000	—	—
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Saint John and Margareville, and other ports on the bay of Fundy.....	3,000	3,000	2,800
Saint John and Minas Basin ports.....	3,750	3,750	3,500
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports.....	13,500	13,500	13,000
Saint John and Weymouth.....	425	400	75
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S.....	750	750	750
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports.....	18,750	18,750	18,000
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton.....	21,225	21,225	20,000
Sydney and Whycomagh.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
Inspection of subsidized steamship services.....	4,390	4,249	2,831
Totals.....	2,081,818	2,220,661	2,274,255

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES.*

PART 1.—LABOUR.

Section 1.—Occupations of the Wage-Earning Population.

The occupations of the working population of a country are, at any time, mainly determined by its natural resources and the stage which has been reached in their development. The outstanding characteristics of Canada are its enormous extent, its immense natural resources and the comparatively slight development of these, only the resources of the southern portions being as yet at all well-known. The developed areas fall into four economic units with quite distinct physical characteristics: first, the Maritime Provinces, where lands, forests, mines and fisheries are the chief natural resources; secondly, Ontario and Quebec, with lands, forests, mines and abundant water power for manufacturing purposes; thirdly, the Prairie Provinces, where the land is the chief natural resource, except in Alberta which contains immense coal deposits; lastly, British Columbia, with fisheries, forests and mines, where agriculture plays a comparatively minor part.

In Canada, as in other new countries, the labouring population (using the term in its widest sense) bears a larger proportion to the total than is the case in older civilizations where there exists more realized wealth. In addition to our native-born workers, great numbers of young males and smaller numbers of females, have, in the past, immigrated from older countries to Canada to find here a better market for their labour. Thus both the sex distribution and the age distribution of the population of Canada is rendered somewhat abnormal, an unusually large percentage of that population being of working age and of the male sex—that is, of the sex which is most generally gainfully employed.

At the census, the total population in gainful occupations is recorded. At pp. 799-803 of the 1934-35 Year Book, the total gainfully occupied in 1931 were dealt with rather extensively under the heading "Occupations of the People". A treatment so broad is perhaps somewhat out of place as a subdivision of "Labour". Normally it is considered as a sectional heading under "Population" and in accordance with this view, this Section is now limited to occupations of wage-earners. The gainfully occupied population is composed of four classes of persons: (1) employers, (2) own accounts, (3) wage-earners, (4) unpaid family workers. The third class, *i.e.*, the wage-earners, comprises that portion of the gainfully occupied which in the course of its employment receives either wage or salary payment. In Canada the wage-earners numbered 2,570,097 at the 1931 Census, representing 31.50 p.c. of the total population in gainful occupations. The number of male wage-earners was 2,022,260 or 78.68 p.c. of the total of both sexes combined and the number of female wage-earners was 547,837 or 21.32 p.c. of the total.

* The sections and subsections of this chapter, with the exceptions of Sections 1, 3, 7 and 9, Subsections 3 and 5, and section 10, all of Part I, and Section 4 of Part II, have been revised by, or under the direction of, W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa. The information in Section 3, Part I, has been obtained through the courtesy of the Provincial Departments of Labour or Bureaus of Labour, and that in Section 7, Part I, has been revised by the chairmen of the respective provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Section 10 has been revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa. The remaining sections have been prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† On the sex distribution of the population, see pp. 107-109; on the age distribution, see pp. 111-112.

Table 1 shows the numerical and percentage distribution of the wage-earners by provinces in 1931.

1.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Canada	2,570,097	2,022,260	547,837	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prince Edward Island.....	12,344	9,159	3,185	0.48	0.45	0.58
Nova Scotia.....	117,781	95,244	22,537	4.58	4.71	4.11
New Brunswick.....	84,232	66,310	17,922	3.28	3.28	3.27
Quebec.....	696,339	535,203	161,136	27.09	26.47	29.41
Ontario.....	965,607	752,851	212,756	37.57	37.23	38.84
Manitoba.....	170,739	132,883	37,856	6.64	6.57	6.91
Saskatchewan.....	145,568	116,157	29,411	5.66	5.74	5.37
Alberta.....	142,421	116,005	26,416	5.54	5.74	4.82
British Columbia.....	235,066	198,448	36,618	9.15	9.81	6.68

It will be seen that almost two-thirds of the wage-earners were found in Ontario and Quebec at the last census, a little less than one-fifth in the Prairie Provinces, and somewhat less than one-tenth in British Columbia and the Maritimes.

In Table 2 the numbers and percentages of the wage-earners in the main industrial groups are given for Canada, while in Table 3 the distribution is according to broad occupational groupings. The differences between these industrial and occupational classifications, as explained on p. 745, should be carefully noted. For more detailed analyses of wage-earners the reader is referred to Section 4 of Part II of this chapter, pp. 800-803.

2.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Industrial Groups for Canada, 1931.

Industrial Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All Industries	2,570,097	2,022,260	547,837	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture.....	198,592	196,675	1,917	7.73	9.73	0.35
Forestry, fishing, trapping.....	57,844	57,550	294	2.25	2.85	0.05
Mining, quarrying.....	68,962	68,610	352	2.68	3.39	0.06
Manufacturing.....	606,617	496,865	109,752	23.60	24.57	20.03
Electric light and power.....	18,938	17,471	1,467	0.74	0.86	0.27
Construction.....	217,105	215,505	1,600	8.45	10.66	0.29
Transportation and communication	283,675	260,429	23,246	11.04	12.88	4.24
Trade.....	281,107	204,763	76,344	10.94	10.13	13.94
Finance, insurance.....	82,963	58,102	24,861	3.23	2.87	4.54
Service.....	585,413	281,118	304,295	22.78	13.90	55.54
Unspecified.....	168,881	165,172	3,709	6.57	8.17	0.68

3.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Occupational Groups for Canada, 1931.

Occupational Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All Occupations.....	2,570,097	2,022,260	547,837	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture.....	202,137	200,468	1,669	7.86	9.91	0.30
Fishing and logging.....	51,901	51,859	42	2.02	2.56	0.01
Mining, quarrying.....	55,326	55,323	3	2.15	2.74	¹
Manufacturing ²	416,913	341,542	75,371	16.22	16.89	13.76
Construction.....	163,904	163,814	90	6.38	8.10	0.02
Transportation and communication ³	280,035	254,674	25,361	10.90	12.59	4.63
Trade.....	208,017	162,299	45,718	8.09	8.03	8.35
Finance, insurance.....	27,457	27,010	447	1.07	1.34	0.08
Service.....	489,024	217,947	271,077	19.03	10.78	49.48
Professional.....	166,368	85,508	80,860	6.47	4.23	14.76
Personal ⁴	285,412	95,888	189,524	11.11	4.74	34.59
Clerical.....	239,882	123,749	116,133	9.33	6.12	21.20
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).....	433,916	422,284	11,632	16.88	20.88	2.12
Unspecified.....	1,585	1,291	294	0.06	0.06	0.05

¹ Less than one-hundredth of one per cent. ² Includes "Electric Light and Power". ³ Includes "Warehousing and Storage". ⁴ Includes "Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing".

The above occupational classification of the wage-earners differs from the industrial classification (Table 2) in that, in Table 3, all persons following occupations similar in nature come under the same occupational group irrespective of the industry in which employed, whereas in Table 2 persons in the same occupation may appear under several industrial groups, and any one industrial group may be made up of quite diverse occupations. For example, under "manufacturing", as an occupational group, are included only such occupations as are concerned with the making of some product, and each of these occupational classes contains every person following the occupation whether employed in factory or elsewhere. On the other hand, the group or division "manufacturing", in the industrial classification, includes occupations commercial, clerical, professional, etc., in their nature, as well as those directly connected with the making of various products, but only persons actually employed in factories come under this group. In other words, all machinists, all blacksmiths, in fact all persons following processing occupations, whether employed in factories or elsewhere, are included under the occupational group "manufacturing" in Table 3, while the industry group "manufacturing" in Table 2 includes machinists and blacksmiths working in factories only, also persons following such occupations as clerks, civil engineers, truck drivers, etc., who were employed by manufacturing concerns.

Section 2.—The Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wages policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the *Labour Gazette*. From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by

the Postmaster General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 111).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112). At present the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 57), the Government Annuities Act of 1908 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 7), the Technical Education Act enacted in 1919 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 193), the White Phosphorus Matches Act of 1914 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 128), the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act of 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 20), the Vocational Education Act, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 59), the Minimum Wages Act of 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 44), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 58), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 13), the Relief Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36), the Relief Act, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18), the Relief Act, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15), and the Relief Act, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 13). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in investigating the cost of living, and in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. For the operation of the Government Annuities Act of 1908 and the Technical Education Act, see the chapters on Insurance and Education, respectively.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112), has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As enacted in 1907, it forbids strikes and lockouts in mines and certain public utility industries until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or, if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. Should either of the parties fail to nominate a board member, the Minister may appoint a fit person on its behalf. After the board has made its report, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or a lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament.* At the ensuing session of Parliament amendments were made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province and which by the legislation of the Province is made subject to the provisions of this Act".

The Legislatures of all provinces except Prince Edward Island have taken advantage of this provision and enacted enabling legislation, by which the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act becomes operative in respect of disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1935, shows that, during the 28 years, 818 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation

* See p. 241 of the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

and investigation, as a result of which 538 boards were established. In all but 38 cases, strikes or lockouts were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of fair wages conditions and schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. The number of fair wages schedules so prepared, from the adoption of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1934-35, was 6,505. The number of fair wages schedules furnished during the fiscal year 1934-35 was 374.

The Department of Labour also co-operates closely with other Departments of the Dominion Government in ensuring the observance of fair wages conditions inserted in contracts for the manufacture of various classes of equipment and supplies for Government use.

The Department is frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the prevailing rates of wages to be observed on works which are undertaken on the day-labour plan.

The fair wages policy of the Government of Canada was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900 and expressed in an Order in Council adopted on June 7, 1922, amended on April 9, 1924, and again on Dec. 31, 1934. As drawn up by Order in Council certain specified conditions were designated as being applicable to contracts for building and construction operations, and other conditions as being applicable in the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government equipment and supplies. The policy required that the current wage rates and working hours of the district should be observed in the case of all workmen employed, or if there were no current rates or hours in existence, then fair and reasonable conditions in both respects. Contracts for railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee, are likewise subject to fair wages conditions. The policy has, moreover, been extended within recent years to cover contracts for works carried out by the several Harbour Commissions and aided by grants of public funds.

On May 30, 1930, an Act of Parliament was adopted, known as the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, which provides for the payment of current wage rates to all persons employed on contracts made with the Government of Canada for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, provided that the wages in all cases shall be fair and reasonable. This statute also directed that the working hours of persons, while so employed, shall not exceed eight hours a day. It was further declared that the foregoing conditions are to be applied to all workmen employed by the Government itself on the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work.

The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, was superseded, however, by the coming into force on May 1, 1936, of The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which was adopted by Parliament on June 28, 1935. This latter statute re-enacts a number of the sections of the former, and adds new provisions to comply as far as possible with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Like its predecessor, the Act makes provision for "fair wages" and an eight-hour day on Government construction works, but also provides for a forty-four hour week on such works and extends the Dominion Government's policy of fair wages and an eight-hour day to works carried out by any provincial or municipal authority to which financial aid is given by the Dominion, as well as other works aided by the Government of Canada.

On Mar. 27, 1930, an Order in Council was passed providing that, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character, or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable, or in the public interest, the hours of work of any Dominion Government employees who had up to that time been required to work more than eight hours daily should be reduced to eight hours a day, with a half-holiday on Saturday.

An Order in Council was adopted on Dec. 31, 1934, rescinding the labour conditions previously applied to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies, and substituting other conditions therefor. The provision for the payment of wages not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents an hour. It is also declared that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces, and that, in any cases where the provincial minimum wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Dominion contract work.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the *Labour Gazette* has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to: labour legislation, wage rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The *Labour Gazette* is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the *Labour Gazette*. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during each year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. The first of these reports was based on Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. In 1920 a further consolidation was brought out and annual reports supplementary thereto were issued in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. A third consolidated report on labour legislation, containing the texts of the Dominion and provincial labour laws up to the end of 1928, was issued in 1929. Annual supplements containing labour laws of subsequent years were issued in 1930 to 1934, respectively. The Department of Labour has also published articles dealing with various provincial labour laws, indicating the extent to which these have been standardized and the differences which exist.

Section 3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of Provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922), while a Department of Labour was established in British Columbia in 1917. A Department of Labour was established in Nova Scotia by c. 3 of the Statutes of 1932, and the Manitoba Bureau of Labour became a Department in 1934. All these authorities publish annual reports on their activities.

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour.—The Act establishing the Nova Scotia Department of Labour provides that “the Department of Labour shall take cognizance of all matters relating to labour and shall administer such affairs, matters, Acts and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time assigns to that Department, whether or not the same have been assigned or have belonged by or under any Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia or otherwise to some other Department or to some member of the Executive Council”.

The Department is in charge of a Minister of Labour, who has under him a Deputy Minister of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Department by Order in Council. At present, labour bureaus in the province, the administration of the Factories Act, Minimum Wage Board, Limitation of Hours Board and unemployment relief have been assigned by Order in Council to the Department of Labour.

The Quebec Department of Labour.—This Department was formerly known as the Department of Public Works and Labour, each division having a separate Deputy Minister, but in 1931 the Legislature raised each division to a distinct Department.

The duties of the Department of Labour include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting industrial and commercial establishments, trade disputes, and the maintenance of fair wages clauses in Provincial Government contracts. The Women’s Minimum Wage Commission is under its jurisdiction, together with the Provincial Employment Service.

The Department is responsible for the licensing and qualification of electricians, moving-picture machine operators, stationary enginemen and firemen, and pipe mechanics; it is also charged with the inspection of electrical installations, heating installations, steam, hot-water and hot-air furnaces, boilers registered under the Interprovincial Code, together with the registering of blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. A special branch of the Department is entrusted with the inspection of public buildings and the approval of the plans of new buildings.

The Department, since the 1934 Session, is charged with the enforcement of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act; however, it has not the duty of leading employers and employees into the preparation of agreements. When a Collective Labour Agreement has been passed and adopted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a Joint Committee is formed to supervise the enforcement of the Order in Council; the Joint Committee, under the authority of the Act, may adopt regulations for its own administration, render obligatory the certificate of competency in a given trade in cities of more than 10,000 souls and collect an assessment not exceeding one-half of one p.c. on the payrolls of employers and on the wages of employees for the purposes of the putting into force of the Order in Council. During the fiscal year 1934-35, 43 collective labour agreements were enforced in the province in various industries.

The Department has jurisdiction over the limitation of hours of work; since the coming into force of the Act giving it such authority, hours of labour, in the building trades, have been limited to forty per week throughout the province.

The Department also issues qualification certificates to workmen charged with the use and handling of explosives, and is responsible for the enforcement of the Scaffolding Inspection Act in towns where there is no municipal service providing for such duties.

The Department of Labour of Ontario.—The Department of Labour of Ontario was established in 1919 and placed under the direction of a Minister and a Deputy Minister of Labour. This Department had its origin in the Bureau of Industries formed in 1882 under the Department of Agriculture, to collect and publish statistics relating to the industries of the province and (later) to administer the first Factory Act of 1886. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour, attached to the Department of Public Works, was authorized to collect and publish information relating to employment, wages and hours, strikes, labour organizations and general conditions of labour. Several investigations were made regarding such matters and the first free employment offices were opened by the Bureau of Labour. In 1916 this Bureau was in turn superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, also under the Ministry of Public Works but administered by a Superintendent. The establishment of the Branch had been recommended by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment and the expansion of the work undertaken by the Branch, and the increase in the demands made upon its resources led to the creation of a special Department of the Government by the Department of Labour Act, 1919.

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts: the Department of Labour Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Operating Engineers Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Apprenticeship Act; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Compressed Air; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Tunnels and Open Caissons; the Minimum Wage Act; the Industrial Standards Act. Under the Industrial Standards Act standard wages and hours of labour are being established through agreements between employers and employees. These agreements, when approved by Order in Council, become binding upon all persons engaged or employed in the industry and in the zone to which the agreement applies. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work places, wages and hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in the labour laws of Ontario. The representatives

of the Department of Labour have right of access to offices, factories and other work places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department publishes annual reports which cover the work of the officers employed in the administration of the various Acts assigned to it.

Manitoba Department of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, provided for its attachment to any other Department as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine. The Bureau was created a separate Department by c. 28 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, but the Act was not proclaimed until July 6, 1934.

The Department is charged with the administration of the following Acts: the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shop Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Amusements Act (Sets. 11 to 15); the One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Employment Bureau Act.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.—This Bureau was created by an Act of 1934 to replace the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. It is administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, assisted by a permanent Commissioner. The function of the Bureau is to administer matters relating to the relief of distress in addition to the following Acts: the Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the One Day Rest in Seven Act; the Weekly Half-Holiday Act; the Minimum Wage Act, and Workmen's Wage Act. It is also charged with the operation of public free employment offices; the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment; wages and hours of labour throughout the province; strikes and other labour difficulties; trade unions and labour organizations; the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects connected with industrial problems; the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of employment.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1922, creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, provided that the Bureau be in charge of a Minister having under him a Commissioner of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are: the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Boilers Act; the Factories Act; the Theatres Act; the Trade Schools Act; the Industrial Standards Act.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organizations and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts administered by the Department are: the Male Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Hours of Work Act 1934; these are administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, the Deputy Minister of Labour being Chairman of the Board. Other activities of the Department include the administration of: the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act; the Factories Act; the Apprenticeship Act and the operation of employment bureaus within the province.

Section 4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.*

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises: the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent employers and workers respectively; and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which functions as a secretariat of the annual conference and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body, consisting of 32 persons, appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 16 represent governments, 8 represent employers and 8 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance". Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 as one of these eight States of "chief industrial importance". Sixty-two countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including the United States and Russia, which became members during the past year. In January, 1935, the list of eight states was revised by the Governing Body in order to permit of the inclusion of the United States and Russia. Canada and Belgium were called on to surrender their permanent seats at this time but were temporarily accorded the status of Deputy Members until the Governing Body should be reconstituted in 1937. In the month of October, 1935, however, Canada regained her permanent seat on the Governing Body through the resignation of Germany from the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, was at the same time honoured by being elected chairman of the Governing Body for the ensuing year. At the triennial election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1934, Mr. Tom Moore, then President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as one of the eight workers' representatives on this Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority of the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft convention or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when action regarding them is taken by the latter.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organ-

* On this subject see also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670; 1925 Year Book, pp. 676-678; 1926 Year Book, pp. 679-681; 1927-28 Year Book, pp. 735-737; 1929 Year Book, pp. 725-727; 1930 Year Book, pp. 710-712; 1931 Year Book, pp. 753-755; 1932 Year Book, pp. 633-634; 1933 Year Book, pp. 750-752; and 1934-35 Year Book, pp. 809-810.

ization, but also with the different departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" has been issued by the Department of Labour, furnishing information respecting the International Labour Organization. Comprehensive articles dealing with the proceedings of the annual sessions of the International Conference have been published from year to year in the *Labour Gazette*. These articles contain the text of the various draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference.

Nineteen sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held. Forty-nine draft conventions and 49 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following: hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, principles of factory inspection, inspection of emigrants on board ship, workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, social insurance, minimum wages, prevention of accidents to dockers, forced labour, and regulation of hours of work of salaried employees and of workers in coal mines.

Up to Dec. 31, 1935, 679 ratifications of these conventions had been registered with the League of Nations, of which 11 were conditional or with delayed application; 50 had been approved by the competent national authority, and 82 had been recommended to the competent national authority for approval.

Canadian Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—Seven draft conventions in all have been ratified by the Dominion Government, namely: (1) minimum age for employment of children at sea; (2) unemployment indemnity for seamen in case of the loss or foundering of a ship; (3) minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers; (4) medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; (5) limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (6) weekly rest in industrial undertakings; and (7) creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery. The first four of these conventions were ratified in March, 1926, and the last three in the early part of 1935. At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions were also adopted approving of three other draft conventions of the International Labour Conference with a view to their subsequent ratification, namely: seamen's articles of agreement; safety of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships; and the marking of weights on heavy packages transported by vessel.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes an annual report on labour organization; this sets out the various branches of unionism in existence, the principles on which they are founded, their chief activities, and statistics of the different groups comprised in the trade unions of the Dominion. Reference is also made in this annual report to the principal international labour organizations with which the organized workers of Canada are affiliated.

The usual *résumé* of the origin and growth of the trade union movement in Canada has been omitted in this edition, owing to considerations of space. The interested reader is referred to pp. 712-714 of the 1930 edition of the Year Book, and to "Labour Organization in Canada, 1931", published by the Dominion Department of Labour. This latter publication presents the history and present organization of trade unionism in the Dominion in a very comprehensive manner.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—The numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1934 was given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 1,809 local branches with an aggregate membership of 161,404; Canadian central labour bodies, 662 branches and 55,486 members; independent units, 42 with 10,452 members; National Catholic unions, 122 with 30,346 members; Workers' Unity League, 105 with 24,086 members; grand total, 2,740 local branches and 281,774 members. As compared with 1933, this represents an increase of 33 branches, but a decrease of 4,446 members. Table 4 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911.

4.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-34.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1919.....	378,047	1927.....	290,282
1912.....	160,120	1920.....	373,842	1928.....	300,602
1913.....	175,799	1921.....	313,320	1929.....	319,476
1914.....	166,163	1922.....	276,621	1930.....	322,449
1915.....	143,343	1923.....	278,092	1931.....	310,544
1916.....	160,407	1924.....	260,643	1932.....	283,576
1917.....	204,630	1925.....	271,064	1933.....	286,220
1918.....	248,887	1926.....	274,604 ¹	1934.....	281,774

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Main Groups.—The following paragraphs outline the present organization of the main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1935, the Congress received payment of per capita tax on the Canadian membership of 60 international bodies and also from two national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion; the combined membership was 105,998, comprised in 1,534 local branches.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized in Montreal, Mar. 16, 1927, by representatives of national and independent organizations. At the close of 1934, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eleven central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 51,154, as well as 48 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 4,491, making a total combined reported membership of 55,645.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—In 1918, a conference of National Catholic Unions, which were first established in 1901, was held in Quebec city,

followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920. The delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada", and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there were at the close of the year 122 National Catholic Unions, with a combined membership of 30,346.

One Big Union.—At a conference held at Calgary, Alberta, Mar. 13, 1919, by representatives of local trade unions, principally from the four western provinces, the One Big Union was established as an industrial organization. According to information supplied by the general secretary, the O.B.U., at the close of 1934, had 49 units under charter, one of which was located in the United States, as well as two central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 23,865.

Workers' Unity League of Canada.—This organization was established in 1930, and, according to the figures supplied by the general secretary, the membership at the close of 1934 was 24,086, comprised in 105 local branches.

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 5 gives the names of the 79 international craft labour organizations and the two industrial unions which now carry on operations in Canada, and shows: (1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1934, and (2) the reported membership.

5.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1934.

International Organization.	No. of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
American Federation of Labour.....	10	238
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and..	4	105
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	175
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	636
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	1	10
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	865
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of....	35	1,929
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	456
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	6	1,425
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	17	1,000
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	48	1,701
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of...	5	134
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	62	1,774
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	15
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	4	284
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	6,507
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	7	1,488
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	27
Coopers' International Union.....	-	2
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	40	2,117
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	7	207
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	23	553
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	39	450
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	20	2,400
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	1,000
Garment Workers of America, United.....	6	750
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	9	2,000

5.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1934—concluded.

International Organization.	Number of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	71
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	108
Government Employees, American Federation of.....	1	9
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	3	46
Hatters', Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	633
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	3	78
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	10	525
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	79
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	4	100
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	417
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	99	4,492
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	96	3,925
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	10	1,000
Machinists, International Association of.....	75	5,600
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	196	11,560
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers, and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	2	7
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	2	64
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	13	400
Mine Workers of America, United.....	40	12,083
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	28	2,500
Musicians, American Federation of.....	32	4,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	26	453
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	26	1,684
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	10	250
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	6	100
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	411
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	14	385
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen.....	36	2,400
Printers' Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union, International Plate.....	1	43
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, International.....	18	2,500
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	22	3,000
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	10
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	10	200
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	4,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	90	9,828
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	9,367
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	67	5,409
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	67	2,063
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	24	7,559
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	1	18
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	1	78
Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	8
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	37	900
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	320
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	16	600
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	7	57
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	4	120
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	14	1,467
Textile Workers of America, United (Including American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers).....	2	100
Train Dispatchers' Association, American.....	-	35
Typographical Union, International.....	47	4,342
Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	2	17
Totals.....	1,750	133,669
One Big Union.....	48	23,580
Industrial Workers of the World.....	11	4,155
Grand Totals.....	1,809	161,404

Table 6 gives the number of branches and the members of Canadian central labour bodies operating in Canada at the close of 1934.

6.—Canadian Central Labour Bodies Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1934.

Organization.	Number of Branches or Affiliations.	Members Reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	65	6,151
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	48	4,491
Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.....	29	7,100
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	41	4,255
Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.....	11	5,262
Brotherhood of Express Employees.....	27	1,263
Canadian Association of Railwaymen.....	67	2,905
Canadian Amalgamated Association of Seamen.....	4	800
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	20	521
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	167	13,478
Canadian Bushmen's Union.....	—	878
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	5	139
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	5	550
Canadian Postal Employees.....	30	1,156
Canadian Printers' Union.....	—	250
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	10	900
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	18	904
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.....	7	192
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	54	1,451
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.....	15	688
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia.....	11	500
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	26	739
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	1	13
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	1	900
Totals.....	662	55,486

Section 6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities, from departmental correspondents and from press clippings. Table 7 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during each year from 1931 to 1935 inclusive. The number of fatalities in each of the different industries is also shown as a percentage of the total number. Preliminary figures show 972 fatal industrial accidents in 1935.

7.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1931-35.

Industry.	Numbers of Fatal Accidents.					Percentages of Fatal Accidents.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹
Agriculture.....	163	154	111	150	122	13.7	15.8	13.7	15.4	12.5
Logging.....	76	73	91	113	114	6.4	7.5	11.3	11.6	11.7
Fishing and trapping.....	40	30	36	45	37	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.6	3.8
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	158	123	112	142	170	13.3	12.6	13.9	14.6	17.5
Manufacturing.....	142	116	103	98	123	11.9	11.9	12.7	10.1	12.7
Construction.....	217	124	65	114	97	18.2	12.7	8.0	11.7	10.0
Electric light and power.....	44	21	15	20	24	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	205	196	161	162	180	17.3	20.1	19.9	16.6	18.5
Trade.....	43	51	48	48	39	3.6	5.3	5.9	4.9	4.0
Service.....	97	83	63	82	65	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.4	6.7
Miscellaneous.....	3	3	3	—	1	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.1
Totals.....	1,188	974	808	974	972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures subject to revision.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.—The classification of fatal accidents in 1935, by causes, shows that the largest number, 254, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc.". This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including

mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements, by moving watercraft and by aircraft. "Dangerous substances", including electric current, explosives, hot and inflammable substances, gas fumes, boiler explosions, etc., caused 162 fatalities. Next in order as a cause came "falls of persons", 148 in number, including those who fell from some elevation and those who fell into pits, shafts, holds of vessels, harbours, rivers, etc. Fatalities numbering 141 were caused by falling objects. Animals caused 42 fatalities, including 29 caused by horses. Twenty-seven fatalities were caused by working machines, 27 by striking against, or being struck by, objects, 24 by prime movers, 22 by handling of heavy or sharp objects, 17 by hoisting apparatus and 10 by tools. The heading "other causes" includes four fatalities caused by infection, 28 due to industrial diseases, 16 caused by shooting and violence, 26 by cave-ins, etc., and 23 by lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke.

Numbers of industrial accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards are included in the following section on Workmen's Compensation.

Section 7.—Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

An account of the development of workmen's compensation legislation in Canada from employers' liability legislation was given at pp. 744-746 of the 1927-28 Year Book, while a summary of the legislation with regard to workmen's compensation appears in the general sketch of labour legislation in Canada at pp. 784-789 of the current edition. Details regarding the operation of the various Workmen's Compensation Boards of the provinces are given below.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—Nova Scotia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915 but only became effective on Jan. 1, 1917. During the nineteen years between that date and Dec. 31, 1935, 137,650 accidents were reported to the Board, of which 121,634 were compensated as per Table 8. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was only furnished in special cases.

8.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-35.

(Estimates for outstanding claims not included.)

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	503,258	202	503,460	4,837 ¹
1918.....	826,740	—	826,740	4,931
1919.....	629,156	491	629,647	4,949 ¹
1920.....	1,135,235	36,561	1,171,796	7,116
1921.....	705,752	36,296	742,048	4,903
1922.....	576,906	40,147	617,053	5,022
1923.....	808,560	56,484	865,044	6,250 ¹
1924.....	874,478	63,974	938,452	5,786
1925.....	638,787	68,740	707,527	5,340
1926.....	875,940	84,122	960,062	6,662 ¹
1927.....	1,052,303	88,978	1,141,281	6,880 ¹
1928.....	1,076,074	95,069	1,171,143	7,683 ¹
1929.....	936,210	117,632	1,053,842	9,479
1930.....	949,828	129,399	1,079,227	8,821
1931.....	951,256	106,578	1,057,834	6,357
1932.....	688,448	84,281	772,729	5,024
1933.....	570,701	69,575	640,276	5,168
1934.....	794,717	113,860	908,577	8,063 ¹
1935.....	954,061	130,952	1,085,013	8,363

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

New Brunswick.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1918. It extends to a wide range of industries, and is administered by a Board of three persons, levying assessments and paying benefits. For the sums paid out annually from 1920 to 1935 as compensation and for medical aid, see Table 9.

9.—Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920-35.

Year.	Weekly Compensation.	Permanent Partial Disability.	Fatal.		Medical Aid.		Permanent Total Disability Reserve.
			Funeral Expenses.	Reserve for Pensions.	Doctors' Fees and Transportation.	Hospital and Nursing Service.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	195,063	73,440	1,799	128,158	39,324	15,606	—
1921.....	159,096	103,054	3,661	188,945	56,631	22,378	—
1922.....	162,988	84,316	2,906	124,088	76,046	31,568	—
1923.....	204,353	90,349	3,573	130,339	83,530	35,935	—
1924.....	203,946	113,555	3,425	162,740	87,261	41,528	—
1925.....	186,946	90,044	2,784	144,285	84,897	38,920	—
1926.....	185,624	76,780	2,033	93,838	73,149	40,293	—
1927.....	211,692	103,430	2,427	88,299	79,481	43,994	—
1928.....	217,890	116,208	3,141	127,490	80,212	51,984	—
1929.....	243,770	99,266	3,388	137,667	85,238	59,217	—
1930.....	199,313	92,344	2,682	116,055	77,722	54,172	6,237
1931.....	181,676	73,774	1,581	72,481	79,021	60,183	—
1932.....	137,762	71,527	1,403	33,280	68,712	46,907	—
1933.....	145,063	103,742	2,126	63,649	88,304	63,572	20,521
1934.....	192,207	80,967	2,104	83,485	110,103	85,724	—
1935(Provisional)	158,416	42,587	1,895	61,855	75,323	58,844	10,273

Quebec.—The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission was established in 1928 by authority of cc. 79 and 80 of the Statutes of that year. The Act was brought into force by proclamation on Mar. 22, 1928, operations of the Commission commencing as of Sept. 1, 1928. Under this Act, the Quebec Commission did not insure employers against their liability. On April 4, 1931, a new Act was enacted by the Quebec Legislature (21 Geo. V, c. 100), effective Sept. 1, 1931, providing for state insurance, practically along the same lines as the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. This new Act was amended by 23 Geo. V, c. 98, enacted on April 13, 1933, and by 25-26 Geo. V, c. 80, enacted on April 11, 1935. Table 10 shows the operations of the Quebec Commission from Sept. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1935.

10.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1928-35.

Year.	Claims.	Accidents Compensated.	Accident Cost.
	No.	No.	\$
1928 (4 months).....	8,266	2,625	209,764
1929.....	25,610	21,377	3,229,554
1930.....	20,900	19,850	3,792,346
1931 (8 months) Old Act.....	12,534	13,204	2,758,785
1931 (4 months) New Act.....	12,734	12,717	1,237,738
1932.....	34,414	30,643	3,048,055
1933.....	30,462	26,723	2,237,504
1934.....	35,436	31,557	2,579,002
1935 ¹	39,007	34,280	3,460,979

¹ Figures subject to revision.

Ontario.—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in Schedule 1, where the liability is collective, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payrolls annually to the Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents and certain specified industrial diseases. The percentage of payroll collected by the Board is graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation and ranged in 1935 from 10 cents per \$100 of payroll in blue-printing, multigraphing or mimeographing to \$15.00 per \$100 in wrecking of buildings or window cleaning. The average for all classes was \$1.35 per \$100 of payrolls which amounted to \$373,112,000. Certain other industries under Schedule 2, including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of the benefits awarded and the accidents to workers reported during the first 21 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table 11; 54,298 accidents were paid for during the year 1935, including: 231 cases of death, 14 of permanent total disability, 1,291 of permanent partial disability, 25,856 of temporary disability and 26,906 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under Schedule 1, as medical aid in Schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

11.—Benefits Awarded and Accidents Reported by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-35.

Year.	Benefits Awarded.				Accidents Reported.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensation.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1.	Schedule 2.	Crown.	Total.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915.....	692,389	1	200,932	893,321	13,878	3,144	11	17,033
1916.....	1,553,653	1	451,710	2,005,363	21,269	4,806	17	26,092
1917.....	2,286,955	83,514 ²	623,556	2,994,025	30,701	5,813	18	36,532
1918.....	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	40,662	7,113	73	47,848
1919.....	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	36,236	7,918	106	44,260
1920.....	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	46,177	7,222	1,452	54,851
1921.....	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	36,272	7,666	1,253	45,191
1922.....	3,417,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	42,139	7,124	1,148	50,411
1923.....	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	51,655	6,080	3,374	61,109
1924.....	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	49,558	4,916	4,201	58,675
1925.....	3,635,530	875,836	1,054,077	5,565,443	50,883	5,079	4,050	60,012
1926.....	3,664,040	988,487	1,168,825	5,821,352	57,032	4,942	3,942	65,916
1927.....	3,930,418	1,062,860	1,091,178	6,084,655	62,063	5,412	4,504	71,979
1928.....	4,565,689	1,166,508	1,335,751	7,067,948	69,011	5,815	4,572	79,398
1929.....	5,346,621	1,385,525	1,280,012	8,012,158	76,029	6,008	5,066	87,103
1930.....	4,942,756	1,336,046	1,144,216	7,423,018	61,490	4,486	3,291	69,267
1931.....	3,917,045	1,060,763	1,043,584	6,021,392	46,069	3,348	3,477	52,894
1932.....	3,202,639	817,240	1,105,741	5,125,621	35,264	2,474	3,732	41,470
1933.....	2,298,788	667,582	732,699	3,699,069	33,227	1,890	2,925	38,042
1934.....	2,745,239	841,738	912,730	4,499,707	44,858	2,244	7,628	54,730
1935.....	3,225,899	1,037,683	1,050,531	5,314,113	50,690	2,208	5,648	58,546

¹ No provision for medical aid.

² Half year only.

Manitoba.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Mar. 1, 1917, Part 1 of the Act, dealing with workmen in hazardous occupations, is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which charges insurance rates according to the hazard of the industry, the sums received by the workman being in lieu of the rights of action previously existing. The province, the city of Winnipeg, and certain corporations operating public utilities are permitted by the law to practise self-insurance.

From the date of the coming into force of the Act to Dec. 31, 1934, the Board dealt with 96,535 compensable accidents and paid out \$12,866,751 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1934, 3,205 involved medical aid costs only, 3,168 involved temporary and 190 permanent disability, while 15 resulted in death (Table 12).

12.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-34.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	289,870	23,002	312,872	1,323
1918.....	304,135	35,121	339,256	1,731
1919.....	285,772	40,748	326,520	1,805
1920.....	389,710	78,566	468,276	2,509
1921.....	527,102	114,118	641,220 ¹	2,688
1922.....	585,292	156,734	742,026	4,977
1923.....	624,581	161,805	786,386	4,933
1924.....	476,722	155,166	631,888	4,972
1925.....	538,781	178,814	717,595	5,404
1926.....	599,144	190,023	789,167	7,046
1927.....	605,957	208,815	814,772	7,066
1928.....	812,328	250,823	1,063,151	8,873
1929.....	893,991	259,830	1,153,821	10,449
1930.....	992,636 ¹	223,795	1,216,431	8,310
1931.....	608,596	159,291	767,887	6,671
1932.....	620,171	159,107	779,278	5,695
1933.....	446,943	139,626	586,569	5,505
1934.....	559,837	169,809	729,646	6,578

¹Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Saskatchewan.—The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act became fully effective July 1, 1930, and covers practically all employees in the province except railway employees engaged in the running trades, casual workers, farm and ranch labourers, domestic and menial servants, janitors, retail store employees, and persons who cannot be classed as workmen.

The Act is administered by a Board of three and imposes compulsory collective liability on the employers covered. The schedule of benefits is similar to that provided by other compensation Acts. Table 13 shows the number of accidents and benefits paid to the end of 1934.

13.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-34.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1930 ¹	131,338	28,434	159,772	2,639
1931.....	308,662	100,748	409,410	3,969
1932.....	255,933	73,398	329,331	2,844
1933.....	224,738	58,099	282,838	2,389
1934.....	207,842	60,029	267,871	3,222

¹ Six months.

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all industries except agriculture, railroading and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919, and a further amendment in 1928 left only conductors and trainmen exempt from the operations of the Act.

Table 14 shows the operations of the Board for the calendar years 1921 to 1934. Of the 9,608 accidents reported in 1934, 35 were fatal and 77 resulted in some permanent injury. The amounts shown below do not include sums transferred to the pension fund, which had assets amounting to \$2,942,020 on Dec. 31, 1934, nor do they include administration expenses nor sums set aside to cover estimated liabilities.

14.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1921-34.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Reported.	Accidents Compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
1921.....	253,669	113,433	367,102	7,069	3,566
1922.....	265,326	134,252	399,578	7,518	3,314
1923.....	323,369	161,732	485,101	9,160	4,268
1924.....	241,090	127,397	368,487	7,383	3,627
1925.....	312,990	154,870	467,860	8,355	4,099
1926.....	298,404	124,138	422,542	8,930	4,629
1927.....	371,787	161,537	533,324	10,149	5,547
1928.....	456,526	207,602	664,128	13,400	6,636
1929.....	507,438	265,636	773,074	14,899	7,138
1930.....	498,015	264,780	762,795	12,607	6,091
1931.....	452,643	216,212	668,855	10,049	4,878
1932.....	407,284	203,745	611,029	8,974	4,607
1933.....	291,406	143,675	435,081	8,160	3,398
1934.....	312,092	169,490	481,582	9,608	4,090

British Columbia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provides compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the province, protecting in 1934 approximately 125,000 employers with a payroll of almost \$110,000,000. Insurance rates levied against employers are graded according to the hazard of the industry. All employers under the Act are required, in addition, to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of employees and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund, which provides all necessary medical, surgical and hospital expenses for injured employees. For figures see Table 15.

15.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-34.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Claims (gross).
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918.....	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919.....	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920.....	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921.....	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922.....	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,456	19,647
1923.....	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924.....	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925.....	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
1926.....	2,481,456	678,231	3,159,687	30,365
1927.....	2,654,200	643,594	3,297,794	30,066
1928.....	2,898,021	688,446	3,586,467	32,793
1929.....	3,588,626	752,623	4,341,249	36,750
1930.....	3,403,743	773,397	4,177,140	33,285
1931.....	2,572,254	568,289	3,140,543	25,877
1932.....	1,860,021	447,423	2,307,445	19,011
1933.....	1,501,700	368,482	1,870,183	18,274
1934.....	1,590,817	410,126	2,000,943	22,354

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. Table 16 shows the numbers of disputes, of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1921 to 1935 and the totals for the period beginning 1901. The items in the columns headed "time loss in man-working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved in strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence. Tables 17 and 18 give detailed analyses, by provinces and by industries, for 1934 and 1935.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1935 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1936, pp. 111-131.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—From 1930 to 1935 the figures as to numbers of strikes and lockouts, numbers of employees involved and time loss were substantially greater than during the period 1926 to 1930, but were still much lower than during the years prior to 1926 when coal-mining strikes involved large numbers of employees and resulted in great time loss. In the latest five years most of the important disputes have been in clothing manufacturing, logging, saw-milling and woodworking industries, with a substantial number in coal mining. In 1935 there was an important dispute at Vancouver, B.C., involving longshoremen, and a sympathetic strike of longshoremen and other water transportation workers in the other Pacific ports. The figures for 1935, however, were much lower than for 1934. The number of disputes in 1935 was 120 as compared with 191 in 1934, while the number of workers involved was 33,269 as compared with 45,800 in 1934 the time loss being 288,703 man-working days as compared with 574,519 in 1934. Table 16 includes figures regarding coal mining, industries other than coal mining and all industries.

16.—Strikes and Lockouts in the Coal Mining, Other and All Industries in Canada, calendar years 1921-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1901-20, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763.

Year.	Coal Mining.			Industries other than Coal Mining.			All Industries.			
	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.	Numbers of Disputes—		Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.
							In Existence during the year.	Beginning in the year.		
Totals, 1901-20.							2,521	2,455	702,747	17,647,793
1921....	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596	168	159	28,257	1,048,914
1922....	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113	104	89	43,775	1,528,661
1923....	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211	86	77	34,261	671,750
1924....	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570	70	64	34,310	1,295,054
1925....	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005	87	86	28,949	1,193,281
1926....	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408	77	75	23,834	266,601
1927....	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737	74	72	22,299	152,570
1928....	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212	98	96	17,581	224,212
1929....	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275	90	88	12,946	152,080
1930....	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614	67	67	13,768	91,797
1931....	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715	88	86	10,738	204,238
1932....	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234	116	111	23,390	255,000
1933....	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528	125	122	26,558	317,547
1934....	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060	191	189	45,800	574,519
1935....	17	6,131	65,707	103	27,138	222,996	120	120	33,269	288,703
Totals¹.	496¹	297,437¹	9,309,886¹	3,997¹	824,821¹	15,195,866¹	4,491¹	4,364¹	1,122,258¹	24,505,752

¹ Figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are here counted more than once. ² The totals are for the whole period of record, 1901-34. ³ No classification of All Industries totals made for the earlier years.

Table 17 is a record of industrial disputes by provinces for the years 1934 and 1935. In 1934, important disputes occurred in Ontario in clothing factories, also in fur, shoe and furniture factories, in British Columbia in logging, in Quebec in clothing factories, in Manitoba in metal mining and in clothing factories, and in Nova Scotia in coal mining. In 1935, the outstanding strikes, by industries, were located in the provinces as follows: in Ontario in the logging, furniture, sawmilling, metal, shoe and clothing industries; in British Columbia in coal and gold mining, water transportation, fishing and agriculture; in Nova Scotia in coal mining; in Quebec in clothing (including a millinery strike), cotton manufacturing and water transportation; in Manitoba and Alberta in printing.

17.—Strikes and Lockouts, showing Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Province.	1934.				1935.			
	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.		No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.	
			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.
P.E. Island.....	1	15	15	0.0	2	51	315	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	22	9,468	66,832	11.6	10	4,693	29,477	10.2
New Brunswick...	5	1,475	15,300	2.7	1	125	310	0.1
Quebec.....	31	13,030	131,698	22.9	14	8,587	33,000	11.4
Ontario.....	89	15,203	170,807	29.7	46	10,354	78,342	27.1
Manitoba.....	10	1,635	40,050	7.0	14	699	9,243	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	1	6	276	0.1	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	9	519	5,754	1.0	12	1,870	20,054	7.0
British Columbia.	22	4,249	140,787	24.5	20	6,740	117,937	40.9
Interprovincial....	1	200	3,000	0.5	1	150	25	0.0
Totals.....	191	45,800	574,519	100.0	120	33,269	288,703	100.0

Table 18 shows strikes and lockouts by industries during 1934 and 1935, the most important during both years occurring in logging, mining, shoe and clothing manufacturing, sawmilling, woodworking, and water transportation.

18.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1934 and 1935.

Industry.	1934.					1935.				
	Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.		Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent of Total.	Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.		Num-ber.	Per cent of Total.	Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.
Agriculture	1	93	0.2	93	0.0	5	2,175	6.5	6,745	2.3
Logging	17	5,889	12.9	193,558	33.7	2	2,132	6.4	35,090	12.1
Fishing and Trapping	1	50	0.1	250	0.0	4	1,330	4.0	14,660	5.1
Mining, etc.	28	12,834	28.0	118,159	20.6	20	6,769	20.4	73,478	25.5
Manufacturing	112	25,150	54.9	252,009	43.9	57	14,443	43.4	81,728	28.3
Vegetable foods, etc.....	6	186	0.4	1,060	0.2	9	574	1.7	1,581	0.5
Tobacco and liquors.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	0.5	900	0.3
Rubber products.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal foods.....	3	123	0.3	2,820	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Boots and shoes (leather).....	17	2,245	4.9	12,550	2.2	5	724	2.2	8,822	3.1
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	8	476	1.0	3,478	0.6	3	122	0.4	2,130	0.7
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	40	18,348	40.0	190,646	33.2	15	10,106	30.4	36,751	12.7
Pulp and paper.....	4	372	0.8	4,210	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and publishing.....	1	84	0.2	1,200	0.2	3	110	0.3	12,100	4.2
Other wood products.....	24	2,776	6.1	30,937	5.4	9	976	2.9	6,784	2.3
Metal products.....	2	261	0.6	800	0.1	10	1,519	4.6	10,285	3.6
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	44	0.1	175	0.1
Miscellaneous products.....	7	279	0.6	4,308	0.8	1	118	0.3	2,200	0.8
Construction ¹	7	454	1.0	2,272	0.4	9	594	1.5	1,156	0.4
Building and structures.....	5	312	0.7	2,096	0.4	5	298	0.9	519	0.2
Railway.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	125	0.4	310	0.1
Bridge ¹	1	42	0.1	126	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Highway.....	1	100	0.2	50	0.0	2	41	0.1	87	0.0
Canal, harbour, waterway.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	0.1	240	0.1
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Public Utilities	10	465	1.0	629	0.1	14	5,592	16.8	74,696	25.9
Steam railways.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric railways.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	171	0.5	171	0.1
Water transportation.....	10	465	1.0	629	0.1	11	5,231	15.7	74,175	25.7
Local transportation.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	190	0.6	350	0.1
Telegraphs and telephones.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity and gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade	4	116	0.3	778	0.1	3	69	0.2	239	0.1
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	11	749	1.6	6,771	1.2	6	255	0.8	861	0.3
Public administration ¹	—	—	—	—	—	1	45	0.2	23	0.0
Recreational.....	4	303	0.6	4,146	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Custom and repair.....	2	70	0.2	550	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Business and personal.....	5	376	0.8	2,075	0.4	5	210	0.6	838	0.3
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	191	45,800	100.0	574,519	100.0	120	33,269	100.0	288,703	100.0

¹Non-ferrous smelting is included with Mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—During 1934 and 1935, as in previous years, most of the disputes (139 and 74 respectively) were in regard to wages, or wages and working conditions. In 1935, only three strikes against a reduction in wages occurred as compared with 10 in 1934 and 20 in 1933. A substantial number of disputes were in regard to trade unionism, there being 28 in 1935 as compared with 35 in 1934, 21 in 1933 and 26 in both 1932 and 1931. In both years about one-half of the disputes were terminated by direct negotiation

between the parties and approximately one-quarter by the return of workers or their replacement.

In 1935, there was a marked gain in the proportion of strikes settled by conciliation, there being roughly one-quarter as compared with about one-eighth in recent years.

Section 9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Subsection 1.—Operations of the Employment Service of Canada.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under Sec. 3 of The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (c. 57, R.S.C., 1927), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

"(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

"(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

"(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the Dominion's payments contingent upon an agreement ensuring that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women, and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1935-36, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force only 12 provincial employment offices were operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices permanently located at 64 centres (on Dec. 31, 1935), distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 26; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 8.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council, issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provided for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration of the Act. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and of Pensions and National Health, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the eleven meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Aug. 21-22, 1930, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 19 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920 for the Dominion, and for the years 1934 and 1935 by provinces. During 1935 there were 656,421 applications for employment, 376,574 vacancies and 353,802 placements recorded, as compared with 724,365 applications, 427,792 vacancies and 406,091 placements in 1934. About 36 p.c. of the total placements were of a casual nature, many of these being the result of work given on a rotation basis by municipalities and Provincial Governments on various relief schemes throughout the year to persons who, otherwise, would have been unemployed.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there were not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway tickets at the reduced rate of 2.7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second-class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During 1934, 7,961 certificates were issued, 5,972 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 1,989 to workers going to points in other provinces. During 1935, 7,999 certificates for special rates were granted, 7,171 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the dispatching office and 828 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.

19.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, 1920-35, and by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Figures by provinces for the years 1920-25 will be found at p. 703 of the 1926 Year Book, for 1926-28 at p. 731 of the 1930 Year Book, for 1929-30 at p. 773 of the 1931 Year Book, for 1931-32 at p. 768 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1933 at p. 826 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province.	Year.	Applications Registered.		Vacancies Notified.		Placements Effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Canada.....	Totals, 1920.....	480,735	96,054	450,526	116,142	365,292	80,520
	Totals, 1921.....	438,836	105,563	325,498	106,097	277,792	77,964
	Totals, 1922.....	443,875	104,407	365,529	104,359	316,386	77,136
	Totals, 1923.....	473,483	115,692	431,576	109,404	376,801	85,751
	Totals, 1924.....	492,593	116,782	314,258	97,810	285,359	80,773
	Totals, 1925.....	439,022	118,023	345,570	101,473	328,334	84,491
	Totals, 1926.....	417,965	124,594	345,163	111,769	319,558	90,597
	Totals, 1927.....	422,022	131,849	339,478	114,095	320,306	94,463
	Totals, 1928.....	454,525	142,968	376,791	129,635	361,942	108,386
	Totals, 1929.....	397,527	153,199	296,592	131,435	287,128	111,239
	Totals, 1930.....	463,103	149,887	278,835	107,199	274,227	94,452
	Totals, 1931.....	685,460	149,693	391,857	94,527	359,231	82,277
	Totals, 1932.....	512,695	139,733	282,643	83,385	278,975	73,239
	Totals, 1933.....	531,041	143,180	282,121	87,565	278,589	73,508
	Totals, 1934.....	569,301	155,064	327,907	99,885	324,900	81,191
	Totals, 1935.....	498,466	157,955	268,300	108,274	265,212	88,590
Nova Scotia.....	1934.....	11,122	4,795	10,828	3,685	10,785	3,313
	1935.....	9,152	4,393	8,387	3,522	8,402	3,080
New Brunswick.....	1934.....	7,562	4,607	6,962	4,575	6,864	4,551
	1935.....	5,774	5,396	5,224	5,341	5,175	5,322
Quebec.....	1934.....	50,594	39,779	19,693	31,169	19,975	21,567
	1935.....	57,960	43,201	26,505	34,145	26,617	23,863
Ontario.....	1934.....	318,009	68,760	172,025	34,071	168,646	26,721
	1935.....	243,018	69,559	112,935	38,604	111,047	31,767
Manitoba.....	1934.....	44,343	11,227	26,782	8,051	27,982	7,962
	1935.....	48,170	10,364	27,090	7,887	27,534	7,619
Saskatchewan.....	1934.....	22,756	9,228	21,171	7,899	20,424	7,037
	1935.....	26,078	8,800	25,254	8,352	23,791	6,982
Alberta.....	1934.....	48,271	7,416	27,802	4,983	27,647	4,618
	1935.....	49,225	7,488	28,167	5,344	27,982	4,929
British Columbia.....	1934.....	66,644	9,252	42,644	5,452	42,577	5,422
	1935.....	59,089	8,754	34,738	5,079	34,664	5,028

Subsection 2.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from 1,750 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of nearly 165,000 workers. "Unemployment" as here used means involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table 20 is a record of unemployment in trade unions, for the past 10 years, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment in 1935 was in February, when the percentage stood at 18·2; the 1935 low was 13·0 p.c. recorded in September. In 1934 the January figure of 21·2 p.c. constituted the maximum and the minimum of 16·2 p.c. was reached in October. Employment among organized workers, as indicated by these statistics, was more active on the average in 1935 than in 1934, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1935 being 15·4 p.c., while for 1934 the corresponding figure was 18·2 p.c.

20.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, half-yearly, 1926-34, and by months, 1935.

NOTE.—For percentages of unemployment at June 30 and Dec. 31 from December, 1915, to December, 1925, see p. 827 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. For data by months from 1921, see successive issues of the Year Book commencing with the 1922-23 edition.

Month.	Year.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
June.....	1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	0·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
Dec.....	1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
June.....	1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
Dec.....	1927	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
June.....	1928	0·5	0·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
Dec.....	1928	3·9	0·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
June.....	1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
Dec.....	1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
June.....	1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
Dec.....	1930	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
June.....	1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
Dec.....	1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
June.....	1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
Dec.....	1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
June.....	1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
Dec.....	1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
June.....	1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
Dec.....	1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Jan. 1.....	1935	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Feb. 1.....	1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Mar. 1.....	1935	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April 1.....	1935	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May 1.....	1935	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June 1.....	1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July 1.....	1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug. 1.....	1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept. 1.....	1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct. 1.....	1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov. 1.....	1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec. 1.....	1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6

Subsection 3.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

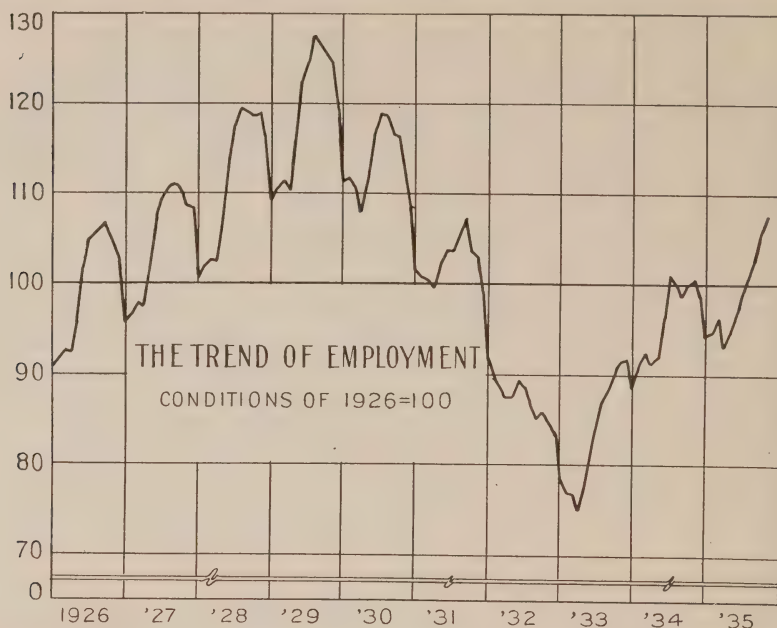
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates monthly reports of the numbers employed by firms having 15 or more persons on their staffs; the returns are representative of practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings. During 1935, about 9,250 of these employers reported an average working force of 933,085 persons, varying from 874,556 at April 1, to 1,012,103 at the beginning of November.

The generally upward movement that has characterized employment since the first quarter of 1933 continued during 1935. The recovery was not so pronounced as that indicated in 1934 over 1933, in which was recorded the low point of the depression as affecting industrial activity; however, the gains previously made were consolidated and extended, with the result that employment at its 1935 peak (Nov. 1) was in greater volume than in any other month since the end of 1930. It is worthy of note that public employment of one sort or another was a factor of less importance in the general situation during 1935 than it had been in 1934, when substantially larger numbers of persons were provided with work of that nature. The improvement indicated by employers during the year under review may, therefore, be regarded as affording sound evidence of a revival in business resulting from increased public demand for commodities and services rather than from governmental stimulation to industry. The improvement on the whole continued to be quite widely distributed, both geographically and industrially, but the outstanding feature of the year was the recovery in manufacturing, which was both extensive and prolonged; the chief exception to the generally upward movement was construction, employment in the highway division showing a marked decline.

During 1935 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis, on works undertaken for the relief of unemployment, as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief by the Dominion and provincial authorities, was 4,388,225 and there were also 6,614,929 man-days relief work afforded in camps operated by the Dominion and Provincial Governments where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. During 1934, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 8,970,721 and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,557,862.

The fluctuations in employment in the past ten years are illustrated in the chart on p. 770. This shows to October 1935 the generally upward movement that has characterized industrial activity since the low point of employment in the depression was reached at April 1, 1933.

Employment by Economic Areas.—The revival in industrial activity evident during 1934 again extended with a varying intensity to all five economic areas during the year under review. The situation at the end of 1935 was substantially better in each of these districts than it was at the opening of the year, or at the end of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also more favourable in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia than at the close of 1931. The greatest proportional gain between the 1935 low and high points occurred in the Prairie Provinces, where the maximum of activity was recorded at Nov. 1; the index then stood at 108.1, being 21.2 points higher than the minimum of 86.9 recorded at April 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1934, when general activity had been at a more satisfactory level than in the preceding year. Table 21 is a record of employment in the five economic areas, by months, in 1934 and 1935, with averages for preceding years since 1921.



21.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, as at the First of each Month, January, 1934, to December, 1935, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

Note.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1935.

Year and Month.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Averages, 1921.....	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
Averages, 1922.....	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
Averages, 1923.....	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
Averages, 1924.....	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
Averages, 1925.....	97.0	91.7	95.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
Averages, 1926 ¹	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
Averages, 1927.....	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
Averages, 1928.....	106.6	108.3	113.8	117.9	106.4	111.6
Averages, 1929.....	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
Averages, 1930.....	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
Averages, 1931.....	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
Averages, 1932.....	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
Averages, 1933.....	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934.						
Jan. 1.....	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4	88.6
Feb. 1.....	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1	91.4
Mar. 1.....	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6	92.7
April 1.....	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6	91.3
May 1.....	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4	92.0
June 1.....	98.4	90.9	104.4	80.5	89.1	96.6
July 1.....	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1	101.0
Aug. 1.....	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6	99.9
Sept. 1.....	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2	98.8
Oct. 1.....	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4	100.0
Nov. 1.....	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1	100.2
Dec. 1.....	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9	98.9
Averages, 1934.....	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0

For footnote see end of table on p. 771.

21.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, as at the First of each Month, January, 1934, to December, 1935, with Yearly Averages since 1921—concluded.

Year and Month.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie. Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1935.						
Jan. 1.....	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8	94.4
Feb. 1.....	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1.....	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
April 1.....	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1.....	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1.....	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1.....	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1.....	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8	101.1
Sept. 1.....	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0	102.7
Oct. 1.....	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1.....	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1.....	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Averages, 1935.....	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1935 ²	7.8	29.1	41.6	13.0	8.5	100.0

¹Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

²Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Cities.—Improvement in industrial employment was reported in each of the eight large centres for which statistics are segregated, *viz.*, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the gains were relatively greater during 1935 in Windsor, Winnipeg and Hamilton than in the other cities. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in these eight cities, which, during 1933 and 1934 was generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1935 rather more pronounced. Thus, in 1934, 46 p.c. of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these municipal areas, and they had 40.8 p.c. of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year, however, they reported only 20 p.c. In 1935, firms in the cities and their employees constituted 46.3 p.c. and 41.6 p.c., respectively, of the total employers and total employees, while almost 60 p.c. of the total increase during the year was reported in these eight centres. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 5.6 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 3.5 p.c. in the Dominion. On the one hand, the marked improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months, and on the other hand, the decreasing importance of highway construction as a factor in the industrial distribution of the workers covered in these surveys, largely accounts for this situation.

The reports showed that employment was maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres named above, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg. The greatest percentages of improvement shown by the 1935 index numbers over those for 1934 were in Windsor, Hamilton and Vancouver. Table 22 gives monthly indexes in the cities in 1934 and 1935, with yearly averages since 1922.

22.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, as at the First of each Month, January, 1934, to December, 1935, with Yearly Averages since 1922.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1935.

Year and Month.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor.	Winnipeg.	Van-couver.
Averages, 1922....	86.0	—	96.1	—	—	—	93.9	81.5
Averages, 1923....	92.7	—	98.0	107.2	94.6	—	90.6	82.5
Averages, 1924....	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	—	86.5	86.2
Averages, 1925....	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.6
Averages, 1926....	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Averages, 1927....	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Averages, 1928....	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.8	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
Averages, 1929....	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
Averages, 1930....	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
Averages, 1931....	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
Averages, 1932....	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
Averages, 1933....	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934.								
Jan. 1.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1.....	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Averages, 1934.	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935.								
Jan. 1.....	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1.....	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1.....	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
April 1.....	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.4
May 1.....	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.7
June 1.....	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1.....	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1.....	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1.....	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1.....	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1.....	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1.....	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Averages, 1935.	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1935 ²	14.0	1.3	12.5	1.4	3.3	1.6	4.1	3.3

¹ Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

² Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Industries.—An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that practically all industries except highway construction shared in the improvement noted during 1935 as compared with 1934, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1933 and 1932. Manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment contributed to a greater or lesser degree. Logging, on the whole, was unusually active, the average index, at 126.9, being slightly higher than the 1934 mean of 124.7; most of the advance occurred in the early months of the year, employment from September onward having been at a slightly lower level than in the autumn and early winter of 1934. The 1935 average was also slightly higher than the previous maximum of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during

many months, with the result that employment in that group as a whole was brisker than in any other year of the record. Building construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1934, 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity; employment in railway construction was at much the same level as in the preceding year, but highway construction employed a smaller number of men, partly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments. Services and trade were more active, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. Table 23 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

23.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers, by Industrial Groups, as at the First of each Month, January, 1934, to December, 1935, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of the employees reported in the indicated industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1935.

Year and Month.	Manu- factur- ing.	Log- ging.	Mining.	Com- muni- cations.	Trans- porta- tion.	Con- struc- tion and Main- tenance.	Ser- vices.	Trade.	All Indus- tries. ³
Averages, 1921.....	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
Averages, 1922.....	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
Averages, 1923.....	96.6	114.2	196.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
Averages, 1924.....	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
Averages, 1925.....	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
Averages, 1926¹.....	99.6	99.5	93.7	99.6	93.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Averages, 1927.....	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Averages, 1928.....	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Averages, 1929.....	117.1	125.8	123.1	123.6	109.7	123.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
Averages, 1930.....	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	123.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
Averages, 1931.....	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
Averages, 1932.....	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
Averages, 1933.....	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934.									
Jan. 1.....	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3	88.6
Feb. 1.....	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	91.4
Mar. 1.....	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5	92.7
April 1.....	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1	91.3
May 1.....	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6	92.0
June 1.....	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5	96.6
July 1.....	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1	101.0
Aug. 1.....	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5	99.9
Sept. 1.....	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1	98.8
Oct. 1.....	94.4	113.4	117.0	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0	100.0
Nov. 1.....	92.8	171.9	121.2	83.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3	100.2
Dec. 1.....	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0	98.9
Averages, 1934.....	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935.									
Jan. 1.....	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
Feb. 1.....	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
April 1.....	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
May 1.....	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
June 1.....	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
July 1.....	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
Aug. 1.....	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
Sept. 1.....	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
Oct. 1.....	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
Nov. 1.....	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
Dec. 1.....	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
Averages, 1935.....	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
Relative weights, by indus- tries, as at Dec. 1, 1935 ²	51.8	5.2	6.1	2.2	10.2	11.4	2.6	10.5	100.0

¹ Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

² Percentages of Dominion total.

³ Except agriculture (see p. 769).

Subsection 4.—Unemployment Relief.

The assistance rendered by the Dominion Government under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Relief Act, 1932, is fully set out in the Canada Year Books for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively, while that rendered under the Relief Act, 1933 and the Relief Act, 1934, is set forth in the Canada Year Book for 1934-35. The recapitulation appearing at the end of this statement shows the Dominion's disbursements under those statutes as at Nov. 30, 1935.

The Relief Act, 1935.—At the sixth session of the 17th Parliament, the Relief Act, 1935, which received royal assent on April 4, 1935, was enacted. The administration of the Act was, by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, vested in the Minister of Labour.

Under this statute the Dominion is continuing to pay to the provinces monthly grants-in-aid to assist the provinces in discharging their responsibilities connected with the relief of necessitous persons within their respective boundaries. The amounts of the monthly grants-in-aid, for the period April to November, 1935, both months inclusive, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$1,250; Nova Scotia, \$40,000; New Brunswick, \$25,000; Quebec, \$500,000; Ontario, \$600,000; Manitoba, \$135,000; Saskatchewan, \$200,000; Alberta, \$100,000; British Columbia, \$150,000.

As a result of representations made by the provinces at the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa in December, 1935, the amounts of the monthly grants-in-aid for the remaining four months of the fiscal year, *viz.*, December, 1935, January, February and March, 1936, were increased to the following amounts: Prince Edward Island, \$2,187; Nova Scotia, \$70,000; New Brunswick, \$43,750; Quebec, \$875,000; Ontario, \$1,050,000; Manitoba, \$236,250; Saskatchewan, \$350,000; Alberta, \$175,000; British Columbia, \$262,500.

In addition to payment of the monthly grants-in-aid above referred to, agreements entered into under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1935, with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, provide for Dominion assistance toward the cost of relief measures in the provinces as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.—Trans-Canada Highway and provincial highways.

New Brunswick.—Trans-Canada Highway, provincial highways and aid to colonization settlers on location.

Ontario.—Trans-Canada Highway, completion of certain municipal relief projects commenced under previous relief legislation and completion of certain provincial relief projects commenced under previous relief legislation.

Manitoba.—Trans-Canada Highway, provincial highways, one provincial public works project and the Winnipeg sewage disposal plant. The total estimated cost of the latter to Mar. 31, 1936, is \$2,000,000, of which the Dominion has agreed to contribute 40 p.c.

Saskatchewan.—Trans-Canada Highway.

Alberta.—Trans-Canada Highway.

British Columbia.—Improvements to Stanley Park in the city of Vancouver.

As outlined in the Canada Year Book, 1933, and the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, agreements were completed under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1932, with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, providing for a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief by placing such families on the land. It was provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure should be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned. The agreements covered a period of two years and expired on Mar. 31, 1934.

Under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1934, agreements, effective from April 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1936, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired Mar. 31, 1934, were entered into with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Provision is made in the 1934 agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two-year period, and for whom subsistence expenditure during the third year of settlement is deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence where necessary during the third year applies both to those settled under the 1932 agreement and those settled under the 1934 agreement.

Under authority of the present legislation (the Relief Act, 1935), an agreement respecting relief settlement has been entered into between the Dominion and the province of British Columbia, leaving Prince Edward Island the only province not participating in the plan.

Reports received from the provinces indicate that as at Nov. 30, 1935, there have been approved and settled under the agreements 4,343 settler families, while the total number of individuals settled under the scheme aggregate 22,800.

In the Prairie Provinces the Dominion has again undertaken to provide for the placement of single homeless unemployed persons on farms on a similar basis to that obtaining under previous relief legislation, namely, payment of \$5 per month to each person so placed, the Dominion contributing 100 p.c. of expenditures incurred in this connection, exclusive of the costs of administration. In the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta the arrangement is effective from Nov. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936, and in Saskatchewan from Nov. 9, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936. In addition, the Dominion has agreed, under the 1935 Act, to continue contributing to certain special measures in the dried-out areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Continued operation of the camps established under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1932, at various points throughout Canada, also the special relief works carried out in the National Parks for the care of single homeless unemployed men and unemployed residents of the Parks are other measures being carried out by the Dominion under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1935.

The following table sets forth the Dominion's disbursements under relief legislation from 1930 to Nov. 30, 1935. A summary of the loans outstanding as at the same date is also shown.

24.—Recapitulation of Dominion Disbursements and Summary of Loans Outstanding under Relief Legislation as at Nov. 30, 1935.

Province, etc.	1930 Act.	1931 Act.	1932 Act.	1933 Act.	1934 Act.	1935 Act.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	95,200	129,098	25,099	86,919	158,991	125,225	620,532
Nova Scotia.....	836,180	1,078,548	572,427	1,184,388	642,474	320,000	4,634,017
New Brunswick.....	503,690	763,599	221,576	511,479	444,684	585,180	3,030,208
Quebec.....	3,319,930	5,438,239	4,233,620	3,627,095	10,991,783	4,000,000	31,610,667
Ontario.....	4,692,650	11,100,761	7,988,527	9,875,169	14,073,631	7,805,577	55,541,315
Manitoba.....	1,610,004	3,351,517	1,746,556	2,181,595	2,281,377	1,192,880	12,363,929
Saskatchewan.....	1,918,264	3,008,205	1,155,497	806,758	2,328,710	1,600,000	10,817,434
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....	—	5,372,971	4,455,533	1,313,566	746,782	—	11,888,852
Alberta.....	1,281,924	3,042,712	1,306,850	1,264,050	1,767,224	832,003	9,494,763
British Columbia.....	1,376,317	3,954,424	3,228,111	2,576,638	3,172,146	1,200,000	15,507,636
Yukon and N.W.T.....	19,998	9,997	3,395	5,258	—	10,453	49,101
Dept. of Public Works.....	—	1,726,733	6,904	—	—	1,694	1,735,331
Dept. of National Defence.....	—	70,936	423,526	6,204,981	7,856,174	3,089,625	17,645,242
Dept. of the Interior.....	56,996	865,807	588,003	1,114,051	533,208	92,279	3,250,344
Dept. of Railways and Canals.....	—	1,772,726	—	106,091	—	—	1,878,817
Dept. of Justice.....	—	83,181	—	—	—	—	83,181
Dept. of Agriculture.....	—	7,000	3,000	—	—	—	10,000
Dept. of Trade and Commerce.....	—	—	—	43,505	—	2,150	45,655
Dept. of Finance.....	—	—	—	37,428	—	—	37,428
Dept. of Mines.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,100	6,100
Nat. Battlefields Com.....	—	24,809	—	—	—	—	24,809
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000	500,000	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
C.P.R.....	863,550	209,197	—	—	—	—	1,072,747
C.N.R.....	882,412	—	—	—	—	—	882,412
Transportation of Unemployed.....	—	45,066	11,513	16,214	3,970	—	76,763
Agr. Stabilization Fund.....	—	—	—	42,968	—	—	42,968
Miscellaneous.....	—	1,833	3,244	—	5,050	7,492	17,619
Administration.....	43,062	85,203	67,576	84,495	88,824	87,660	456,820
Totals.....	18,000,177	42,642,562	26,049,957	31,082,648	45,100,028	20,958,318	183,824,690

SUMMARY OF LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT NOV. 30, 1935.¹

Manitoba.....	13,943,679
Saskatchewan.....	39,203,586
Alberta.....	20,402,000
British Columbia.....	21,437,680
Canadian Pacific Railway Company (loans non-active).....	94,986,945
Total.....	97,434,167¹

¹ Accountable Advances to Saskatchewan of \$9,000,000 for Drought Area Relief; also \$16,667 to Manitoba, not included.

Subsection 5.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census.

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book, pp. 775-780 were devoted to an examination of the preliminary figures of unemployment as reported at June 1, 1931, for that date and for the preceding twelve months. The final results of this inquiry are available in Vol. VI. of the Census Publications, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of 75 cents for the paper-bound volume.

Tables 24 and 25, on p. 836 of the 1934-35 Year Book, summarize, by industries, the statistics of those actually unemployed at the date of the Census, and of time lost during the twelve months preceding that date.

Section 10.—Old Age Pensions.

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.—Legislation respecting Old Age Pensions (R.S.C., 1927, c. 156) was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in 1927. Under the provisions of this statute the Dominion Government reimbursed each province participating in the Dominion scheme to the extent of one-half of the provincial expenditure for old age pensions. An amendment passed at the 1931 session of Parliament (c. 42, Statutes of 1931) provided that the Dominion contribution to the provinces be increased from 50 p.c. to 75 p.c. of the provincial disbursements for old age pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act and the regulations made thereunder. Following the enactment of the amendment to the Dominion Act, the Dominion Old Age Pensions Regulations were revised and agreements negotiated with the provinces whereby the Dominion contribution of 75 p.c. of provincial disbursements was made effective from Nov. 1, 1931; the provinces have since been reimbursed on this basis.

Sec. 5 of the Act provides that before any such agreement is made with the province, the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and that no change in such scheme shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 8 reads as follows:—

- (1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—
- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
 - (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
 - (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
 - (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
 - (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
 - (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
 - (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.
- (2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Sec. 9 provides that the maximum pension payable shall be \$240 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125 a year. The pension authority may accept a transfer of the pensioner's interest in a dwelling house in which he resides, in which case the value of the dwelling will not be considered in calculating the amount of pension payable. The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 p.c., per annum compounded annually, subject to the limitation that no claims shall be made for such recovery out of any part of the estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any other person who has regularly contributed, since the grant of the pension or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, to the pensioner's support by the payment of money or otherwise to an extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable.

Secs. 10, 12, 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces in which the pensioner has resided during the 20 years immediately preceding the grant of the pension. Sec. 11 provides for a reduction of pension where a pensioner has resided for a portion of the 20 years in a province with which no agreement is in force. Sec. 15 provides for a suspension of the pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by Sec. 16 that a pension shall not be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

The Governor in Council was empowered by Sec. 19 of the Act to make regulations pursuant to this section. Existing regulations were revised and approved by an Order in Council dated Feb. 1, 1932.

The Dominion Old Age Pensions Act is operative in seven of the nine provinces, namely—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan as well as in the Northwest Territories.

An agreement has been made, between the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of New Brunswick in Council, whereby old age pensions will be payable in that province as from July 1, 1936. Old Age Pensions legislation was introduced in the Quebec Legislature on April 14, 1936.

The Gold Commissioner of Yukon was given authority, by a Yukon Territorial Council Ordinance passed in 1927, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Old Age Pensions Act for residents in the territory. No proposed scheme of administration for adoption in Yukon has been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

Table 25 is a financial summary of old age pensions in Canada as at the end of the calendar year 1935.

25.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1935

Item.	Alberta. — Act effective Aug. 1, 1929.	British Columbia. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927.	Manitoba. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928.	Nova Scotia. — Act effective Mar. 1, 1934.	Ontario. — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1935.....	7,822	9,792	10,621	12,986	53,720
Average monthly pensions.....	\$ 17.77	19.39	18.62	14.26	17.93
Percentages of pensioners to total estimated population, 1935.....	1.00	1.33	1.44	2.46	1.49
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population ¹	1.93	3.00	2.57	5.09	4.11
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1935.....	\$ 1,185,464	1,626,821	1,758,951	1,630,779	8,239,096
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1935.....	\$ 4,766,871	7,698,615	8,317,988	2,784,928	38,300,462

Item.	Prince Edward Island. — Act effective July 1, 1933.	Saskat- chewan. — Act effective May 1, 1928.	Northwest Terri- tories. — Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929.	Total.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1935.....	1,624	10,707	7	107,279
Average monthly pensions.....	\$ 10.42	16.36	18.98	—
Percentages of pensioners to total estimated population, 1935.....	1.82	1.09	0.07	—
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population ¹	6.48	1.91	0.95	—
Dominion Government's contributions Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1935.....	\$ 143,110	1,554,280	1,726	16,140,227
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1935.....	\$ 311,996	7,574,894	9,500	69,765,254

¹ These percentages are based on the figures of the Decennial Census, 1931.

Section 11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada.

A general article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" appeared at pp. 704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book under the three sub-headings of "Consumers' Co-operation", "Co-operative Credit", and "Producers' Co-operation".* Because of the pressure upon space, this article is not reprinted here, but a digest of the latest available material on each of these three sub-divisions of co-operation follows, the presentation of producers' co-operation being confined to that among agricultural producers.

Subsection 1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

The co-operative store was first introduced into Canada by miners who had had experience of co-operation in the United Kingdom. The first co-operative store was opened at Stellarton, N.S., in 1861, and continued to do business until 1916. Many similar ventures were afterwards commenced, but a considerable number failed through their neglect to build up adequate reserve funds. In 1909 the Co-operative Union of Canada was formed, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members; since October, 1909, it has published a monthly, *The Canadian Co-operator*, from which the following statistics (Table 26) showing the growth of consumers' co-operation in the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union have been taken.†

* The article referred to above was prepared for the Year Book by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, M.A., of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

† For details regarding the Co-operative Union of Canada and its activities, see the 1925 Year Book, pp. 708-709.

26.—Statistics of Co-operative Societies Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1909-34.

NOTE.—No data are available for the year 1916.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Purchase Dividends Paid.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1909....	6	1,595	33,460	11,090	53,820	40,882	347,064	—	22,828
1910....	9	2,605	97,965	19,994	123,946	85,572	569,311	36,596	28,235
1911....	12	3,788	143,781	25,070	168,895	102,903	789,292	44,535	47,338
1912....	17	5,000	178,126	31,806	191,122	172,658	1,194,065	88,782	67,256
1913....	17	5,822	166,051	42,498	205,300	183,220	1,424,985	78,399	63,442
1914....	14	5,810	166,307	36,219	181,867	129,022	1,133,081	73,490	63,881
1915....	8	3,239	143,319	21,118	94,672	109,911	657,006	53,270	47,995
1917....	13	4,673	248,253	27,941	205,899	145,732	1,264,247	91,079	82,287
1918....	12	4,746	301,268	38,257	252,921	169,545	1,488,541	123,363	115,969
1919....	15	6,306	360,834	47,463	370,676	205,222	2,132,726	156,870	138,216
1920....	20	7,427	394,471	40,419	368,090	206,625	1,465,253	165,904	157,424
1921....	14	5,919	374,996	39,001	280,968	243,397	1,190,765	154,713	144,512
1922....	12	6,552	450,996	94,781	251,855	286,223	2,166,196	157,321	138,762
1923....	7	4,646	381,656	97,591	232,294	286,847	2,249,380	172,972	140,991
1924....	14	7,047	516,909	94,850	271,713	445,071	2,675,852	212,493	183,986
1925....	16	7,308	512,808	151,791	351,732	454,042	2,792,872	158,140	118,945
1926....	20	7,804	616,431	208,449	426,937	660,930	3,358,162	230,535	165,062
1927....	24	8,914	673,827	228,504	554,101	778,508	4,481,574	283,777	227,733
1928....	33	74,836	3,905,813	2,523,646	1,103,323	13,305,918	8,147,967	1,057,581	252,976
1929....	41	10,648 ¹	769,755	484,864	663,476	1,006,628	5,030,560	238,302	238,302
1930....	38	10,462	693,561	362,127	617,538	1,124,572	4,826,642	243,884	195,178
1931....	37	8,404	595,617	460,798	461,022	1,069,167	3,667,240	193,348	151,435
1932....	38	11,278	723,386	590,427	490,344	1,270,479	4,007,473	145,121	117,710
1933....	45	10,735	680,524	537,548	1,019,233	3,487,770	3,477,483	413,626	83,842
1934....	46	22,209	632,197	670,467	889,571	3,876,053	4,482,558	507,581	102,317

¹ The decrease in membership is accounted for by the withdrawal of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd., and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., the non-inclusion of the latter society being also mainly responsible for the decreases in the figures shown in the remaining columns.

Comparisons in Table 26 are somewhat vitiated by the fact that some organizations do not report each year, e.g., the share and loan capital in 1934 was apparently lower by over \$48,000, yet one association with a combined share and loan capital of over \$130,000 in 1933 did not report in 1934. The large increase in membership in the latest year was chiefly due to an increase in membership of an elevator society from 150 to over 9,200.

The progress shown by the returns from the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union does not represent the whole growth of the consumers' co-operative movement in Canada. Although the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union are among the oldest and best established, there is a larger number of consumers' co-operative societies outside the Union than within it, the great majority of these being in the western provinces. In 1926, the Manitoba Co-operative League was organized to link up the co-operative societies in that province, and a similar organization was formed in Alberta in 1923. In Saskatchewan a conference of representatives of co-operative societies has been held annually since 1923.

Subsection 2.—Co-operative Credit in Quebec.

A form of co-operation which has achieved great success is that which provides short-term credit for small farmers and industrial workers in the province of Quebec. In 1900, what are known as "Les Caisses Populaires", or People's Banks, were begun with the establishment, by the late Alphonse Desjardins, of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis. M. Desjardins adopted the principles of lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area, of limited liability, of withdrawable shares of small amount payable by instalments, and of distribution of profits. These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made to purchase agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to pay off a merchant and for various similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term "short credit", are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products.

Details of organization may be found in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, in the 1935 edition of which may be found statistics of the system as a whole. Complete information of the working of each individual bank, including such details as number of members and depositors, rates of interest paid, loans made and profits realized, classification of size of loans, receipts and expenses and a *résumé* of chief operations from 1915 to 1934, are published in the report entitled "Co-operative People's Banks and Co-operative Agricultural Societies".

Table 27 shows the progress of these banks by quinquennial years from 1915 to 1930 and annually since then.

27.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930-34.

Year.	Banks Reporting.	Members.	Depositors.	Borrowers.	Loans Granted.	Value of Loans Granted.	Profits Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1915.....	91	23,614	13,696	6,728	8,983	1,483,160	89,893
1920.....	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,323
1925.....	122	33,279	33,527	9,384	13,682	3,909,790	449,531
1930.....	179	45,767	44,940	14,278	18,857	3,724,537	645,096
1931.....	174	43,641	43,207	13,240	16,203	2,998,046	594,235
1932.....	168	40,933	40,201	12,363	13,283	2,157,886	531,765
1933.....	162	36,470	37,683	10,784	11,407	1,682,551	452,220
1934.....	190	38,811	39,723	11,230	11,295	2,141,762	441,876

Subsection 3.—Agricultural Co-operation in Canada in 1934.*

Co-operative organization forms an integral part of the economic fabric of Canadian agriculture. The activities of the larger organizations such as the wheat pools, live-stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively to serve local areas.

Available statistics show 697 co-operative associations actively engaged in business in 1934. The 697 associations have 2,604 branches which, combined, make a total of 3,301 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested number 341,020 and patrons reported total 378,730. Combined assets total \$105,183,565 with plant and equipment valued at \$38,850,488. The total actual investment of member shareholders in capital stock amounts to \$8,933,425 and reserves and surplus total \$40,943,469. Sales of farm products for the year under review amounted to \$117,783,560. The sales value of supplies handled totalled \$7,991,755 and other revenue \$289,576, which, combined, means a total business of \$126,064,891.

Available records indicate that the most important early activity of farmers in the field of co-operation in Canada was directed toward the marketing of farm products. In comparing the volume of business, marketing associations transact twenty times the business handled by purchasing agencies. Membership in the co-operative marketing associations is given as 312,519 persons compared with 27,328 members in purchasing organizations.

Within the marketing group the grain and seed co-operatives which include the wheat pools of Western Canada have the largest membership and investment, and exceed all other commodity groups in volume of business, which is estimated

*Statistics contained in this review are based on records received by the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, in 1935, covering the business year of 1934.

at \$78,483,629 for the year under review. A membership of 170,081 grain growers contributed to this business through 2,137 co-operative marketing agencies. Mainly through deductions from the selling price of their grain, these members have invested a sum of \$37,114,643 in their business and in addition have paid up \$3,350,952 in share capital. Combined assets total \$88,298,067.

One hundred and fifteen dairy co-operatives with 122 depots in Canada reported a membership of 35,034 with assets valued at \$4,179,513. Paid-up share capital amounts to \$1,828,967 with reserves of \$723,675. Sales of dairy products totalled \$8,479,466 for the year under review.

The records for 53 live-stock shipping and marketing associations show a combined membership of 35,314. Financing of these associations is mainly by membership fees and commissions. Assets are comparatively low with value of plant and equipment amounting to \$616,292. This accommodated a business of \$7,749,583. The live-stock co-operatives undertake very little processing of their product. Their main activity is the assembling of live stock in cars at producing points for shipment to central markets.

A large part of the fruit and vegetable crop is marketed through 104 co-operative agencies with a combined membership of 9,307 fruit growers. Assets for all companies total \$3,860,115; reserves and surplus amount to \$1,009,767. Sales of fruits and vegetables during the year amounted to \$6,382,915 which, together with supplies and other revenue, gave a total business of \$7,809,574.

Poultry producers have organized in each of the provinces to sell their products co-operatively. There were 24 associations with 247 places of business which reported a membership of 32,851 members. Assets amount to \$444,139 with reserves of \$196,792. Sales for the year amounted to \$2,068,402.

Practically all the wool marketed co-operatively in Canada is handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. The company operates in each province through the medium of 18 sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' associations. The co-operative grades, stores and markets the wool received from its 7,100 patrons. In addition, it carries on advertising and educational work and handles materials and supplies for its members. The quantity of wool handled by the co-operative during the year amounted to 5,076,100 pounds.

In Ontario and Quebec, the honey producers are organized co-operatively with a combined membership of approximately 1,800 members. Two tobacco co-operatives in Ontario, and three in the province of Quebec report a total membership of 842 and sales of approximately one and a quarter million dollars for 1934. The *Producteurs de Sucre et Sirop d'Erable de Quebec*, with a membership of 1,982, is organized on a co-operative basis. During the year under review the sales value of maple products marketed by this association amounted to \$293,322.

Available statistics show 333 associations are organized for the purpose of purchasing farm supplies and merchandise on the co-operative plan. These consumer associations, of which nearly one-half are established in the province of Saskatchewan, have a combined membership of 27,328. The sales value of supplies handled during the year, by associations organized exclusively for the handling of supplies, amounted to \$5,198,825. In five of the provinces co-operative wholesale buying societies purchase goods for their shareholder associations.

For further information see Table. 28.

28.—Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1934.¹
PROVINCIAL GROUPING.

Province or Function.	Places of Business.		Shareholders.		Patrons.		Total Assets.		Value of Plant.		General Liabilities.		Paid-up Share and Capital.		Reserves and Surplus.		Sales of Farm Products.		Sales of Supplies.		Total Business, Including Other Revenue.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	14	88	8,415	8,931	130,727	45,634	118,902	13,320	—	1,495	813,587	152,154	966,716									
Nova Scotia.....	55	87	5,356	8,401	1,656,160	675,746	975,052	405,329	275,779	405,329	885,034	885,034	7,809,574									
New Brunswick.....	21	60	3,577	4,581	2,774,635	67,152	97,801	71,280	1,495	71,280	1,495	1,380,418	1,380,418	7,809,574								
Quebec.....	136	136	16,125	16,125	4,125,539	1,770,429	2,660,449	693,506	762,584	693,506	8,210,888	8,210,888	21,540									
Ontario.....	117	130	33,729	41,677	3,148,741	1,303,981	1,303,981	1,110,279	776,603	1,110,279	11,446,004	11,446,004	1,380,418									
Manitoba.....	47	389	45,751	45,992	3,803,138	2,268,072	3,268,072	202,346	246,607	202,346	8,402,101	8,402,101	866,009									
Saskatchewan.....	186	1,360	120,014	131,014	50,884,123	17,333,055	24,556,170	989,409	24,938,244	989,409	45,982,323	45,982,323	1,814,032									
Alberta.....	47	499	164,223	171,604	22,756,428	7,138,876	12,998,120	320,207	10,333,011	320,207	20,730,304	20,730,304	1,520,990									
British Columbia.....	69	85	12,817	14,465	3,812,828	1,280,348	1,109,538	1,751,505	891,585	1,751,505	7,252,916	7,252,916	1,477,146									
Interprovincial.....	5	499	30,113	35,100	14,391,246	6,887,958	8,695,295	3,282,794	2,615,197	3,282,794	13,065,809	13,065,809	211,604									
Totals, Canada.....	697	3,301	341,020	378,730	105,183,565	38,850,438	55,306,671	8,933,425	40,943,469	8,933,425	117,783,560	117,783,560	7,991,755									

FUNCTIONAL AND COMMODITY GROUPING.

Marketing—	Dairy products.....		Fruits and vegetables.....		Grain and seed.....		Live stock.....		Poultry.....		Wool.....		Honey.....		Maple sugar.....		Tobacco.....		Miscellaneous.....		Totals, Marketing.....	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
115	122	35,034	54,243	4,179,513	2,070,396	1,626,871	1,828,967	1,828,967	723,675	8,479,466	271,543	8,780,830										
104	118	9,307	10,865	3,860,115	1,755,010	1,955,273	805,075	805,075	1,009,767	6,382,915	1,380,418	7,809,574										
53	213	170,081	170,029	88,298,657	32,343,910	47,832,472	3,350,952	3,350,952	37,114,643	78,214,345	254,017	78,468,629										
24	247	32,851	22,752	444,139	616,292	240,393	683,102	683,102	158,950	7,431,276	263,478	7,749,583										
12	19	2,104	7,100	287,317	94,396	192,653	54,694	54,694	196,792	2,068,402	16,202	2,098,945										
2	1	1,818	1,519	148,846	76,890	30,532	116,240	116,240	140,545	219,592	17,882	238,967										
1	1	1,982	1,982	308,132	228,592	180,369	56,905	56,905	67,858	293,322	17,882	311,204										
5	5	1,942	1,942	443,117	105,190	97,850	72,791	72,791	279,546	1,284,083	—	1,284,083										
5	16	23,186	23,186	3,077,835	1,034,542	2,209,941	635,749	635,749	232,545	12,381,382	512,738	12,962,142										
340	2,942	312,519	338,974	102,026,626	38,332,693	54,473,860	7,729,729	7,729,729	39,823,037	117,349,109	2,792,930	120,395,064										
333	335	27,328	39,019	3,102,749	514,672	818,804	1,169,897	1,169,897	1,114,048	434,451	5,198,825	5,663,152										
24	24	1,173	737	54,190	3,123	14,007	33,799	33,799	6,384	—	—	6,675										
697	3,301	341,020	378,730	105,183,565	38,850,438	55,306,671	8,933,425	8,933,425	40,943,469	117,783,560	7,991,755	126,064,891										

¹ Preliminary, subject to revision.

² One company operating through the medium of 18 associations. (See p. 782.)

Section 12.—Labour Legislation in Canada in 1935.

The Canada Year Book for 1929 contains, at pp. 755-762, a summary of the labour legislation in force in Canada at the end of the year 1928, and each subsequent Year Book gives a summary of the labour laws passed during the preceding year. Labour laws enacted during 1935 are published in the Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1935, issued by the Department of Labour. The following is a *résumé* of the principal enactments.

Dominion Labour Legislation.—Legislation was enacted to implement certain draft conventions of the International Labour Conference which had been formally ratified by the Government on Mar. 21 and April 25, respectively. These laws included the Draft Conventions on the eight-hour day and weekly rest in industrial undertakings and on minimum wage-fixing machinery. Following the change of government in October, 1935, these three statutes, together with the Employment and Social Insurance Act, were referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for a determination as to whether they are *intra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

The Employment and Social Insurance Act provides for compulsory insurance against unemployment. The scheme covers persons 16 years of age and upwards employed under contract of service or apprenticeship, with certain exceptions, chief of which are: persons employed in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, lumbering, logging, transportation, stevedoring, private domestic service, and employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a remuneration exceeding \$2,000 a year. The Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be made up of contributions from insured persons and their employers, together with a grant from the Dominion Government which also bears the cost of administration. Contributions payable in respect of adult workers are 25c. per week from men and 21c. per week from women, with like amounts from the employer. Lower rates are fixed for persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The main qualification for benefit is the payment of 40 weekly contributions during the two years preceding the claim. The weekly benefit is \$6 for men and \$5.10 for women, with proportionately lower rates for young persons between 16 and 21. Benefit in respect of dependants is payable at the rate of \$2.70 per week for adults and 90c. per week for children. Total benefit, including dependants' benefit, may not exceed 80 p.c. of the wages formerly received by the unemployed person. Benefit is payable for not more than an aggregate of 78 days of continuous unemployment in any benefit year. Additional benefit is, however, granted to persons with good employment records on conditions laid down in the Act. The scheme is to be administered by an Employment and Social Insurance Commission of three members, of whom two are required to be appointed after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The Commission, which was appointed in July, 1935, is to be assisted by an Advisory Committee of not less than four or more than six members representing equally employers and workers. The Commission is to organize and maintain an Employment Service, and the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1918, may be repealed by Order in Council. The Commission is further required to investigate and report upon schemes of health insurance and medical aid.

The Relief Act, 1935, which is to continue in force for one year, is generally similar to the Relief Act, 1934, and authorizes the Dominion Government to make agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures; to make loans to provinces and to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.; to take steps to protect the financial position of the Dominion or of any province; and, when Parliament

is not in session, to do what is necessary to maintain peace, order, and good government. In particular, the Governor in Council may provide for special relief works under the Departments of National Defence and the Interior.

The Supplementary Public Works Construction Act provides that, in addition to the works and undertakings provided for by the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, further projects shall be undertaken for the purpose of accelerating recovery of trade and industry, including work on railways, rivers, harbours and canals, geological surveys, conservation work, camp sites, public buildings, landing fields, etc. Consideration is to be given first to the employment of those most in need in the locality, with preference to unemployed ex-service men and men with dependants. The sum of \$18,000,000 is appropriated to meet such obligations.

The Minimum Wages Act provides for the creation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, of machinery whereby minimum rates of wages may be fixed in trades (in particular, home-working trades) in which wages are exceptionally low and where no arrangements exist for their effective regulation. Employers and workers concerned are to be associated in the operation of such machinery, and the Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consultation with employers' and workers' representatives, may make regulations designating the trades to be affected. The Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference on which these sections depend for their constitutional validity, provides that it shall come into effect in any country twelve months after its ratification by that country. The Convention was ratified by Canada on April 25, 1935. Accordingly, these provisions will not come into force until a year from that date and only on proclamation to that effect. Under sections of the Act which came into force when enacted, the Governor in Council, when satisfied that the trade and commerce or the public revenue of Canada is being injured by the lack of uniform minimum wage rates in any trade or that wages throughout Canada are insufficient to maintain a suitable standard of living, may fix uniform minimum wages or fair and suitable rates of wages in the trade concerned and enforce observance of the rates. The Minister, on application from employers or employees, may make inquiry as to the minimum rates required for a suitable standard of living.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act provides for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week in mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction and transportation. Transport by hand and industries in which only members of the same family are employed are excluded, and persons in confidential, managerial and supervisory positions are exempt. Where, by law, custom or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or, where no organizations exist, between employers' and workers' representatives, working hours on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded by not more than one hour on the remaining days by sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between such organizations or representatives. The eight-hour limit may also be exceeded, on conditions laid down in the Act, in case of accident or emergency, of employment in shifts or continuous processes, and, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in certain exceptional cases. Where, under any provincial statute, provision is made for higher minimum wages or for shorter hours of work than under the Dominion Acts, the former takes precedence over the latter.

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, which applies to the same industries as the Hours of Work Act, requires employers to grant a rest period of at least twenty-four hours in every seven days to all employees except those in a confidential capacity or in positions of supervision or management. The rest

period is, whenever possible, to fall upon The Lord's Day as defined in The Lord's Day Act. Regulations may authorize exceptions after consultation has been had with employers' and workers' associations and must provide as far as possible for compensating periods of rest.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which is to come into force on May 1, 1936, repeals the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930. The Act, like its predecessor, provides for fair wages and an eight-hour day on construction work undertaken by the Government of Canada directly or by contract. It also provides for a forty-four hour week on such works, and extends the Dominion Government policy of fair wages and an eight-hour day to works towards which a grant of public money is given by the Government, including works carried out by a provincial or municipal authority. Financial assistance may be given without this stipulation, however, if the exception is made by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada. The Act does not apply to such contracts or works as are, by Order in Council made before the execution of the contract, declared to be excepted from it.

An amendment to the Criminal Code declares the employment of any person at a wage less than the minimum fixed by any law in Canada or the falsification of an employment record, or the placing of more than one employee's wage in the same envelope with intent to evade the provisions of any law of Canada, or the employment of a child or minor contrary to law, to be an indictable offence punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The Economic Council of Canada Act provides for an honorary advisory council consisting of the Prime Minister as chairman and fifteen members appointed by the Governor in Council. The latter, of whom not more than seven are to be civil servants, must possess special knowledge of social and economic problems.

The Dominion Housing Act appropriates \$10,000,000 for the purposes of the Act and authorizes the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make contracts with approved lending institutions or local authorities for loans to assist in the building of houses under certain conditions. The Economic Council, when required by the Governor in Council, is to make inquiries and give advice on housing problems.

Provincial Labour Legislation.—The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which consolidates and amends the laws relating to metal mines and quarries, raises the minimum age for the employment of boys below ground from 12 to 18 years, and fixes 15 as the minimum in other cases. Hoisting machinery operators must be at least 22 years of age, instead of 18, and hold a certificate of physical fitness. Hours are limited as before to eight a day for persons employed in mines and metallurgical works, but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister of Mines, may amend or repeal the provisions as to hours and prescribe hours of employment. The eight-hour day also applies to quarries. The Act lays down rules for safety and health and authorizes the making of additional regulations for that purpose.

Under the Quarries Regulation Act of Alberta, which will come into force on Proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the safety of workers and prescribe minimum ages for employees, hours of labour, and matters regarding the payment of wages.

The Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to license all coal operators and to formulate codes and standards after consultation with employers and workpeople. In particular, he may establish minimum prices for coal products and standard hours of labour and minimum wages for workers, provided they do not interfere with any interprovincial business.

An amendment to the Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act enables the Chief Inspector to authorize the double shift system in factories where women are employed. Previously, women and young persons could not be employed before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m. The amendment provides that the work-period for the two shifts of eight hours each must fall between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. In such establishments, an hour in each shift must be given for a meal.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act of Nova Scotia, which will come into force on proclamation, provides for a Board of Adjustment which, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may limit hours of labour of persons employed in industrial undertakings, including mining, construction, manufacturing, shipbuilding and electrical works. Exceptions may be made similar to those in the Dominion Limitation of Hours of Work Act and the same provision is made for a weekly rest day.

In British Columbia, the Truck Act was amended to prevent an employer supplying fuel to a workman and deducting the cost from wages. No deductions from wages may be made on account of the purchase or subscription price of any stock or shares, nor may wages be paid to a workman by the allotment or delivery to him of stock or shares.

The application of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was extended to hotels, clubs and restaurants in towns having a population of not less than 5,000. Penalties for violation of the Act are increased.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia now applies to the wages and conditions of labour of male employees under 18 years of age as well as to adult men. Formerly, the wages of those under 18 were only indirectly affected by the Female Minimum Wage Act and did not come within the scope of the Male Minimum Wage Act.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec was amended to stipulate that the workers' associations which may make agreements that may be made generally binding must be associations of *bona fide* employees according to the decision of the Minister of Labour. The terms of an agreement as to apprenticeship as well as those dealing with wages and hours may now be made obligatory. On certain conditions, joint committees for supervising the agreements may levy assessments on the employers concerned, or, if the agreement so provides, on both employers and employees, in order to pay their expenses. A joint committee in a municipality having a population of over 10,000 may require all workmen in the industry and district covered by the agreement to hold certificates of competency from a board of examiners set up by the committee or from the trade union concerned. In the building industry, no building in connection with agriculture may be the subject of an agreement under the Act, and workmen permanently employed in maintenance work in religious or charitable institutions or in manufacturing plants may be paid lower wages than those fixed in the agreement for the district. No collective agreement may fix a lower wage for female employees than that established by the Minimum Wage Commission for the trade. Penalties are provided for violation of the Act or of an agreement made obligatory.

The Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta and Ontario, which are similar in terms, enable the Minister of Labour of the province, on the petition of either employers or employed, to call a conference of employers and workers in any industry for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare any written agreement as to wages and hours between employers and employed in any industry to be binding for not more than one year on all persons engaged in the industry in the zone to which it applies if, in the opinion

of the Minister of Labour, the agreement was arrived at by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees. The Minimum Wage Board is to enforce the Act and the agreed wages and hours for violation of which penalties are provided. A joint board to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the agreement may be set up by the parties to an agreement in any industry.

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act was amended to ensure the better enforcement of the purposes of the Act, and to give the Commission power to intervene without application from the employer or employees in a dispute as to the payment of the wage scale established by the Commission.

Changes made in the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act permit payment of compensation from the first day if disability lasts seven days or longer, and raise the age up to which dependent children or orphans receive compensation from 16 to 18 years. The minimum compensation for total disability is restored to \$12.50 per week, the rate in force prior to 1933 when it was reduced to \$10. The Civil Code of Quebec was amended to prohibit any civil action on account of an industrial accident against an employer within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but if the workman has recourse under the Code against a third person he may exercise such right or claim from the employer under the Compensation Act. A third person is prohibited from receiving in any way any part of the compensation due to a workman or his representatives.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia increases the minimum compensation for total disability from \$5 to \$10 per week or average earnings.

Under amendments to the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, stricter provision is made for records and reports from employers, including special provision for operators of sawmills.

Changes in the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act extend the period in which claims may be made from six months to a year from the date of the accident, permit the Board to re-open cases and amend decisions and provide for a medical appeal board in case of dispute as to the physical condition of a workman.

The Apprenticeship Act of British Columbia, similar to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, 1928, provides for an Inspector of Apprenticeship to promote the purposes of the Act and to supervise its execution. Local apprenticeship committees, and a Provincial Committee, are to advise the Minister on apprenticeship matters. The Act applies to certain designated trades: carpentry, painting and decorating, plastering, sheet-metal working, plumbing and steamfitting and electrical work. Other trades may be added on petition of employers or of a collective agreement or on recommendation of the Minister. No minor under 16 years of age may be employed in a designated trade, and no minor over that age may be employed for more than three months except under an approved contract of apprenticeship unless he be a common labourer or has completed his apprenticeship. Regulations may be made dealing with the establishment and duties of committees, the length of apprenticeship, the number, education, training, and working conditions of apprentices and the assessment of employers.

The Alberta Health Insurance Act which will come into force on Proclamation provides for a scheme of health insurance for the residents of any "medical district" who vote for the scheme. A Health Insurance Commission of three members, including one medical practitioner, is to administer the Act, assisted by an advisory board for each district and medical boards of reference. The scheme is to be financed by contributions from the municipality, the province, employers, and residents. The municipality and the province are to pay \$11.28 and \$3.22 per annum, re-

spectively, to the Commission for each resident of the district. Residents who are wage-earners are to pay \$2.01 per month, and casual labourers one cent per month for each hour of employment. The employer will contribute for each employee who is a resident of a medical district 81 cents per month in the case of a salary-or wage-earner, and one-half cent per month for each hour of employment for a casual worker. Income-earners other than wage- or salary-earners are to pay on demand to the municipality in which they reside \$33.83 per annum, or \$2.82 per month. The term "income-earner" does not include a married woman whose income, apart from her husband, does not exceed \$100 per annum, a female domestic servant whose remuneration over and above board and lodging is not more than \$12 per month, or a male person under 18 who is related to, and resides with, an income-earner but receives no remuneration for services other than board and lodging and has no other income. Benefits are provided for all residents as defined in the Act and include medical, surgical and dental treatment and supplies and hospital and nursing services. A resident may consult any medical practitioner or dentist in the district, who is to be paid by the Commission according to the conditions laid down. The doctor is to decide as to the necessity for benefit, but a patient may appeal from his decision to the local advisory board. The Commission may conduct clinics for the promotion of the public health in medical districts and provide any services for the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease. A sum not exceeding ten per cent of all moneys received is to be appropriated to defray expenses of the Commission; two per cent of the moneys received from each medical district is to be kept in a separate contingency fund for that district to be used only for dealing with emergencies; and the balance received from each district is to be used for payment of benefits in that district.

Sections added to the Alberta Town and Village Act enable the municipal council, on the approval of two-thirds of the property-owners, to pass a by-law providing for a contract with a medical practitioner for the medical care of its residents.

In Manitoba, the Pensions for the Blind Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the payment of pensions to blind persons between 40 and 70 years of age in accordance with the conditions laid down in any Dominion statute that may be enacted.

The Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act provides for an allowance to a widow or the wife of a man who is permanently unemployable through mental or physical disability, or who has deserted her and has not been heard of for at least three years. Formerly the period of desertion was five years and provision for the families of mentally disabled persons was restricted to persons who were inmates of an institution. An allowance in respect of one child may now be granted, whereas formerly it could be paid only where there were two or more children.

Section 13.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found at pp. 765-770 of the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". The article outlines the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and reviews the principal cases dealt with under the Act up to that time. A brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code, the Customs Tariff, the Excise Act and the Patent Act is included. A further section of the article summarizes former Canadian legislation for the investigation of combines, including the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919.

The Combines Investigation Act.—The Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 26) is designed, as its full title indicates, “to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers”, and declares to be unlawful only such combines as “have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others”. The penalty section of the statute provides that any person who is a party or privy to, or knowingly assists in, the formation or operation of a combine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 or to two years imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000. Provision is also made in the Act for the reduction or removal of the customs duty on any article of commerce, among the manufacturers or dealers in which there exists a combine, the operation of which is facilitated by the tariff. Similarly, the Exchequer Court may revoke a patent if there is evidence to show that the holder of such patent has made use of his exclusive rights to limit production or competition unduly, to enhance prices unreasonably, or to restrain or injure trade.

The constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act was given final confirmation by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a decision delivered in January, 1931. This judgment confirmed the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, given in April, 1929, after a reference for determination of this question had been made to the Court by the Dominion Government. Both courts upheld also the constitutional validity of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, relating to combinations in restraint of trade.

Combines Legislation in 1935.—Legislation passed in 1935 relating to trade combinations and restraint of trade included The Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1935; The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935; and Section 498A of the Criminal Code. These Acts were designed to carry out certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, following the report submitted by the Price Spreads Commission to Parliament on April 12, 1934, at the conclusion of its extensive investigations.

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, establishing a Dominion Trade Commission with wide powers for investigation and recommendation with respect to trade practices, came into force on Oct. 1, 1935. This Act made provision for its administration by the members of the Tariff Board, who accordingly became also the members of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission. The duties of the commission include the administration of the Combines Investigation Act and action by way of investigation and recommendation as authorized by the Trade and Industry Commission Act with relation to commodity standards, unfair trade practices, price and production agreements and fair-trade conferences.

Under the Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1935, administration of the Combines Investigation Act was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission. This Act came into force on Oct. 1, 1935. It also added to the Combines Investigation Act certain provisions dealing with mergers, trusts and monopolies. These provisions were designed to widen or clarify the scope of the Act in the direction of inquiries into alleged injury to the public arising from trade policies or monopolistic tendencies of single firms occupying dominant positions in their respective fields of trade or industry. Such mergers, trusts and monopolies, if found on investigation to have operated to the detriment of the public, are subject to the penalties of the Act as unlawful combines.

Additional provisions relating to restraint of trade were enacted in Chapter 56 of the 1935 Statutes as Section 498A of the Criminal Code. This section, providing against engaging in certain policies of selling goods at low prices for purposes of destroying competition or of eliminating competitors, and against specified types of price discrimination, came into force on Sept. 1, 1935.

Combine Cases in 1934-35.—Court cases arising from an investigation in 1933 into an alleged combine of importers of British anthracite coal were completed in 1935 after being carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by a group of five coal companies convicted in December, 1933, of operating a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act. Ten firms, all located in the province of Quebec, were convicted under the Combines Investigation Act and on charges of conspiring in violation of Section 498 of the Criminal Code to unduly limit facilities for transporting, supplying, storing and dealing in coal and coke and of similar action to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase and sale of these fuels. One company was acquitted on all charges. The accused firms were tried in two groups. The appeal of the first group from their convictions was dismissed in October, 1934, by the Quebec Court of Appeals. Application by this group for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was heard in the spring of 1935 and was refused by judgment of the Privy Council delivered in June, 1935. The second group were tried in the Court of King's Bench at the city of Quebec after the judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeals and were found guilty of similar offences. An appeal from the latter convictions was dismissed by the Quebec Court of Appeals in June, 1935. Fines imposed on the ten convicted members of the combine totalled \$43,500.

Throughout the period under review inquiries into a number of cases which normally would have been investigated under the Combines Investigation Act were made by the Parliamentary Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying, appointed in February, 1934, and by the Royal Commission on Price Spreads which succeeded it after the prorogation of Parliament in June, 1934. Investigation under the Combines Investigation Act included an inquiry into an alleged combine of gasoline refiners and distributors and an inquiry into an alleged combine of manufacturers of rubber footwear. Subsequently an investigation into certain aspects of the latter case was made by the Price Spreads Commission.

As in previous years, various less extensive investigations were made in connection with complaints referring to alleged practices in particular manufacturing and distributive industries, including questions of price agreements among manufacturers or dealers, exclusive dealing arrangements, the withholding of supplies for various reasons, resale price maintenance, price discrimination and other trade practices alleged to be unfair to particular individuals or groups or injurious to the public.

Section 14.—Mothers' Allowances.

Six of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to make such provision in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, of New Brunswick has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the Mothers' Allowances Acts stipulate that the mother must be a resident of the province at the time of making application and a widow or, in all provinces but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a wife, whose husband is physically or men-

tally incapacitated. The section in the Alberta Act bringing the wife of a physically disabled man within its scope, has, however, not been proclaimed.

In British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, deserted wives are paid an allowance, and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. Under all the statutes except those of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the mother must be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject. Allowances may be paid to a foster-mother under certain conditions in all the provinces but Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, allowances are payable in respect of two or more dependent children, but an allowance is payable for one child under 16 if there is an invalid child over 16 years of age. In the other provinces, allowances are payable in respect of one or more dependent children, but in Manitoba, under the regulations, no allowance is payable in respect of an only child, or an only child under 15 years of age unless the mother is temporarily or permanently unable to care for the child. A dependent child is a child under 16 years of age in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Alberta, a boy under 15 or a girl under 16 is deemed to be dependent. In Manitoba, only children under 15 are regarded as dependent unless they are invalids.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, the cost of the allowances is divided between the province and the municipalities concerned. In Ontario, however, the Provincial Treasury bears the whole cost of allowances payable to persons resident in the provisional judicial districts (northern Ontario) of the province and not in cities. In Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the whole cost is carried by the province.

Rates of Allowances.—In British Columbia, the Act provides for a maximum monthly allowance of \$42.50 for a mother with one dependent child, and an additional \$7.50 for each other child under 16 years of age. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a maximum allowance of \$60 per month is fixed by statute. In the other provinces, the provincial authority administering the Act has power to fix the rate of the allowance. In Ontario, the maximum for a mother and two children is \$40 in a city, \$35 in a town and \$30 in a rural district, with an additional \$5 for every child above two in each case up to a maximum allowance for a family of \$80 per month. In Saskatchewan, minimum and maximum monthly payments of \$8 and \$30 were established by Order in Council in 1931.

In Manitoba, the maximum allowance for a mother and two children is \$50 with a maximum of \$89 for a family of seven or more children. In Alberta, a mother of a single child is granted not more than \$20 a month and a mother of one child under the stipulated age is given a maximum allowance of \$25. On this basis, adjustments are made for other cases.

Table 29 below shows the expenditure on mothers' allowances in the provincial fiscal years ended 1934.

29.—**Mothers' Allowances in Canada, fiscal year 1933-34.**

Province.	Number Assisted.		Benefits Paid.
	Families.	Children.	
	No.	No.	\$
Alberta (year ended Mar. 31).....	1,724	4,060	439,139
British Columbia (year ended Mar. 31).....	1,436	3,147	621,502
Manitoba (year ended April 30).....	1,092	3,313	437,279
Nova Scotia (year ended Sept. 30).....	1,168	3,549	356,074
Ontario (year ended Oct. 31).....	8,144	20,589	3,030,375
Saskatchewan (year ended April 30).....	2,608	6,794	407,993

PART II.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Section 1.—Wage Rates.*

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour, and are published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; the series covers six groups of occupations back to 1901, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. The index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913 as 100. Average index numbers, weighted according to the average numbers of employees in each group, as shown in the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, are also given. Weighting has not been applied within groups. In groups by occupations or industries such as these, weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, and logging and sawmilling, the index numbers being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries. In 1935 there was an appreciable upward movement in all group indexes.

Rates of wages and hours of labour in 1935 in various trades in the largest cities of the five economic areas of Canada will be found in Table 2. The attention of those specially interested in the subject of wages and hours is directed to the valuable detailed study, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1934 and 1935", published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1936.

*See pp. 774-783 of the 1927-28 Year Book for an article on the "Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921" and pp. 797-799 of the 1933 Year Book for "Earnings in the Census Year 1931".

1.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1913-35.

NOTE.—Rates of wages in 1913 = 100. Index numbers for 1901-12 were given at p. 674 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	Build- ing Trades.	Metal Trades.	Print- ing Trades.	Electric Rail- ways.	Steam Rail- ways.	Coal Mining.	Com- mon Factory Labour.	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades.	Logging and Saw- milling.	Weight- ed Aver- age. ¹
1913.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
1914.....	100-8	100-5	102-4	101-0	101-4	101-9	101-0	103-2	94-7	101-1
1915.....	101-5	101-5	103-6	97-8	101-7	102-3	101-0	106-2	89-1	101-6
1916.....	102-4	106-9	105-8	102-2	105-9	111-7	110-4	115-1	109-5	105-4
1917.....	109-9	128-0	111-3	114-6	124-6	130-8	129-2	128-0	130-2	122-4
1918.....	125-9	155-2	123-7	142-9	158-0	157-8	152-3	146-8	150-5	145-9
1919.....	148-2	180-1	145-9	163-2	183-9	170-5	180-2	180-2	169-8	169-5
1920.....	180-9	209-4	184-0	194-2	221-0	197-7	215-3	216-8	202-7	202-2
1921.....	170-5	186-8	193-3	192-1	195-9	208-3	190-6	202-0	152-6	186-8
1922.....	162-5	173-7	192-3	184-4	184-4	197-8	183-0	189-1	158-7	176-6
1923.....	166-4	174-0	188-9	186-2	186-4	197-8	181-7	196-1	170-4	178-3
1924.....	169-7	175-5	191-9	186-4	186-4	192-4	183-2	197-6	183-1	179-5
1925.....	170-4	175-4	192-8	187-8	186-4	167-6	186-3	195-5	178-7	178-4
1926.....	172-1	177-4	193-3	188-4	186-4	167-4	187-3	196-7	180-8	179-4
1927.....	179-3	178-1	195-0	189-9	198-4	167-9	187-7	199-4	182-8	185-6
1928.....	185-6	180-1	198-3	194-1	198-4	168-9	187-1	200-9	184-3	188-3
1929.....	197-5	184-6	202-3	198-6	204-3	168-9	187-8	202-1	185-6	195-0
1930.....	203-2	186-6	203-3	199-4	204-3	169-4	188-2	202-3	183-9	197-3
1931.....	195-7	182-9	205-1	198-6	199-2	169-4	183-4	197-3	163-0	188-7
1932.....	178-2	174-7	194-2	191-1	183-9	164-0	173-6	184-3	141-3	179-4
1933.....	155-0	169-2	184-3	182-7	179-7	161-9	168-1	175-7	121-7	170-2
1934.....	154-8	168-0	183-5	182-4	173-7	162-9	170-8	180-5	145-1	167-1
1935.....	159-8	169-7	184-5	183-7	183-9	165-8	174-9	184-7	152-3	172-4

¹Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.

is also legislation for the restriction of hours of labour. In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the minimum rates for female employees are applicable to males in certain respects. Minimum wage legislation for female employees became effective in the various provinces as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba in 1918; Saskatchewan in 1919; Alberta and Ontario in 1920; Quebec in 1926, the statute having been passed in 1919; Nova Scotia in 1930, the statute having been passed in 1920. In New Brunswick a statute was passed in 1930 to come into force on proclamation but it has not yet been proclaimed.

Hours of labour are regulated in some of the provinces by the Minimum Wage Boards and in others under the factory acts, etc.

Minimum wage rates for males separately had been established prior to 1934 to a slight extent only in British Columbia since 1925, and in Manitoba since 1931. During 1934, however, provision was made for this and rates were established for comparatively large numbers of male workers in British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick, and in 1935 in Ontario. (See section on Labour Legislation.) A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1936, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1929, 1934, and 1935 contains an appendix giving information as to minimum wages for males as well as for females in some detail.

Information as to minimum wage rates on Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture and supply of equipment, stores, etc., appears in the paragraphs on Fair Wages in the section on the Dominion Department of Labour at pp. 747-748.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages for Females.

The accompanying table gives information as to minimum rates of wages and as to hours under the orders of the various boards and commissions in effect at the end of 1935.

The information here given is intended to afford merely a statistical summary of the minimum wages and restricted hours of labour in the provinces and industries affected, and while some of the more significant details have been given in footnotes, it has been found impossible to include the information in such form as to indicate any more than the general conditions under these provisions.

For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time as issued, and in more detailed form in the Wages and Hours Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1936. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

In this table the figures for adult learners and for minors and apprentices are shown in a range covering both classes. There is considerable variation in the rates for such classes in the various industries and the time allowed for such periods varies considerably, from a few weeks to two years and upwards. Probationary periods without pay are allowed in some cases—beauty parlours, millinery, dress-making in shops, etc. The number of learners and apprentices is usually restricted to 25 p.c. of the employees.

The hours of labour shown in Table 3 are those for which the minimum rates are payable, or the maximum hours of work (except under special conditions, provision for overtime pay, etc.) established by the minimum wage boards or provided for under other legislation, such as factory acts.

3.—Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Canada Under

NOTE.—For further details regarding minimum wage rates for females, see pp. 94-104 of *Wages and*

Industry.	Nova Scotia. ¹			Quebec. ²			Ontario. ³		
	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week. ⁸		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.
	Adults, Experienced	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.	
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	
1 Manufacturing.....	10.00-11.00	6.00-10.00	44-50	9.00-12.50 ⁹	6.00-11.00 ⁹	44-55	10.00-12.50	6.00-11.00 ¹²	48-54
2 Fruit and vegetable canning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18-0.25 ¹⁰	0.15-0.20 ¹⁰	-
3 Laundering, dry cleaning, etc.....	10.00-11.00	6.00-10.00	44-50	0.18-0.22 ¹⁰	0.13-0.20 ¹⁰	-	11.00-12.50	7.00-11.00	48-54
4 Retail Stores.....	10.00-11.00	6.00-10.00	44-50	10.00-12.50 ¹¹	6.00-11.00	48-54	8.00-12.50	6.00-11.00	48-54
5 Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00	44-50	-	-	-	0.20-0.26 ¹⁰	-	-
6 Hairdressing, etc.....	-	-	-	10.00-12.50	6.00-11.00	-	12.00-12.50 ¹³	6.00-10.00	48
7 Theatres and amusement places.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00-12.50 ¹⁴	-	48-54
8 Offices.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00-12.50 ¹³	6.00-11.00	48-54 ¹⁵
9 Telephone operators...	9.00-11.00	6.00-10.00	44-50	-	-	-	7.00-12.50	5.00-11.00	48

¹ According to locality and population.² According to locality, population and industry; the higher rates in Montreal and district.³ All rates according to locality and population.⁴ Rates generally apply to women workers throughout the province and to boys under 18 in cities. "Brickyards and Seasonal and Casual Employment in Industries not covered by other regulations"—\$12.00 per week of 48 hours or 30 cents per hour for all employees. All employers of workers over 18 years of age, except farm and domestic workers, must pay a wage of \$12.00 per week of 48 hours, or 25 cents per hour, in any city and certain named municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg, and in any summer resort during June-September, inclusive; and \$10.00 per week or 21 cents per hour elsewhere (unless lower rate permitted by regulations or exemptions under the Act).⁵ Cities only, but Board may extend any order to every part of province.⁶ Apply to centres with more than 600 population, and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Lakes Park and Jasper, except in case of "Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc." where rates given apply throughout the province.⁷ Rates apply throughout the province; provision made for washing, curing, packing, etc., (except canning) of fish as follows: experienced—\$15.50 per week (48 hours) or 32 7/24 cents per hour; minors, learners, etc.—\$12.75-\$14.75 per week.⁸ In some industries, instead of a graduated scale according to experience stipulated percentages of the female workers in each establishment must receive the full minimum rate while the remainder may work at lower minimum rates provided.⁹ Food Industry, also Paper Industry and Allied Processes: adults, experienced, 19-21 cents; minors, learners, etc., 13-15 cents per hour. Textile Trades: adults, experienced, 21-25 cents; minors, learners, etc., 12½-19 cents per hour.¹⁰ Per hour.¹¹ Cities and towns of 5,000-10,000 population: adults, experienced—17 cents; minors, learners, etc.—12 cents per hour.¹² Custom Millinery Trades not in factories: minors, learners, etc.—\$5.00-\$10.00 per week.

Orders of Provincial Minimum Wage Boards, as at Dec. 31, 1935.

Hours of Labour, Report No. 19, issued as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1936.

Manitoba. ⁴			Saskatchewan. ⁵			Alberta. ⁶			British Columbia. ⁷		
Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.
Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.	
\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	
11.00-12.00	3.00-11.00 ¹⁶	44-50	13.00	9.50-11.50	48	12.50	6.00-11.00 ²²	48	14.00	7.00-13.00	48 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	9.00-10.00	48	0.27 ¹⁸	0.25 ¹⁰	- 2
12.00 ¹⁷	9.00-11.00 ¹⁷	50	13.00	9.50-11.50	48	12.50	9.50-11.50	48	13.50	8.00-12.00	48 3
12.00	8.00-11.00	48	14.00 ²¹	6.00-12.50 ²¹	49-51	12.50	7.50-11.00	52	12.75	7.50-12.00	48 4
9.60-12.00 ¹⁵	9.60 ¹⁸	48	10.00-12.00	10.00	49	12.50 ²³	9.00-11.00 ²³	48-56	14.00 ²⁶	12.00 ²⁶	48 5
12.00	8.00-11.00	48	14.00	5.00-12.00	48	14.00 ²⁴	6.00-12.00 ²⁴	48	14.25 ²⁷	10.00-13.00 ²⁷	48 6
12.00 ¹⁹	-	48	-	-	-	14.00 ²⁵	-	48	14.25 ²⁸	10.00-13.00 ²⁵	48 7
12.50 ²⁰	8.00-11.50 ²⁰	44	-	-	-	14.00	7.50-12.00	48	15.00	11.00-14.00	48 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	7.50-12.00	48	15.00 ²⁹	11.00-13.00	48 9

¹³ In Toronto, \$12.50; in Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, \$12.00; shoeshine parlours in Toronto, \$12.50.¹⁴ Or 25 cents to 30 cents per hour.¹⁵ These rates and hours apply to all elevator operators (under a separate order).¹⁶ Minors, learners, etc., in "Millinery Establishments"—\$5.00-10.00 per week; in "Tailoring Establishments"—\$6.00-11.00 per week; in Paint, Broom and Seed Packing Factories—\$7.00-11.00 per week.¹⁷ Winnipeg and St. Boniface only.¹⁸ Higher rate applies to Winnipeg and Brandon at any time, to summer resorts and Portage la Prairie during June-September, inclusive. Part-time rates: experienced—25 cents; inexperienced—20 cents per hour. Rest of province: all employees—20 cents per hour.¹⁹ Ticket sellers and ushers—30 cents, cleaners—35 cents, per hour, Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James only; no minors to be employed.²⁰ Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James only.²¹ Mail-order houses—\$13.50; minors, learners, etc.—\$6.00-11.00 per 48-hour week.²² Millinery shops—\$4.00-10.00.²³ For 7-day week: experienced—\$14.50; apprentices—\$10.50-13.00.²⁴ "Personal Services" order: rates also apply to garages and operation of elevators.²⁵ Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses and music halls, cloakroom attendants in cabarets and dance halls if working 28-48 hours per week—\$14.00; hourly rate—50 cents.²⁶ "Public Housekeeping" order: rates also apply to chambermaids in lodging houses and to elevator operators. There is a separate order for janitresses.²⁷ "Personal Services" order: also includes attendants at garages and service stations, drivers of motor cars and other vehicles all of whom (except those under 18 years of age) are to receive \$14.25 per week.²⁸ All ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc.—\$14.25 for 36-48 hours per week, \$10.80 for 13-36 hours per week; for legal holidays and special matinees—30 cents per hour with minimum of 75 cents.²⁹ "Telephone and Telegraph" order.

Subsection 2.—Minimum Wages for Male Employees.

In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the minimum wage legislation provides that, in certain respects, men and boys may not be employed at rates lower than the minimum rates set for female employees. In Saskatchewan, the Minimum Wage Board may declare any order to apply to male employees in shops and factories. Other provisions for minimum-wage rates for male workers have been made (Wages and Hours of Wages Supplement to *Labour Gazette*, January, 1936, pp. 105-118), a summary of which follows.

In New Brunswick, the Forest Operations Commission during 1935 established for stream-driving a minimum rate of \$1.75 per day and board net, or its equivalent in case of piece work. For booming and sorting a minimum rate of 20 cents an hour was set. For lumbering operations in summer a minimum rate of \$32, and in winter a rate of \$27, per month and board net, or their equivalents in case of piece work were fixed, provided, however, that no employer paying higher rates was to be allowed to reduce such rates without good cause being shown to the Commission.

In Quebec, the Forest Operations Commission requires a report on wages, hours, supplies, etc., from all timber limit holders with cutting licences, or their contractors, and the regulations contain a recommendation for a wage of at least \$30 per month (or its equivalent in case of piece work).

Under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (section on labour legislation) wages and hours in agreements have been extended and made compulsory for all employers and workers affected, as follows: for the whole province in various manufacturing industries, *viz.*, boots and shoes, men's and boys' clothing (not work clothing), children's clothing, women's cloaks and suits, gloves, furniture, also for granite and stone quarrying; in certain districts throughout the province for building trades and hairdressing trades; in Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Hull and the surrounding districts for bakeries; in Montreal and district for the fur industry, for women's and children's millinery, also for longshoremen, etc., engaged in connection with inland navigation; in Quebec and Chicoutimi districts for printing trades; and in Montreal and Quebec for the ornamental iron and bronze industry.

In Ontario, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, wages and hours schedules have been made obligatory by Order in Council for the following industries: most of the building trades in Toronto, the principal building trades in Ottawa and Windsor, and certain of these trades in Brantford, London, Port Arthur and Fort William; the baking industry in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth and Huron; the brewing industry, the women's cloak and suit industry, and the millinery industry throughout the province; also the furniture industry throughout the province except Toronto.

In Manitoba, under the Minimum Wage Act, except for exemptions or regulations of this Act, and except for employment on a farm or market garden or in domestic service, no person over eighteen years of age may be employed for less than \$12 per week of forty-eight hours or 25 cents per hour in any city and certain named municipalities or at any summer resort during the months June to September inclusive; and in the rest of the province for less than \$10 per week of forty-eight hours

or 21 cents per hour. Boys under eighteen working in factories, garages and filling stations and retail stores, in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, must be paid at least \$8 per week the first six months, \$9 the second six months and \$10 thereafter (except messenger boys in drug stores for whom the minimum is \$8 per week and boys working part time at night who must be paid at least 15 cents per hour). The \$8, \$9 and \$10 rates apply also to laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, also to boys employed in hotels, restaurants in certain localities, and in any summer resort except bell boys (any age) who are to be paid at least \$8 per week.

An order of the Minimum Wage Board effective Mar. 1, 1935, makes special provision as to wages in classes of work ordinarily performed by boys, for men and boys, also for piece workers, part-time workers, and apprentices.

The Taxicab Act of Manitoba, 1935, applies to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg and fixes a minimum wage of \$15 per week for those employed by the week or \$1.40 per day, if on duty four hours, and for each additional hour, 30 cents. The Municipal and Public Utility Board may vary the hours under changed conditions provided the minimum wage is not reduced.

The Fair Wage Act of Manitoba provides for minimum wages and maximum hours on "Public Works" under contract, and also on "Private Works" as defined by the Act, under schedules approved by the Minister of Public Works.

In Saskatchewan, the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, and an amendment to the Public Services Vehicles Act in 1935 provide for the establishment of minimum wage rates but no action under these provisions has yet been reported.

In Alberta, the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1935, p. 534), is similar to that of Ontario but under this Act only one schedule has been made obligatory up to the end of 1935, *viz.*, for plumbers and steamfitters in Edmonton, 95 cents per hour, eight hours per day and forty per week.

In British Columbia, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, applying to all occupations except farm labourers and domestic servants, orders have been issued as to the following: logging, sawmilling, shingle and wood-working industries, baking, fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., wood workers in shipbuilding, transportation other than rail, water or air, wholesale and retail establishments, barbering excluding beauty parlours, elevator operators, janitors and stationary steam engineers, and labourers in construction.

Section 3.—Cost of Living of Wage-Earners.

An index number of the cost of living in working-men's families has been computed by the Department of Labour since 1913, and is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. This index is specifically designed for the purpose of measuring the trends of the cost of living for certain wage-earning classes with a somewhat lower standard of living than that which is measured by the Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, shown on pp. 812-815 of the present volume. The former wage-earners index is used extensively in negotiations as to wage rates and in the settlement of industrial disputes. An abridgment of this index is presented in Table 4.

4.—Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada from 1914 to 1935.¹

(Average prices in 1913=100.)

Month and Year.	Food.	Fuel and Light.	Rent.	Clothing.	Sundries.	All Items.
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933.....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933.....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933.....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933.....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934.....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934.....	104	142	129	113	156	126
Mar. 1934.....	109	143	129	113	156	125
April 1934.....	106	143	129	113	156	123
May 1934.....	103	142	128	113	156	122
June 1934.....	101	141	128	113	155	122
July 1934.....	101	141	128	113	155	123
Aug. 1934.....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934.....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934.....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934.....	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934.....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935.....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935.....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935.....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935.....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935.....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935.....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935.....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935.....	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935.....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Oct. 1935.....	108	140	132	115	154	126
Nov. 1935.....	109	141	132	115	154	126
Dec. 1935.....	111	141	132	115	154	127

¹ The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35 p.c.; Fuel 8 p.c.; Rent 18½ p.c.; Clothing 18½ p.c.; and Sundries 20 p.c.

Section 4.—Earnings in the Census Year, 1931.*

The total number of wage-earners in Canada reporting earnings for the census year ended June 1, 1931, was 2,476,414 or 96.35 p.c. of all wage-earners and the total amount of their earnings was \$2,100,552,700. Of this number 1,947,957 were males and their earnings amounted to \$1,804,942,500 or 85.93 p.c. of the total earnings. Females reporting earnings numbered 528,457 and the total amount of their earnings was \$295,610,200 or 14.07 p.c. of total earnings. The total weeks worked by wage-earners reporting earnings was 104,624,422. The number of weeks worked by the males was 80,003,048 or 76.47 p.c. of the total for both sexes, and the total for the females was 24,621,374 weeks or 23.53 p.c. of the grand total. Table 5 shows total earnings and average earnings by wage-earners in Canada and each province, by sex, for 1931 compared with 1921 and 1911, and Table 6 gives a similar but somewhat more extended analysis for 1931, by industrial groups.

* The figures of this Section have been revised since published in the 1933 and the 1934-35 Year Books.

5.—Wage-Earners, Ten Years of Age and Over, by Sex, Showing Total and Average Earnings and Average Number of Weeks Employed During the Twelve Months Prior to the Dates of the Censuses, by Provinces, 1911-31.

Province and Census Year.	Total Wage-earners.		Number Reporting Earnings.		Total Earnings.		Average Earnings.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island—								
1911.....	7,227	2,785	5,392	1,927	2,036,600	401,800	378	209
1921.....	8,125	3,249	7,190	2,952	4,724,300	985,200	657	334
1931.....	9,159	3,185	8,580	3,000	5,828,000	1,093,400	679	364
Nova Scotia—								
1911.....	82,776	19,459	71,469	15,394	34,389,800	3,568,200	481	232
1921.....	93,314	24,770	88,690	22,957	78,902,700	9,702,000	890	423
1931.....	95,244	22,537	91,229	21,462	69,499,000	9,255,200	762	431
New Brunswick—								
1911.....	55,153	13,020	49,364	11,368	21,453,400	2,680,900	435	236
1921.....	63,213	17,096	60,006	15,973	52,375,500	7,264,400	873	455
1931.....	66,310	17,922	64,137	17,356	48,436,300	7,586,000	755	437
Quebec—								
1911.....	309,922	84,054	276,050	66,031	155,540,800	19,775,600	563	299
1921.....	386,969	117,786	359,097	105,509	369,770,300	50,620,400	1,030	480
1931.....	535,203	161,136	515,359	155,457	476,641,500	74,318,100	925	478
Ontario—								
1911.....	499,579	128,493	441,591	110,775	256,785,400	34,266,800	582	309
1921.....	586,125	173,127	559,918	162,750	616,839,700	99,777,800	1,102	613
1931.....	752,851	212,756	728,483	205,904	731,823,300	131,019,300	1,005	636
Manitoba—								
1911.....	91,427	19,095	70,239	14,722	49,619,700	5,863,900	706	398
1921.....	99,756	28,341	94,476	26,673	109,772,800	18,489,200	1,162	693
1931.....	132,883	37,856	128,382	36,565	119,261,100	20,423,200	929	559
Saskatchewan—								
1911.....	70,454	10,229	45,034	6,317	28,633,600	2,443,900	636	387
1921.....	82,677	21,313	76,492	19,623	78,791,900	13,007,800	1,030	663
1931.....	116,157	29,411	111,099	27,959	84,587,000	14,664,000	761	524
Alberta—								
1911.....	66,450	9,270	46,458	6,514	32,844,000	2,638,900	707	405
1921.....	84,525	18,205	79,157	16,881	90,439,300	11,831,800	1,143	701
1931.....	116,005	26,416	112,481	25,462	100,132,900	15,247,800	890	599
British Columbia—								
1911.....	145,342	13,532	118,786	10,126	85,166,100	4,502,200	717	445
1921.....	141,190	22,308	134,101	20,961	140,561,700	14,174,600	1,048	676
1931.....	198,448	36,618	188,207	35,292	168,733,400	22,003,200	897	623
Canada—								
1911.....	1,323,330	299,943	1,124,383	243,174	666,478,400	76,142,200	593	313
1921.....	1,545,894	426,195	1,459,127	394,278	1,542,178,200	225,853,200	1,057	573
1931.....	2,022,260	547,837	1,947,957	523,457	1,804,942,500	295,610,200	927	559

6.—Wage-Earners Ten Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Industries, with Total and Average Earnings and Number of Weeks Worked, in the Twelve Months Preceding June 1, 1931.

MALES.

Industrial Group.	Total Wage-earners.	Totals, Earnings Stated.			Average Yearly Earnings and Average Number of Weeks of Employment for Census Year.	
		Persons.	Earnings.	Weeks.	Average Earnings.	Average Weeks.
	No.	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.
Agriculture.....	196,675	187,418	59,867,700	8,162,865	319	43.55
Forestry, fisheries, trapping.....	57,550	55,864	27,126,500	1,957,564	486	35.04
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells...	68,610	67,279	60,726,300	2,442,223	903	36.30
Manufacturing.....	496,865	485,983	504,140,900	20,299,567	1,037	41.77
Vegetable products.....	56,359	55,184	59,290,200	2,465,186	1,074	44.67
Animal products.....	39,687	38,690	35,212,600	1,633,283	910	42.21
Textile products.....	46,952	45,709	42,963,200	1,913,545	940	41.86
Wood and paper products; printing, publishing, engraving, etc.....	131,801	129,055	129,003,200	5,420,098	1,000	42.00
Iron and its products.....	137,393	134,849	138,213,700	5,253,499	1,025	38.96
Non-ferrous metal products.....	31,550	30,851	38,392,000	1,368,712	1,244	44.37
Non-metallic mineral products.....	29,849	29,315	32,994,700	1,253,717	1,126	42.77
Chemical and allied products.....	12,447	11,914	16,394,900	545,733	1,376	45.81
Miscellaneous products.....	10,827	10,416	11,676,400	445,794	1,121	42.80
Electric light and power.....	17,471	17,165	25,450,300	807,248	1,483	47.03
Construction (including carpentry, plumbing, painting, etc.).....	215,505	210,482	149,066,100	7,029,315	708	33.40
Transportation and communications (not including postal service).....	260,429	251,150	293,988,100	11,056,326	1,171	44.02
Trade.....	204,763	197,949	227,296,000	9,137,764	1,148	46.16
Retail.....	161,101	156,050	162,483,400	7,149,670	1,041	45.82
Wholesale.....	43,554	41,801	64,699,700	1,983,783	1,548	47.46
Wholesale-retail dealing.....	108	98	112,900	4,311	1,152	43.99
Finance.....	58,102	53,886	93,207,700	2,640,673	1,730	49.00
Service.....	281,118	266,682	313,730,300	12,259,060	1,176	45.97
Professional.....	63,756	58,423	82,778,300	2,875,395	1,417	49.22
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , Dominion and Provincial.....	52,986	51,157	80,943,500	2,566,157	1,582	50.16
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , municipal.....	47,986	46,980	56,526,800	2,052,003	1,203	43.68
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , other..	329	253	756,400	12,904	2,990	51.00
Recreational.....	11,575	11,151	11,962,300	470,688	1,073	42.21
Custom and repair.....	32,826	30,920	25,022,200	1,279,377	809	41.38
Business service.....	3,622	3,423	5,899,100	159,375	1,723	46.56
Personal service.....	68,038	64,375	49,841,700	2,843,161	774	44.17
Unspecified.....	165,172	154,099	50,342,600	4,210,443	327	27.32
All Industries.....	2,022,260	1,947,957	1,804,942,500	80,003,048	927	41.07

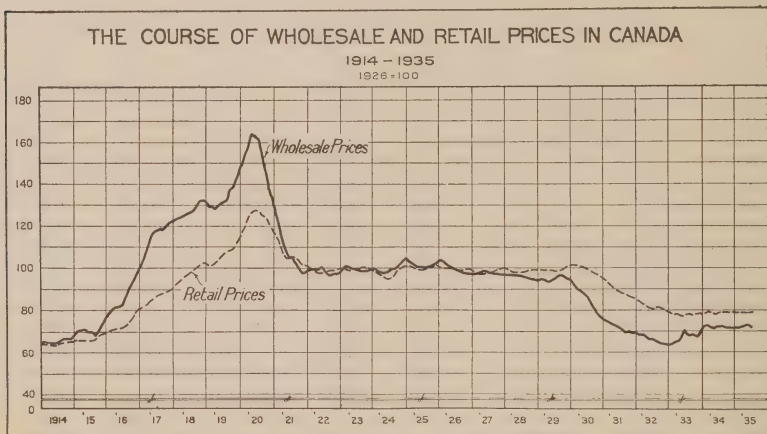
6.—Wage-Earners Ten Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Industries, with Total and Average Earnings and Number of Weeks Worked, in the Twelve Months Preceding June 1, 1931—concluded.

FEMALES.

Industrial Group.	Total Wage-earners.	Totals, Earnings Stated.			Average Yearly Earnings and Average Number of Weeks of Employment for Census Year.	
		Persons.	Earnings.	Weeks.	Average Earnings.	Average Weeks.
No.	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	
Agriculture.....	1,917	1,782	504,000	79,463	283	44-59
Forestry, fisheries, trapping.....	294	284	127,000	11,428	447	40-24
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells...	352	340	288,700	15,329	849	45-09
Manufacturing.....	109,752	107,851	58,489,700	4,679,859	542	43-39
Vegetable products.....	16,482	16,183	8,028,700	693,156	496	42-83
Animal products.....	11,045	10,813	4,921,300	460,238	455	42-56
Textile products.....	48,911	48,077	23,034,500	2,028,967	479	42-20
Wood and paper products; printing, publishing, engraving, etc.....	14,272	14,015	9,354,600	641,684	667	45-79
Iron and its products.....	6,533	6,451	4,775,900	293,087	740	45-43
Non-ferrous metal products.....	5,126	5,048	3,392,800	228,457	672	45-26
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,856	1,831	1,428,600	83,988	780	45-87
Chemical and allied products.....	2,913	2,861	1,956,400	133,992	684	46-83
Miscellaneous products.....	2,614	2,572	1,596,900	116,290	621	45-21
Electric light and power.....	1,467	1,456	1,350,700	73,099	928	50-21
Construction (including carpentry, plumbing, painting, etc).....	1,600	1,563	1,182,400	72,090	756	46-12
Transportation and communications (not including postal service).....	23,246	22,690	18,159,800	1,110,208	800	48-93
Trade.....	76,344	74,769	46,986,900	3,465,618	628	46-35
Retail.....	67,619	66,154	39,927,700	3,055,875	604	46-19
Wholesale.....	8,703	8,593	7,045,000	408,673	820	47-56
Wholesale-retail dealing.....	22	22	14,200	1,070	645	48-64
Finance.....	24,861	24,392	21,381,500	1,198,519	877	49-14
Service.....	304,295	289,862	145,570,000	13,799,647	502	47-61
Professional.....	103,442	98,660	76,431,800	4,884,226	775	49-51
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , Dominion and provincial.....	12,474	12,053	11,378,800	604,439	944	50-15
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , municipal.....	2,902	2,837	2,580,500	138,827	910	48-93
Public administration, <i>n.e.s.</i> , other..	138	136	155,200	6,968	1,141	51-24
Recreational.....	2,287	2,189	1,267,700	96,821	579	44-23
Custom and repair.....	10,442	10,180	5,050,500	459,748	496	45-16
Business service.....	1,459	1,417	1,140,700	65,997	805	46-58
Personal service.....	171,151	162,390	47,564,800	7,542,621	293	46-45
Unspecified.....	3,709	3,468	1,569,500	116,114	453	33-48
All Industries.....	547,837	528,457	295,610,200	24,621,374	559	46-59

CHAPTER—XX. PRICES.*

For purposes of statistical analysis, commodity prices are usually divided into two principal groups, wholesale prices and retail prices. The term "wholesale" is not used literally, and included in this group primary producers', factory, and jobbers' quotations are often found, as well as actual wholesale prices. Markets in which this type of price is quoted are usually well organized, and frequently very sensitive. They are responsive to changing business and monetary conditions. Wholesale quotations are accordingly preferred, therefore, for sensitive index numbers of prices designed to reflect price reactions to business factors, and for more general index numbers to furnish a basis of measuring changes in the purchasing power of money. Although possessing admitted defects, general wholesale price index numbers are widely used for this latter purpose.



Retail prices represent more diffused markets, and are less sensitive. There is ordinarily a lag of several months between this type of quotation and its wholesale counterpart. Retail prices are important from a statistical point of view, however, because they indicate changes in living costs, and along with measurements of income, show fluctuations in the economic well-being of the community.

Section I.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities.

Subsection 1.—Historical Review of Canadian Prices.

Until recently the index number of wholesale prices in Canada did not go back beyond 1890. However, it has now been extended backward to 1870 on the 1913 base, the added quarter of a century including a very interesting period to students of price statistics. The average index numbers for every year since

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Confederation are given in Table 1. In that table will be noted the high prices of 1867, following the close of the American Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the tendency to declining prices in subsequent years. Prices went up again after the Franco-German War of 1871 and reached a high point in 1872 and 1873, but the crisis of the latter year resulted in a decline. A downward trend persisted fairly steadily throughout the 25 years from 1872 to 1897, when the gold supply of the world did not increase as rapidly as the supply of commodities. This gold shortage was accentuated by the demonetization of silver, which ceased to be legal tender with gold and was reduced to the level of token money by the leading nations. Relief came through the discoveries of gold in the Rand mines and the application of the cyanide process to low-grade ores. The result was a rapidly increasing world production of gold from about 1890 down to the outbreak of the Great War, with consequent rising general prices as the volume of the new gold became an appreciable part of the total stock. Thus prices increased from the low point of 75.6 in 1897 to 100 in 1913 and 102.3 in 1914. Afterwards, the Great War, both through the scarcity of commodities which it occasioned and the inflation of the currency which it produced, drove prices rapidly upward to a maximum of 243.5 in 1920, followed by a rapid drop to 152.0 in 1922. This was succeeded by a slight increase to 160.3 in 1925. The tendency from 1925 to 1929 was downward, although the period was one of increasing prosperity—a condition normally associated with rising prices.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867-1935.

(1913=100.)

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1867.....	133.0	1885.....	92.7	1903.....	86.9	1921.....	171.8
1868.....	128.7	1886.....	90.7	1904.....	87.0	1922.....	152.0
1869.....	126.5	1887.....	91.9	1905.....	87.8	1923.....	153.0
1870.....	123.5	1888.....	93.5	1906.....	92.6	1924.....	155.2
1871.....	124.5	1889.....	92.6	1907.....	96.2	1925.....	160.3
1872.....	135.7	1890.....	93.0	1908.....	90.9	1926.....	156.2
1873.....	133.8	1891.....	91.4	1909.....	91.4	1927.....	152.6
1874.....	129.0	1892.....	86.2	1910.....	94.3	1928.....	150.6
1875.....	120.7	1893.....	85.2	1911.....	95.0	1929.....	149.3
1876.....	116.6	1894.....	80.6	1912.....	99.5	1930.....	135.3
1877.....	115.1	1895.....	79.6	1913.....	100.0	1931.....	112.6
1878.....	104.3	1896.....	76.0	1914.....	102.3	1932.....	104.2
1879.....	101.0	1897.....	75.6	1915.....	109.9	1933.....	104.8
1880.....	112.9	1898.....	77.8	1916.....	131.6	1934.....	111.8
1881.....	109.9	1899.....	81.4	1917.....	178.5	1935.....	112.6 ¹
1882.....	112.1	1900.....	85.8	1918.....	199.0		
1883.....	106.0	1901.....	84.5	1919.....	209.2		
1884.....	100.6	1902.....	86.2	1920.....	243.5		

¹Subject to revision.

Commencing in the autumn of 1929, a severe economic depression set in, which was accompanied by a drastic decline in wholesale prices. Its extent may be gauged from the drop of the wholesale price index from 153.7 in August, 1929, to 99.2 in February, 1933. A subsequent irregular rise carried this index upward to 111.6 in March, 1934, and since that time a condition of unusual stability has existed, and a firm underlying tendency has continued. The index for December, 1935 was 113.4.

Subsection 2.—The Index Number on a Post-War Base (1926).

The official Canadian index numbers of wholesale prices, along with the other price indexes computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were revised in 1928, when the list of commodities was increased from 236 to 502. The weighting system was extended to obtain a fairer distribution of importance among sub-groups, and the base was shifted to the year 1926. By that time most of the leading countries of the world had completed post-war currency reorganization, and a reasonable degree of price stability seemed to have been established. Commodities and weights were again revised at the beginning of 1934, bringing the total number of price series in the index up to 567.

The outstanding development in the field of prices since the base revision to 1926 has been the marked dispersion among various price groups between August, 1929, and the beginning of 1933. From 1926 to the latter part of 1929 a moderate decline occurred, but its effect upon the price structure was not great. Subsequent dislocation, however, was extremely serious, as may be observed from the following percentage declines of group prices between August, 1929, and February, 1933: Canadian farm products, 60.7 p.c.; raw and partly manufactured materials, 50.5 p.c.; fully and chiefly manufactured goods, 29.3 p.c.; and the average of all commodities at wholesale, 35.5 p.c. From March, 1933, to December, 1934, the movement of commodity prices has been broadly upward, and the advance for primary products considerably more rapid than that for manufactured products. The following index numbers show the relationship between the average of all commodities and specified commodity groups for December, 1935: all commodities, 100.0; Canadian farm products, 90.1; raw and partly manufactured materials, 92.7; and fully and chiefly manufactured materials, 100.4. This represents material improvement over conditions existing at the nadir of the depression, although it would appear that equilibrium has not been fully restored.

2.—Weighted General Wholesale Price Index Numbers, by Months, 1926-35.

(1926=100.)

Month.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹
January.....	103.0	97.8	96.9	94.0	95.3	75.9	69.5	63.8	70.7	71.4
February.....	102.1	97.6	96.8	95.0	93.9	75.5	68.9	63.5	72.1	71.8
March.....	101.3	97.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	74.5	69.0	64.3	72.1	71.9
April.....	101.2	97.3	98.3	94.5	91.2	73.9	68.2	65.3	71.3	72.5
May.....	100.2	98.3	97.9	93.4	89.7	72.5	67.4	66.7	71.1	72.2
June.....	100.1	98.7	96.9	93.4	87.7	71.8	66.4	67.5	72.0	71.4
July.....	100.1	98.5	96.0	97.2	85.3	71.3	66.5	70.5	72.0	71.4
August.....	99.1	98.3	95.3	98.4	83.7	70.5	66.7	69.5	72.2	71.7
September.....	98.5	97.1	95.4	97.8	82.1	69.7	65.9	68.9	71.9	72.4
October.....	98.1	97.2	95.2	96.8	81.0	69.9	65.0	67.9	71.3	73.1
November.....	97.7	96.9	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.7	64.7	68.9	71.1	72.7
December.....	97.9	97.2	94.6	96.0	77.7	70.4	64.0	69.0	71.1	72.7
Yearly Averages.	100.0	97.7	96.4	95.6	86.6	72.1	66.7	67.1	71.6	72.1

¹ Subject to revision.

3.—Annual Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1913-35, with Monthly Figures for 1933-35.

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1932 and 1933 will be found at p. 863 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and those for certain earlier years in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Year and Month.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and Their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and Its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.									
1913-25.....	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926-33.....	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934.....	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
Index Numbers.									
1913.....	58.1	70.9	58.2	63.9	68.9	98.4	56.8	63.4	64.0
1914.....	64.8	72.6	56.9	60.3	67.3	94.7	53.7	65.3	65.5
1915.....	75.6	74.0	58.3	56.5	73.9	106.9	52.7	68.1	70.4
1916.....	87.0	85.0	77.6	64.0	104.6	135.1	58.0	78.0	84.3
1917.....	124.5	110.4	114.6	79.8	151.8	143.9	71.6	98.1	114.3
1918.....	127.9	127.1	157.1	89.1	156.7	141.9	82.3	118.7	127.4
1919.....	136.1	140.8	163.8	109.6	139.1	133.5	93.0	117.5	133.9
1920.....	167.0	145.1	176.6	154.4	168.4	135.5	112.2	141.5	155.9
1921.....	103.5	109.0	96.0	129.4	128.0	97.0	116.6	117.0	110.0
1922.....	86.2	96.0	101.7	106.3	104.6	97.3	107.0	105.4	97.3
1923.....	83.7	95.0	116.9	113.0	115.8	95.3	104.4	104.4	98.0
1924.....	89.2	91.8	117.9	105.9	111.0	94.8	104.1	102.5	99.4
1925.....	100.6	100.3	112.5	101.6	104.5	103.9	100.3	99.6	102.6
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	98.3	101.9	93.7	98.5	96.2	91.5	96.5	98.3	97.7
1928.....	93.0	108.1	94.5	98.7	93.2	92.0	92.5	95.3	96.4
1929.....	91.6	109.0	91.3	93.9	93.7	90.2	92.9	95.4	95.6
1930.....	77.7	99.1	81.8	88.7	91.1	80.7	91.3	92.8	86.6
1931.....	56.9	73.9	73.4	79.1	87.4	64.6	86.5	86.7	72.1
1932.....	54.8	59.7	69.7	69.1	86.3	59.0	85.5	83.9	66.7
1933.....	59.3	59.4	69.7	62.8	85.4	64.3	84.4	81.3	67.1
1934.....	66.6	67.2	72.9	65.4 ²	87.0	64.3	86.0	81.2	71.6
1935 ¹	67.3	70.4	70.2	64.6	87.2	69.1	85.5	79.1	72.1
1934.									
January.....	64.4	65.9 ²	72.7	65.1	86.6	67.0	86.0	80.6	70.7
February.....	65.6	70.6	74.4 ²	65.2	87.1	66.8	86.2	80.5	72.1
March.....	65.8	70.4	74.5	65.3	87.2	66.0	86.2	81.0	72.1
April.....	64.5	67.8	74.4	65.5	87.2	65.7	85.7	81.6	71.3
May.....	65.2	65.9	74.2	65.7	87.4	64.5	85.5	81.9	71.1
June.....	67.4	67.1	73.8	66.2	87.5	64.1	85.6	81.9	72.0
July.....	68.5	66.0 ²	72.9	65.8	87.1	63.2	86.1	81.8	72.0
August.....	70.0	65.9	72.0	65.4	87.1	63.0	86.1	81.5	72.2
September.....	68.6	67.4	71.8	65.3	86.6	62.1	86.1	81.7	71.9
October.....	66.6	67.8	71.4	65.2	86.7	62.2	86.1	80.5	71.3
November.....	66.5	66.7	71.3	64.9	86.7	63.1	86.0	80.3	71.1
December.....	66.7	66.2	71.5	64.5	86.8	63.7	86.1	80.4	71.1
1935. ¹									
January.....	66.8	67.3	71.1	64.6	86.9	64.0	86.4	80.5	71.4
February.....	67.1	69.3	71.0	64.8	87.2	63.9	86.3	80.4	71.8
March.....	67.4	69.7	70.4	64.4	87.6	65.2	85.8	80.5	71.9
April.....	69.4	69.1	70.3	63.9	87.4	67.9	85.8	80.0	72.5
May.....	68.0	69.2	70.5	63.9	87.4	70.7	85.3	79.8	72.2
June.....	66.1	68.7	70.4	63.9	87.2	69.6	85.1	79.8	71.4
July.....	66.0	68.6	70.8	64.3	87.1	68.9	84.6	79.8	71.4
August.....	66.1	69.9	70.6	64.2	87.1	69.9	85.0	79.5	71.7
September.....	67.5	72.1	68.8	65.1	87.2	77.1	85.2	76.9	72.4
October.....	68.4	73.6	69.2	65.0	87.2	73.7	85.0	77.4	73.1
November.....	67.2	73.0	69.6	65.3	87.2	73.4	85.0	77.4	72.7
December.....	67.1	73.0	69.6	65.9	87.2	71.5	85.4	77.5	72.7

¹ Subject to revision.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Purpose, Yearly Averages, 1914-35, and Individual Months, 1933-35.

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1932 and 1933 will be found at p. 865 of the 1934-35 Year Book and those for certain earlier years in the corresponding table of earlier editions.

Year and Month.	Consumer Goods.			Producer Goods.					All Com- modities.
	All.	Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.	Other.	All.	Pro- ducers' Equip- ment.	Producers' Materials.			
						All.	Building and Con- struction.	Manu- facturers'.	
Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.									
1913-25.....	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99	236
1926-33.....	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232	502
1934-35.....	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
Index Numbers.									
1914.....	62.7	65.2	59.7	69.7	52.0	72.1	62.9	74.3	65.5
1915.....	65.6	68.6	61.8	77.0	53.1	80.2	60.5	84.8	70.4
1916.....	74.7	81.7	65.8	88.1	55.7	92.5	69.6	97.9	84.3
1917.....	95.4	109.4	77.6	119.6	69.6	126.3	87.6	135.5	114.3
1918.....	107.0	119.4	91.4	131.5	80.4	138.3	100.9	147.2	127.4
1919.....	118.7	128.2	106.7	139.0	90.7	145.5	117.3	152.2	133.9
1920.....	140.0	151.0	126.3	163.1	108.6	170.4	144.0	176.6	155.9
1921.....	108.0	105.4	111.4	112.8	113.8	112.6	122.8	110.2	110.0
1922.....	95.1	90.2	101.4	99.1	104.1	98.2	108.7	95.8	97.3
1923.....	93.7	91.2	97.0	97.8	102.5	97.1	111.9	93.7	98.0
1924.....	93.2	90.4	96.8	99.5	102.7	99.0	106.6	97.5	99.4
1925.....	97.2	97.7	96.5	104.9	99.2	105.5	102.9	106.2	102.6
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	95.7	99.4	93.3	98.5	101.1	98.2	96.1	98.6	97.7
1928.....	95.6	99.6	92.9	96.7	93.7	97.0	97.4	96.9	96.4
1929.....	94.7	100.0	91.1	96.1	94.6	96.3	99.0	95.9	95.6
1930.....	89.3	93.1	86.8	82.5	92.9	81.7	90.8	79.7	86.6
1931.....	76.2	70.4	80.0	67.1	90.0	64.6	81.9	61.7	72.1
1932.....	71.3	61.5	77.8	62.4	88.7	59.5	77.2	56.5	66.7
1933.....	71.1	63.8	76.0	63.1	86.0	60.5	78.3	57.5	67.1
1934.....	74.1	69.7	77.0	67.8	88.9	65.5	82.5	62.6	71.6
1935 ¹	73.6	70.4	75.7	69.5	89.8	67.2	81.2	64.8	72.1
1934.									
January.....	74.3 ²	69.6 ²	77.5	66.0	87.9	63.6	81.9	60.5	70.7
February.....	75.9	73.0 ²	77.8	67.0	87.9	64.7	82.3	61.7	72.1
March.....	75.9 ²	72.8 ²	78.0	67.1	87.9	64.8	82.2	61.8	72.1
April.....	74.6 ²	70.5 ²	77.4	66.6	87.9	64.2	82.9	61.0	71.3
May.....	73.8 ²	68.8 ²	77.1	67.2	89.1	64.8	83.1	61.7	71.1
June.....	74.1 ²	69.7 ²	77.1	68.8	89.2	66.5	83.9	63.6	72.0
July.....	73.8 ²	69.4 ²	76.7	69.1	89.7	66.8	83.2	64.0	72.0
August.....	73.5 ²	69.0 ²	76.5 ²	69.8	89.6	67.6	82.8	65.0	72.2
September.....	73.9 ²	69.6 ²	76.7	68.9	89.5	66.6	82.7	63.9	71.9
October.....	73.6 ²	69.3 ²	76.4	67.7	89.5	65.3	82.4	62.4	71.3
November.....	73.1 ²	68.4 ²	76.2	67.9	89.4 ²	65.5	81.8	62.7	71.1
December.....	72.9 ²	67.9	76.3	68.3	89.6	65.9	81.4	63.3	71.1
1935. ¹									
January.....	73.4	68.6	76.6	68.4	89.7	66.0	81.6	63.3	71.4
February.....	73.9	70.0	76.5	68.6	89.7	66.2	81.6	63.6	71.8
March.....	73.6	70.1	75.9	69.1	89.7	66.8	81.1	64.4	71.9
April.....	73.4	70.2	75.6	70.6	89.9	68.5	80.9	66.4	72.5
May.....	73.0	69.5	75.4	70.6	89.9	68.4	81.0	66.3	72.2
June.....	72.7	68.6	75.5	69.3	89.9	67.0	81.0	64.6	71.4
July.....	72.7	69.2	75.1	68.6	89.7	66.2	81.2	63.7	71.4
August.....	73.2	69.7	75.5	69.0	89.8	66.7	81.0	64.3	71.7
September.....	73.4	71.0	75.0	70.1	89.8	67.9	81.2	65.6	72.4
October.....	74.1	72.4	75.3	70.5	89.7	68.4	81.0	66.3	73.1
November.....	74.2	72.3	75.4	69.4	89.7	67.1	81.1	64.7	73.7
December.....	74.4	72.5	75.6	69.4	90.1	67.1	82.1	64.5	72.7

¹ Subject to revision.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

5.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Yearly Averages, 1920 and 1930-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1918, 1919 and 1921-29 will be found at p. 866 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item.	Numbers of Commodities.			1920.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹
	1913-25.	1926-33.	1934.							
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured.	107	232	245	155.7	82.2	61.9	55.0	56.6	63.5	66.0
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	129	276	322	156.8	87.3	74.8	69.8	70.2	73.4	72.8
Articles of Farm Origin— ²										
1. Field (Grains, etc.)—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	46	98	95	176.9	67.4	44.0	41.0	45.3	54.2	56.2
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	41	69	91	175.8	84.0	69.5	67.1	71.2	74.0	72.8
(c) Combined Indexes.	87	167	186	169.5	76.3	57.7	55.1	59.3	64.8	65.1
2. Animal—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	25	41	46	147.1	103.7	76.8	59.9	59.0	66.0	71.6
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	28	49	59	146.3	89.4	71.6	61.1	62.5	69.8	69.9
(c) Combined indexes.	53	90	105	146.6	95.6	73.9	60.6	61.0	68.2	70.6
Canadian Farm Products—										
1. Field (grains, etc.)	20	46	52	166.5	70.0	43.6	41.1	45.8	53.8	57.3
2. Animal	16	13	18	149.5	102.9	77.6	60.7	59.7	67.7	74.0
3. Combined indexes.	36	59	70	161.4	82.3	56.3	48.4	51.0	59.0	63.5
Articles of Marine Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	2	5	5	133.7	86.9	70.3	56.2	56.2	60.3	61.8
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	6	11	11	106.9	98.4	77.6	66.6	65.4	75.1	72.0
(c) Combined indexes.	8	16	16	111.7	95.3	75.6	63.8	62.9	71.1	69.2
Articles of Forest Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	16	31	37	156.9	90.9	79.4	69.6	69.7	76.2	74.5
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	5	21	20	146.4	86.4	78.7	68.9	57.2	56.1	56.1
(c) Combined indexes.	21	52	57	154.4	88.5	79.0	69.2	63.0	65.5	64.7
Articles of Mineral Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	18	57	62	125.2	86.1	77.9	77.0	75.6	77.5	79.6
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	49	126	141	142.6	90.3	85.1	84.8	84.6	86.0	85.3
(c) Combined indexes.	67	183	203	131.4	88.4	81.9	81.3	80.6	82.2	82.8

¹ Subject to revision.

² Domestic and foreign.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-35.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1926-29 will be found at pp. 807-809 of the 1933 Year Book, and for the years 1930-32 at pp. 867-869 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
General Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	51.2	50.6	52.1	53.0	56.0	57.6	62.9	60.9	59.9	57.5	59.3	58.9
1934	61.1	62.8	62.3	61.5	62.3	64.6	64.7	65.3	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.3
1935	64.9	63.2	65.5	66.6	66.5	65.2	65.2	65.2	67.2	68.0	67.5	67.3
General Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	67.2	66.8	67.8	69.6	70.4	70.2	72.4	71.7	71.5	71.2	71.7	72.0
1934	73.1	74.6	75.1	74.0	73.0	73.0	73.1	73.4	73.5	72.8	72.4	72.5
1935	73.7	74.4	74.3	74.3	73.3	72.6	72.8	72.4	72.4	73.4	72.9	72.9

¹ Subject to revision.

**6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base),
Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-35—
continued.**

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (Domestic and Foreign)—												
A. Field (Grains, Fruits, Cotton, etc.)—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	35.1	35.8	38.3	40.7	46.5	48.8	58.6	53.5	49.4	44.4	46.3	45.3
1934.....	49.0	50.6	51.0	50.2	52.1	56.4	58.1	60.2	58.4	55.2	55.1	55.2
1935 ¹	55.6	55.8	56.1	58.7	57.4	55.3	55.9	55.3	57.2	58.3	57.0	56.5
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933.....	64.6	64.2	64.7	70.2	73.2	72.5	77.3	75.0	74.1	72.7	73.3	73.2
1934.....	74.5	75.4	75.5	74.1	73.6	73.0	73.6	74.3	73.8	73.1	73.0	73.3
1935 ¹	73.6	73.9	73.9	74.6	73.9	72.6	72.0	72.2	71.7	72.7	71.8	71.8
General Field Products Indexes—												
1933.....	51.0	51.1	52.5	56.6	60.9	61.6	68.7	65.1	62.7	59.6	60.8	60.3
1934.....	62.7	64.0	64.2	63.1	63.7	65.3	66.4	67.8	66.7	64.8	64.7	64.9
1935 ¹	65.3	65.5	65.7	67.3	66.3	64.6	64.6	64.4	65.0	66.1	65.0	64.7
B. Animal—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	57.9	55.0	55.9	56.2	57.7	57.4	58.5	59.9	62.2	62.0	65.3	65.1
1934.....	66.1	69.6	67.1	65.8	65.1	65.8	63.3	61.7	63.4	67.9	67.9	67.8
1935 ¹	69.0	69.7	70.4	70.0	71.8	70.6	69.7	70.0	73.3	74.4	74.3	74.6
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933.....	59.2	58.9	62.3	63.8	61.9	61.9	63.0	63.3	63.0	63.1	64.0	65.4
1934.....	67.6	72.0	73.9	71.7	68.8	69.6	69.3	69.5	70.7	68.9	67.7	67.6
1935 ¹	67.8	70.4	70.0	69.1	68.0	67.2	68.1	69.7	71.0	73.5	72.7	72.4
General Animal Products Indexes—												
1933.....	58.6	57.2	59.5	60.5	60.1	59.9	61.0	61.8	62.7	62.6	64.6	65.3
1934.....	66.9	71.0	71.0	69.1	67.2	68.0	66.7	66.1	67.5	68.5	67.8	67.7
1935 ¹	68.3	70.1	70.2	69.5	69.6	68.7	68.8	69.8	72.0	73.9	73.4	73.4
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	54.5	44.6	49.6	46.6	48.1	54.8	56.5	59.2	63.3	67.5	71.0	58.9
1934.....	59.8	60.4	58.7	56.6	56.6	58.3	53.4	60.6	69.0	74.6	65.9	53.8
1935 ¹	66.0	66.3	70.2	67.7	66.4	61.4	57.4	61.1	66.0	65.6	60.0	59.7
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933.....	60.8	61.2	61.8	63.0	62.7	62.3	63.6	67.7	67.7	68.9	69.0	69.7
1934.....	71.9	72.6	72.2	72.7	72.7	73.2	74.2	74.5	77.7	78.1	77.7	76.7
1935 ¹	75.5	75.4	75.5	73.6	71.4	72.0	72.5	70.0	69.7	68.4	70.7	70.7
General Marine Products Indexes—												
1933.....	59.1	56.7	58.5	58.6	58.7	60.3	61.7	65.4	66.5	68.5	69.5	66.8
1934.....	68.6	69.3	68.5	68.3	68.3	69.2	68.6	70.7	75.3	77.1	74.5	70.5
1935 ¹	72.9	72.9	74.1	72.0	70.0	69.1	68.4	67.6	68.7	67.6	67.8	67.7

¹ Subject to revision.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-35—concluded.

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	66.0	65.2	65.2	64.4	64.8	69.7	71.5	72.8	74.0	74.7	74.4	74.4
1934.....	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.8	77.9	77.2	76.5	76.3	76.1	75.2	74.5
1935 ¹	75.1	75.0	74.7	73.2	73.1	73.4	73.7	73.8	75.4	74.4	75.3	76.0
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933.....	61.8	61.6	61.3	55.3	55.2	55.1	55.2	55.3	55.3	56.0	56.1	56.2
1934.....	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.4	56.0	56.0	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9
1935 ¹	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5
General Forests Products Indexes—												
1933.....	63.8	63.3	63.1	59.5	59.7	61.9	62.8	63.5	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.7
1934.....	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.7	65.9	66.4	65.9	65.6	65.4	65.3	64.9	64.6
1935 ¹	64.9	64.9	64.7	64.0	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.2	65.1	64.8	65.3	65.6
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	75.8	75.6	75.9	74.9	74.1	74.4	75.7	75.0	76.5	75.9	76.2	77.3
1934.....	77.9	78.0	77.9	77.1	77.3	77.3	77.5	77.5	77.1	77.3	77.6	77.8
1935 ¹	78.0	78.0	78.1	79.1	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.7	80.4	81.4	81.4	80.8
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933.....	84.2	83.3	83.4	83.6	83.7	84.2	84.3	84.7	85.8	86.1	86.1	86.1
1934.....	86.4	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.0	86.0	85.9	85.7	85.6	85.6	85.5	85.6
1935 ¹	85.8	85.9	86.0	85.7	83.7	83.7	84.9	85.1	84.7	84.5	84.5	84.7
General Mineral Products Indexes—												
1933.....	80.4	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.4	79.8	80.5	80.4	81.6	81.5	81.7	82.2
1934.....	82.6	82.7	82.7	82.3	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.0	81.8	81.9	82.0	82.1
1935 ¹	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.7	81.9	81.7	82.4	82.7	82.8	83.1	83.1	83.0

¹ Subject to revision.

Section 2.—Retail Prices of Commodities.

Collection of data and calculation of index numbers of retail prices and the cost of living are carried out in co-operation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Department of Trade and Commerce) and the Department of Labour. Resultant series of index numbers are computed from different points of view. The computations of the Labour Department are designed to show changes in the cost of living for workmen in cities. They are constructed from family budgets, principally a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and rent published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* since 1915 and annually since 1911; in addition, figures are included for clothing and sundry items and further data for fuel, light and rent. The Labour Department aims, by this method, to have a basis for computation that can be readily applied to the data for any given locality or district at any time, or for any class of labour—for instance, coal miners, who usually do not live in cities. Index

numbers of retail prices and costs of living issued by the Bureau are constructed from a more general point of view, having for their object the measurement of the general movement of such prices and costs in the Dominion as a whole, and being so calculated as to make comparisons possible with other general index numbers constructed on similar principles, for example, the index of wholesale prices. Calculated, as they are on the aggregative principle, *i.e.*, the total consumption of each commodity, the Bureau's index numbers afford an excellent measurement of changes in the average cost of living in the Dominion as distinguished from that of any particular class or section.

In the Bureau's index, 1926 is taken as the base year and is represented by 100 to bring it into conformity with other series of index numbers shown in this chapter. A description of the system of weighting of individual items, sub-groups and groups, and of the method of construction of this index number was given at pp. 812-818 of the 1931 Year Book. The Labour Department uses 1913 as 100 for both cost of living and wages index numbers. As will be seen from Table 7, the general cost of living index moved up from 78.7 in 1934 to 79.3 in 1935, continuing the upward trend apparent after July 1933. Higher prices for foods and rentals were chiefly responsible for the advance. Fuel declined from 87.7 to 86.8. The monthly index for living costs fluctuated during 1935 between 78.6 and 80.6. January and December group indexes were as follows: foods, 68.8 and 73.7; fuel, 88.8 and 87.2; rent, 80.3 and 82.6; clothing, 71.0 and 70.6; sundries, 92.1 and 92.5.

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services (on the 1926 Base), 1913-35.

(1926=100.)

Year.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1913.....	66.2	65.8	64.1	63.3	66.2	65.4
1914.....	68.9	64.5	62.2	63.9	66.2	66.0
1915.....	69.5	63.2	60.3	69.6	66.9	67.3
1916.....	77.5	64.5	60.9	79.7	70.2	72.5
1917.....	100.0	71.7	65.4	93.7	76.8	85.6
1918.....	114.6	78.9	69.2	109.5	86.1	97.4
1919.....	122.5	86.2	75.6	125.9	95.4	107.2
1920.....	141.1	102.6	86.5	153.2	104.0	124.2
1921.....	107.9	109.2	94.2	124.7	106.0	109.2
1922.....	91.4	104.6	98.1	105.7	106.0	100.0
1923.....	92.1	104.6	100.6	104.4	105.3	100.0
1924.....	90.7	102.0	101.3	101.9	103.3	98.0
1925.....	94.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	101.3	99.3
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	98.0	97.9	98.8	97.5	99.1	98.4
1928.....	98.6	96.9	101.2	97.4	98.8	98.9
1929.....	101.0	96.4	103.3	96.9	99.0	99.9
1930.....	98.6	95.7	105.9	93.9	99.4	99.2
1931.....	77.3	94.2	103.0	82.2	97.4	89.6
1932.....	64.3	91.4	94.7	72.8	94.6	81.4
1933.....	63.7	87.7	85.1	67.9	92.6 ²	77.7
1934.....	69.4	87.7 ²	80.1	70.5	92.1 ²	78.7 ²
1935 ¹	70.4	86.8	81.3	70.7	92.3	79.3

¹ Subject to revision.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

8.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, by Months, 1933, 1934, 1935, and January-March, 1936.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1933.						
January.....	62.8	89.2	90.0	69.2	92.9 ²	78.8 ²
February.....	60.6	89.1	90.0	69.2	92.7 ²	78.1
March.....	60.4	88.7	90.0	66.5	92.5 ²	77.5
April.....	61.3	88.7	90.0	66.5	92.5 ²	77.7 ²
May.....	61.9	88.4	84.0	66.5	92.5 ²	76.7
June.....	62.2	87.7	84.0	66.1	92.4 ²	76.6 ²
July.....	63.2	86.0	84.0	66.1	92.4 ²	76.8 ²
August.....	67.8	86.4	84.0	66.1	92.4 ²	78.4 ²
September.....	65.9	86.3	84.0	69.9	92.7 ²	78.2 ²
October.....	65.4	87.1	80.4	69.9	92.7 ²	77.6
November.....	65.8	87.2	80.4	69.9	92.7 ²	77.7 ²
December.....	66.6	87.3	80.4	69.2	92.8 ²	77.9
1933 Averages.....	63.7	87.7	85.1	67.9	92.6 ²	77.7
1934.						
January.....	67.7	87.3 ²	80.4	69.2	92.1 ²	78.0 ²
February.....	69.4	87.2	80.4	69.2	92.1 ²	78.5 ²
March.....	72.9	87.4	80.4	69.9	92.2 ²	79.7 ²
April.....	71.0	87.7 ²	80.4	69.9	92.2 ²	79.2 ²
May.....	68.6	87.8	79.7	69.9	92.0 ²	78.3 ²
June.....	67.6	87.2	79.7	70.1	92.1 ²	78.0 ²
July.....	68.4	87.0	79.7	70.1	92.1 ²	78.2 ²
August.....	69.3	87.6	79.7	70.1	92.0 ²	78.5 ²
September.....	68.8	88.0	79.7	72.3	92.1 ²	78.8 ²
October.....	69.4	88.5	80.3	72.3	92.0 ²	79.1 ²
November.....	69.9	88.6 ²	80.3	72.3	92.0 ²	79.3 ²
December.....	69.3	88.4	80.3	71.0	92.0 ²	78.9 ²
1934 Averages.....	69.4	87.7 ²	80.1	70.5	92.1 ²	78.7 ²
1935. ¹						
January.....	68.8	88.8	80.3	71.0	92.1	78.8
February.....	69.2	88.8	80.3	71.0	92.1	78.9
March.....	69.5	88.7	80.3	70.3	92.1	78.8
April.....	68.6	88.7	80.3	70.3	92.1	78.6
May.....	68.7	85.9	81.4	70.3	92.1	78.6
June.....	69.3	84.8	81.4	69.9	92.6	78.8
July.....	69.3	84.7	81.4	69.9	92.4	78.8
August.....	71.3	85.4	81.4	69.9	92.5	79.4
September.....	70.9	85.4	81.4	71.6	92.6	79.6
October.....	72.4	86.5	82.6	71.6	92.5	80.4
November.....	73.2	87.0	82.6	71.6	92.5	80.6
December.....	73.7	87.2	82.6	70.6	92.5	80.6
1936. ¹						
January.....	73.9	87.2	82.6	70.6	92.4	80.7
February.....	72.9	87.3	82.6	70.6	92.5	80.4
March.....	73.4	87.5	82.6	70.6	92.5	80.5

¹ Subject to revision.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Table 9 shows the average prices of items included in the family budget in 1920 and in each of the years from 1926-35. These prices are weighted by the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 10 gives the group indexes by provinces. An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel and lighting, and rent, over the period shown.

9.—Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, for Sixty Cities in Canada, 1920 and 1926-35.

Item.	Unit.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Staple Foods—												
Beef, sirloin steak...	1 lb.	0-389	0-294	0-308	0-345	0-363	0-356	0-286	0-245	0-210	0-214	0-231
Beef, chuck roast...	1 "	0-251	0-160	0-172	0-206	0-227	0-221	0-158	0-129	0-112	0-115	0-126
Veal, roast.....	1 "	0-274	0-193	0-203	0-226	0-245	0-239	0-183	0-138	0-119	0-121	0-129
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	0-354	0-298	0-291	0-300	0-309	0-302	0-253	0-209	0-188	0-200	0-209
Pork, fresh, roast...	1 "	0-397	0-302	0-282	0-273	0-300	0-298	0-223	0-152	0-151	0-201	0-212
Pork, salt mess.....	1 "	0-362	0-278	0-265	0-261	0-273	0-271	0-226	0-155	0-148	0-184	0-198
Bacon, breakfast....	1 "	0-559	0-431	0-393	0-379	0-393	0-399	0-301	0-184	0-198	0-304	0-311
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	0-380	0-246	0-221	0-221	0-219	0-212	0-157	0-121	0-126	0-135	0-161
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	0-709	0-466	0-487	0-478	0-475	0-457	0-337	0-294	0-281	0-319	0-312
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	0-608	0-398	0-424	0-412	0-403	0-394	0-271	0-228	0-217	0-259	0-258
Milk.....	1 qt.	0-151	0-118	0-119	0-121	0-123	0-123	0-111	0-098	0-093	0-098	0-102
Butter, dairy.....	1 lb.	0-631	0-406	0-415	0-417	0-428	0-368	0-272	0-216	0-220	0-236	0-237
Butter, creamery...	1 "	0-696	0-448	0-463	0-461	0-470	0-405	0-300	0-253	0-255	0-270	0-273
Cheese, old.....	1 "	0-406	0-318	0-310	0-329	0-334	0-318	0-251	0-206	0-196	0-199	0-199
Cheese, new.....	1 "	0-383	0-318	0-310	0-329	0-334	0-318	0-251	0-206	0-196	0-199	0-199
Bread, plain white...	1 "	0-093	0-076	0-077	0-077	0-078	0-075	0-062	0-059	0-057	0-059	0-059
Flour, family.....	1 "	0-079	0-053	0-053	0-052	0-051	0-047	0-033	0-030	0-029	0-032	0-034
Rollod oats.....	1 "	0-084	0-058	0-061	0-063	0-064	0-061	0-050	0-047	0-048	0-051	0-052
Rice, good medium...	1 "	0-164	0-110	0-108	0-105	0-104	0-101	0-092	0-085	0-080	0-081	0-078
Beans, hand picked...	1 "	0-117	0-079	0-081	0-089	0-115	0-094	0-061	0-043	0-041	0-046	0-052
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	0-286	0-200	0-194	0-210	0-213	0-206	0-178	0-160	0-150	0-152	0-155
Prunes, medium....	1 "	0-270	0-158	0-148	0-135	0-141	0-155	0-121	0-111	0-115	0-127	0-122
Sugar, granulated...	1 "	0-197	0-079	0-083	0-079	0-073	0-068	0-062	0-059	0-073	0-072	0-064
Sugar, yellow.....	1 "	0-185	0-075	0-079	0-075	0-069	0-065	0-060	0-057	0-071	0-070	0-062
Tea, black.....	1 "	0-644	0-719	0-716	0-713	0-704	0-628	0-552	0-472	0-424	0-504	0-524
Tea, green.....	1 "	0-672	0-719	0-716	0-713	0-704	0-628	0-552	0-472	0-424	0-504	0-524
Coffee.....	1 "	0-608	0-612	0-612	0-607	0-604	0-572	0-492	0-428	0-400	0-392	0-376
Potatoes.....	1 pk.	0-658	0-436	0-317	0-258	0-291	0-355	0-172	0-130	0-189	0-183	0-152
Vinegar, white wine.	1 pt.	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-072	0-072	0-072	0-072
All Foods, Weekly Budget¹.....												
		15-99	11-21	11-00	11-04	11-34	10-96	8-49	7-10	7-03	7-56	7-70
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	0-144	0-124	0-123	0-123	0-123	0-123	0-120	0-117	0-114	0-114	0-114
Fuel and Lighting—												
Coal, anthracite....	1 ton	17-04	17-392	16-465	16-272	16-192	16-112	16-064	15-616	15-056	15-056	14-704
Coal, bituminous...	1 "	12-38	10-311	10-213	10-113	10-080	10-064	9-840	9-584	9-296	9-280	9-360
Wood, hard, best...	1 cord	13-09	12-195	12-128	12-077	12-208	12-176	11-696	10-912	9-808	9-632	9-792
Wood, soft.....	1 "	10-14	8-947	8-960	8-937	8-800	8-672	8-560	7-984	7-408	7-328	7-296
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	0-365	0-308	0-314	0-311	0-311	0-309	0-291	0-274	0-271	0-275	0-272
Rent—												
Rent.....	1 month	24-80	27-43	27-43	27-67	27-92	28-16	27-80	25-76	23-04	22-16	23-32
Grand Totals, Weekly Budget¹.....												
		25-91	21-47	21-20	21-27	21-61	21-29	18-66	16-60	15-70	16-02	16-16

¹ Totals for "all foods" and "grand totals" are based upon the estimated weekly family consumption of the items specified.

10.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-35.

(Dominion Average for 1913=100.)

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. ¹
Prince Edward Island.....	142.3	136.8	134.3	139.1	140.4	115.4	95.4	94.9	100.0	100.2
Nova Scotia.....	154.8	148.6	149.3	153.5	151.6	121.7	102.9	99.5	106.6	107.0
New Brunswick.....	155.9	150.1	149.0	151.4	149.1	119.9	102.1	99.9	105.6	107.5
Quebec.....	144.9	139.4	139.2	142.8	138.8	107.4	89.4	87.9	95.4	96.4
Ontario.....	154.2	150.8	151.0	153.8	148.7	114.5	95.7	95.5	104.1	105.4
Manitoba.....	142.2	141.6	145.6	151.2	144.5	108.8	93.0	92.1	97.0	101.7
Saskatchewan.....	148.6	150.7	152.3	158.3	149.1	110.4	93.4	92.4	99.5	101.4
Alberta.....	147.5	148.4	151.1	158.9	150.9	111.8	93.0	92.1	99.4	102.5
British Columbia.....	163.1	163.2	164.6	170.4	164.5	129.6	106.9	106.0	112.7	115.9

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Prince Edward Island.....	167.0	162.8	152.4	154.5	153.9	152.9	150.8	138.7	142.9	139.8
Nova Scotia.....	155.5	150.8	152.4	151.8	150.3	149.2	139.3	131.4	133.0	130.4
New Brunswick.....	168.1	164.4	161.8	160.2	160.7	156.0	147.6	140.3	139.3	139.8
Quebec.....	177.5	175.4	174.9	174.9	173.3	167.0	157.1	149.2	149.7	148.7
Ontario.....	182.2	179.1	177.0	177.0	175.9	173.3	164.9	156.5	155.5	155.5
Manitoba.....	184.8	183.2	184.8	189.5	190.1	181.7	159.2	153.9	157.6	158.1
Saskatchewan.....	181.2	182.7	183.3	181.2	174.9	160.7	112.6	102.6	102.1	103.7
Alberta.....	126.2	122.0	108.4	100.5	100.5	97.4	94.2	90.6	87.4	85.9
British Columbia.....	147.6	147.1	147.1	147.6	147.6	146.1	137.2	128.3	124.6	123.6

RENT.

Prince Edward Island.....	118.5	118.5	118.5	122.3	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.2	121.1	115.8
Nova Scotia.....	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	121.1	126.9	126.9	117.5	111.8	112.6
New Brunswick.....	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	139.4	135.6	132.4	124.2	120.2	117.5
Quebec.....	120.8	121.7	122.7	123.2	125.9	124.4	118.1	110.1	105.3	104.4
Ontario.....	151.8	151.2	153.1	154.3	155.8	153.3	139.6	123.2	120.4	122.9
Manitoba.....	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	176.6	153.5	131.8	125.1	123.4
Saskatchewan.....	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	185.7	176.8	156.0	133.1	129.3	123.8
Alberta.....	151.8	152.4	151.8	157.9	161.7	160.4	143.6	125.5	116.6	116.8
British Columbia.....	135.8	136.6	138.1	139.8	140.8	140.2	131.4	118.3	110.3	112.0

GRAND TOTALS.

Prince Edward Island.....	137.3	134.0	131.2	135.3	136.3	123.1	112.4	110.2	112.8	110.7
Nova Scotia.....	142.1	138.4	138.9	141.0	140.8	127.0	115.8	109.7	111.7 ²	111.9
New Brunswick.....	152.7	149.1	148.2	149.2	147.1	129.9	118.4	113.4	114.9	115.1
Quebec.....	141.0	138.1	138.3	140.3	138.8	121.1	108.2	103.6	106.0	106.0
Ontario.....	156.8	154.6	155.0	156.9	154.5	135.4	119.8	113.0	116.4	117.9
Manitoba.....	161.9	161.5	163.8	167.4	163.9	141.5	122.3	113.8	114.6	116.5
Saskatchewan.....	164.8	166.2	167.2	170.0	164.7	139.5	117.0	107.4	109.7	109.1
Alberta.....	145.8	145.9	145.3	150.4	147.4	126.1	110.1	103.0	103.4	104.9
British Columbia.....	151.5	151.5	153.0	156.7	153.9	135.2	119.1	113.0	113.3	115.4

¹ Subject to revision.² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.**Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices.**

Security prices have long been utilized in statistical measurements related to economic phenomena. They are extremely sensitive to changing business conditions, although this valuable characteristic is sometimes overshadowed by the fact that their movements may be greatly influenced by speculative interest very remotely associated with underlying economic conditions. Thus in 1928 and 1929, common stock prices advanced far beyond levels indicated by business profits and prospects.

The behaviour of Canadian common stock prices has been quite different from that of commodity prices since pre-war years. There was no advance in security markets during the Great War paralleling the pronounced inflation in commodity values. Between 1926 and 1929, however, when commodity prices were declining gradually, common stocks more than doubled in price. Both sets of prices recorded a sharp drop between 1929 and 1933, and both have shown recovery subsequently. This has been much more pronounced in the case of security prices.

11.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks (on the 1926 Base), by Months, 1935.

NOTE.—Figures for 1933 and 1934 were published at pp. 874 and 875 of the 1934-35 Year Book; those for earlier years may be found in the corresponding table of earlier editions.

Year and Month.	Types of Stocks.										
	Grand Total.	Banks Total.	Industrials.								
			Indus-trials, Total.	Iron and Steel, and Iron and Steel Products.	Pulp and Paper.	Mill-ing.	Oils.	Tex-tiles and Cloth-ing.	Food and Allied Products.	Bever-ages.	Mis-cella-neous.
Numbers of stocks, 1935.....	121	9	87	15	6	4	4	10	19	8	21
1935.											
January.....	88.6	80.1	129.7	129.4	14.0	71.5	181.5	75.8	134.2	106.8	168.6
February.....	87.8	79.9	128.8	126.4	13.4	67.4	179.7	75.6	131.3	109.1	168.6
March.....	84.4	76.8	125.6	117.0	11.6	56.0	176.0	74.1	126.5	101.6	168.7
April.....	86.4	75.0	130.8	119.4	11.1	56.9	178.6	73.1	125.1	99.6	185.1
May.....	93.6	73.1	144.4	121.9	10.8	59.9	211.7	70.3	127.8	102.4	200.0
June.....	93.8	72.0	145.2	118.6	10.5	58.4	217.9	67.2	127.0	104.7	198.1
July.....	92.4	71.7	143.8	122.2	10.6	57.4	210.6	66.7	128.5	116.7	195.4
August.....	94.7	70.6	146.1	122.1	12.0	59.3	210.0	65.5	130.1	122.9	202.0
September.....	93.6	65.9	147.1	118.7	12.4	61.2	206.6	61.8	128.7	126.5	209.6
October.....	96.1	68.4	152.9	123.0	12.6	60.9	215.1	63.5	134.4	133.2	217.5
November.....	105.8	73.0	170.3	127.8	14.6	66.9	228.7	69.0	145.7	157.3	254.4
December.....	107.4	75.1	178.2	125.0	15.9	76.7	214.8	70.4	148.5	161.0	294.5

Year and Month.	Types of Stocks.						
	Public Utilities.				Companies Abroad.		
	Public Utilities, Total.	Trans- portation.	Telephone and Telegraph.	Power and Traction.	Companies Abroad, Total.	Indus- trial.	Utility.
Numbers of stocks, 1935.....	24	2	2	20	5	1	4
1935.							
January.....	50.4	32.1	100.3	61.3	108.0	187.4	36.9
February.....	49.4	30.8	102.4	59.8	107.5	186.1	37.2
March.....	45.1	25.3	100.1	56.4	104.8	184.2	32.9
April.....	43.8	25.8	94.8	53.9	110.2	194.7	33.4
May.....	44.4	27.0	95.5	53.8	125.9	224.5	35.6
June.....	45.0	26.5	97.6	55.3	124.5	222.6	34.5
July.....	44.7	25.0	98.6	56.0	119.4	214.5	31.9
August.....	47.7	26.7	99.9	60.8	122.7	222.5	30.1
September.....	46.3	25.7	100.3	58.6	119.9	217.5	29.3
October.....	45.6	23.4	100.0	59.6	123.0	224.3	28.7
November.....	50.9	27.9	105.1	66.1	130.8	233.6	36.7
December.....	50.1	28.6	108.0	62.7	124.3	219.3	38.3

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks.—Monthly figures for the investors index numbers of common stocks, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926=100, have been carried back to 1913. The index falls into two parts, *viz.*, the period subsequent to 1926 and the earlier period. For the period 1913 to 1926 those stocks were used which were included in the index number previously issued on the 1913 base, *viz.*, 31 industrials, 10 public utilities and 9 banks, or 50 stocks in all. In the subsequent period the list of stocks included in the monthly index numbers was enlarged and now contains 89 industrial, 23 domestic utilities and 9 bank stocks. Despite the difference in the number of stocks included, the trend of stock prices is adequately shown throughout the whole period. The larger number of stocks included in the revised index number, though adding little to the accuracy of the general index, gives more complete information regarding various groups of stocks traded on Canadian exchanges.

After an uncertain start in the first quarter of 1935, common stock prices moved forward sharply to levels not hitherto touched during the current recovery movement. The first stage of this advance ended in the latter part of May, and was followed by over four months of rather aimless fluctuation, during which time price ranges generally were narrow. Early in October a second rise commenced which carried markets precipitately upward in a sustained movement, which did not lose momentum until the close of the year. The magnitude of these advances may be judged from the following price index numbers, based upon 87 industrial issues: December, 1934, 125.6; May, 1935, 144.4; and December, 1935, 178.2. Utilities failed to share in this rise, the December, 1934, index being 47.5 and that for the following December, 50.1. The behaviour of various groups has differed widely. Transportation and pulp and paper issues, for example, are still at low levels, the former group index being 28.6 for December, and the latter 15.9, despite some improvement during the year. Textiles, at 70.4 for December, averaged lower than the preceding December index of 74.3. Other groups, however, recorded substantial advances, as indicated by the following December, 1934-December, 1935, comparisons: Foods and Allied Products, 130.3 and 148.5; Beverages, 93.6 and 161.0; Iron and Steel, 119.8 and 125.0; Milling, 71.0 and 76.7; and miscellaneous issues, including International Nickel, 166.2 and 294.5. A general index for industrial and utility common stocks mounted from 86.2 in December, 1934, to 107.4 in December, 1935.

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—A weighted index number of mining stocks is computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926=100. Mines of a semi-industrial nature, such as International Nickel and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, do not appear here, but are included in the Bureau's investors index of common industrial and public utility stocks.

In the mining section, gold stocks and base metals behaved quite differently during 1935. The gold group remained comparatively inactive for the first four months of the year, and from then until August lost ground. Subsequent recovery was spasmodic and an index for the group was 116.9 in December, materially below the preceding December level of 124.7. Base metals broke away in March from the inertia which characterized all security markets in the early months of the year. Their advance was interrupted in June and July, but gathered momentum again in the fall months. The December index was 201.7 as compared with 159.2 in May and 129.6 in December, 1934. A composite price index of mining stocks showed a moderate increase for the year, being 124.9 in December, 1934, and 133.6 in December, 1935.

**12.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks (on the 1926 Base),
by Months, January, 1934 to March, 1936.**

Year and Month.	Gold.	Base Metal.	Total.	Year and Month.	Gold.	Base Metal.	Total.
1934.				1935. ¹ —con.			
January.....	104·7	128·3	108·9	March.....	127·5	135·3	128·2
February.....	110·1	134·2	114·4	April.....	124·5	140·1	128·7
March.....	124·3	147·1	128·1	May.....	121·4	150·2	128·3
April.....	132·0	162·3	137·2	June.....	116·3	153·2	123·0
May.....	124·2	156·5	129·8	July.....	110·1	151·9	117·9
June.....	133·4	164·2	138·5	August.....	106·2	155·4	115·6
July.....	133·3	158·3	137·2	September.....	109·5	159·6	119·1
August.....	137·4	161·7	141·1	October.....	106·3	169·7	118·6
September.....	136·7	154·9	139·2	November.....	111·8	181·9	125·5
October.....	132·9	141·4	133·5	December.....	116·9	201·7	133·6
November.....	125·7	129·0	125·5				
December.....	124·7	129·6	124·9	1936. ¹			
1935. ¹				January.....	124·8	214·8	142·4
January.....	123·2	132·4	124·3	February.....	130·2	230·4	149·8
February.....	123·4	131·2	124·2	March.....	122·7	232·2	144·2

¹ Subject to revision.

Section 4.—Prices of Services.

A study of the prices of services sheds considerable light on the cost of living, as such services are a considerable item in the average family budget. Information with regard to the trend of street-car fares, of rates for manufactured and natural fuel-gas, of domestic electric light rates and of telephone charges was published at pp. 801–804 of the 1927–28 Year Book. Later information shows that the prices of manufactured fuel-gas have shown a downward tendency, the Dominion index number for 1934 being 94·2, as compared with 100·0 in 1926. The index number of the price of natural fuel-gas also declined from 100·0 in 1926 to 92·5 in 1930, rose again to 94·3 in 1932, then declined to 93·4 in 1934.

On the other hand, telephone rates have shown a distinct increase, the Dominion index number of domestic telephone rates having risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 107·4 in 1933 and 1934. Again, the business telephone rate has risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 118·5 in 1933 and 1934.

Additional information and details by provinces regarding the prices of services will be found at pp. 134–144 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1913–34, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Hospital Charges.—In view of discussions of the increased cost entailed by illness and hospital treatment, special investigations on hospital charges are now made annually and the results are given as Dominion averages in the following table. In general, this shows that hospital charges in 1930 were 94 p.c. above the 1913 level. From 1930 to 1934 rates gradually declined to less than 89 p.c. above those in 1913. Operating room charges have not increased at the same rate as room charges, being only 55 p.c. above those in 1913, while the latter averaged 93 p.c. higher. The cost of maintaining patients in hospitals declined more than 11 p.c. between 1930 and 1934.

The detailed results of this investigation, including the statistics by provinces, are to be found at pp. 135–138 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes 1913–34, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Average Daily Hospital Charges in Canada and Index Numbers Thereof (on the 1913 Base), 1913 and 1920-34.

Item.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Public wards.....\$	0.99	1.54	1.67	1.71	1.73	1.77	1.78	1.83
Index numbers.....	100.0	156.0	170.5	176.6	180.9	182.8	184.4	184.4
Semi-private rooms.....\$	1.57	2.44	2.63	2.69	2.73	2.74	2.84	2.82
Index numbers.....	100.0	156.3	168.6	173.1	175.6	176.1	182.2	185.2
Private rooms.....\$	2.68	4.05	4.45	4.49	4.52	4.58	4.92	5.07
Index numbers.....	100.0	151.4	167.4	169.1	170.3	172.3	185.9	188.5
Operating room.....\$	5.16	7.00	7.15	7.24	7.64	7.87	7.97	8.17
Index numbers.....	100.0	137.0	140.1	141.8	148.9	153.0	155.1	156.7
Costs of maintenance per head...\$	1.68	3.08	3.22	3.12	3.17	3.25	3.26	3.48
Index numbers.....	100.0	187.2	195.6	189.7	192.5	197.1	198.3	201.9
Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Public wards.....\$	1.86	1.96	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.03	1.99	1.98
Index numbers.....	186.1	197.9	203.9	204.4	204.1	204.1	200.6	199.1
Semi-private rooms.....\$	2.83	2.85	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.85	2.82	2.81
Index numbers.....	186.3	187.8	189.1	190.4	190.2	188.0	185.8	185.0
Private rooms.....\$	5.14	5.25	5.23	5.24	5.23	5.11	5.06	5.04
Index numbers.....	191.1	195.3	194.5	194.9	194.5	190.2	188.1	187.4
Operating room.....\$	8.31	8.36	8.37	8.36	8.33	8.23	8.14	8.10
Index numbers.....	159.1	160.1	160.3	160.1	159.7	157.6	156.1	155.1
Costs of maintenance per head...\$	3.45	3.49	3.62	3.63	3.58	3.44	3.25	3.22
Index numbers.....	199.7	202.3	210.4	211.2	207.8	199.9	189.0	187.2

Section 5.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields.*

Few economic statistics are of more significance than the net rates of return received on absolutely the safest securities, such as government bonds maturing on a fixed date. Interest rates naturally grade upward from the rates which the safest of possible borrowers has to pay, and from the fluctuations of that price an idea may be obtained as to the relation between the supply of, and the demand for, funds for investment.

The exceptional requirements of the war years turned the Dominion authorities to a field which had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. To the latter, therefore, it is necessary to go for earlier historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market. Province of Ontario issues covering the years from 1900 to date are available in this field, and, as noted above, have been utilized in the construction of the Bureau's second long-term bond yield index. The relatively long period for which these records have been preserved make this series of considerable value. Since the War, however, the growing importance of Dominion financing in the domestic market has made it advisable to supplement the Ontario series with the Dominion index of bond yields shown in Table 14. The following remarks pertain to the Ontario bond yield movements since 1900.

The gradual rise in yields during the years prior to 1913 reflected the demand for capital and the upward tendency in interest rates which prevailed throughout the Dominion during this period. The only serious disturbance affecting the Ontario index in these years was the financial crisis of 1907-8. Following its termination, the rise in yields continued and accelerated rapidly in the early war years.

* The index of Ontario long-term bond yields formerly shown may be found in the Bureau's monthly bulletin "Prices and Price Indexes", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

A temporary reaction in the latter part of 1916 and the winter of 1917 was attributed to a marked reduction in offerings of municipal bonds which coincided with greater demand from the United States for Canadian securities. With the entry of the United States into the War in April, 1917, however, the American market was occupied with its own financial requirements, and Canadian yields again rose abruptly until the latter part of 1918. Then, with the pressure of war financing removed, and a plentiful supply of funds available for the purchase of the limited number of new issues, prices of bonds rose for a time, and, correspondingly, yields declined. This situation was quickly changed by an abrupt fall in the sterling rate at Montreal during the latter half of 1919, causing British holders of Canadian bonds to offer them on the Canadian market in large quantities, and for a time a state approaching demoralization existed. The severity of this condition is indicated by the Ontario yield index, which reached an all-time high of 134.7 in December, 1920. This compared with the war-time high of 126.3 in June, 1918, when the burden of war financing reached its peak. The "thawing" of commercial loans and lower call money rates paved the way for a broader bond market in 1921, and yields fell steadily until 1928, when they were on approximately the same levels as in 1913. The speculative boom of 1929 carried money rates and bond yields upward again until the fall months of that year. A subsequent recession was interrupted by the financial crisis of 1931 and 1932, but after June, 1932, yields declined until, in January, 1935, they were almost on a par with those at the beginning of the century. In the autumn months a short advance occurred, but yields were again declining as the year ended.

14.—Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, 1919-36.

(1926=100.)

Month.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
January.....	117.9	116.7	125.2	113.6	107.0	104.0	100.3	99.9	97.6
February.....	116.8	117.9	122.3	112.5	104.3	104.2	99.7	99.6	96.5
March.....	113.5	119.7	123.2	111.7	103.8	104.5	99.8	100.0	97.3
April.....	111.3	120.9	125.4	111.3	104.0	105.5	100.0	100.1	95.7
May.....	111.3	122.9	124.0	110.6	104.4	104.9	99.8	100.1	94.6
June.....	109.7	124.6	125.1	111.8	104.0	104.6	98.5	100.4	95.7
July.....	111.9	126.6	124.6	111.5	104.0	103.6	99.8	100.0	96.4
August.....	112.5	128.2	124.7	111.5	104.4	102.5	100.4	100.0	94.7
September.....	112.7	130.4	124.7	110.7	104.4	101.2	100.4	100.1	95.4
October.....	113.4	131.8	124.8	111.3	105.7	100.2	100.8	100.1	94.0
November.....	113.4	134.2	119.4	112.1	106.2	100.2	101.0	100.1	92.8
December.....	115.4	130.8	116.3	109.6	105.2	100.6	100.1	99.3	90.2
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
January.....	89.2	97.3	102.1	93.9	112.7	96.3	93.2	70.9	72.4
February.....	89.5	98.3	101.4	93.6	112.2	96.0	91.0	73.2	70.8
March.....	90.1	102.3	101.1	91.9	109.1	97.7	86.1	71.4	69.9
April.....	90.3	100.9	99.3	90.0	109.8	96.6	83.8	72.2	69.5
May.....	89.5	100.2	98.4	89.3	109.3	95.0	81.8	71.4	-
June.....	93.3	104.0	98.2	88.3	111.7	93.3	82.1	73.4	-
July.....	94.4	104.0	98.0	88.3	107.5	93.5	80.1	72.1	-
August.....	95.9	102.0	95.9	88.3	100.5	92.2	77.8	71.6	-
September.....	95.2	102.8	93.9	95.5	98.7	92.4	77.2	79.8	-
October.....	96.2	103.7	93.6	105.2	96.2	93.5	79.3	78.9	-
November.....	95.9	103.3	93.6	107.7	98.5	94.3	77.2	74.5	-
December.....	97.1	101.4	93.9	111.7	99.4	95.1	71.3	75.5	-

Section 6.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Principal Imports and Exports.

For a country such as Canada, whose economy is vitally affected by foreign trade, the importance of statistics relating to all phases of international commerce is readily apparent. Prices of imports and exports, although of less general concern than aggregate values, are nevertheless significant, and the examination of price fluctuations must form a part of any complete analysis of trade statistics. If trade value figures decline, it is important to know whether this represents a contraction of markets or simply a reduction in prices with volume maintained at former levels. Indexes of both volume and price are necessary for a complete knowledge of such facts. They are also useful to determine the influence of tariff policy upon trade movements. It is likewise of considerable importance that repercussions of international price fluctuations upon domestic price levels may be observed, and measurements made of their effect.

The calendar year import and export valuation indexes formerly published have been replaced by a new and more comprehensive series of wholesale price index numbers for principal imports and exports. These are available from 1913 to the present time on the base 1926 = 100. They compare closely with the corresponding valuation indexes and have been constructed so as to be directly comparable with other wholesale price index numbers which the Bureau publishes. From 1934 onward, the new series is available upon a monthly basis.

15.—Canadian Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Average Valuations for All Commodities, Imports and Exports, calendar years 1913-35.

(1926 = 100.)

Year.	All Commodities.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Prices.	Average Valuations.	Prices.	Average Valuations.	Prices.	Average Valuations.
1913.....	64.0	71.5	73.0	76.2	64.7	68.0
1914.....	65.5	70.5	69.3	70.7	66.5	70.3
1915.....	70.4	73.6	77.5	70.7	78.1	75.6
1916.....	84.3	82.6	100.0	87.4	88.7	85.3
1917.....	114.3	116.1	125.6	109.2	120.5	121.2
1918.....	127.4	130.5	135.5	126.8	126.2	133.3
1919.....	134.0	138.5	139.6	137.1	134.8	139.5
1920.....	155.9	161.1	158.8	167.8	158.1	156.3
1921.....	110.0	116.4	105.8	122.4	116.5	112.1
1922.....	97.3	97.7	100.4	103.1	94.7	93.7
1923.....	98.0	101.3	110.0	112.5	93.5	93.1
1924.....	99.4	100.4	105.0	108.0	95.7	95.0
1925.....	102.6	104.4	105.6	106.1	104.5	103.2
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	97.7	97.3	97.7	96.3	97.8	98.0
1928.....	96.4	95.0	96.1	96.7	94.2	93.6
1929.....	95.6	93.4	94.2	93.8	92.2	93.1
1930.....	86.6	83.2	83.7	88.4	77.4	79.5
1931.....	72.1	68.3	72.4	73.1	60.5	64.8
1932.....	66.7	62.5	70.5	68.9	54.9	57.9
1933.....	67.1	62.5	73.0	67.8	55.2	58.6
1934.....	71.6	68.6	76.5	73.1	60.6	65.4
1935.....	72.1	1	77.9	1	62.2	1

¹ Discontinued.

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes an outline of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance in Canada, supported by the necessary detailed statistics, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has, of course, been mainly due to the Great War and the burden of interest, pension charges, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., resulting from the War. Similar increases have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditures. Thus, in their fiscal years ended 1934, the total ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments was \$217,701,776 as compared with \$53,826,219 in 1916, only 18 years before—an increase of almost 304 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments rose from \$7,817,844 in 1916 to \$67,184,943 in 1934.) Again, in recent years, between 1924 and 1933, the aggregate tax receipts of the municipalities of Ontario have increased from \$94,526,271 to \$116,920,000 (comparable figures are not available for earlier years)—an increase of nearly 24 p.c. In Quebec the ordinary receipts of municipalities increased from \$33,288,115 in 1915 to \$79,471,242 in 1933—an increase of 139 p.c. While taxation receipts in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces, for those years for which comparable figures are available (see Table 26, pp. 858-859), do not show an upward trend, except in the case of Nova Scotia, it must be pointed out that the figures cover relatively recent years in the majority of cases, and in the Prairie Provinces a larger proportion of tax levies has remained uncollected. In British Columbia the taxes collected by the municipalities totalled \$9,382,099 in 1917 and \$17,521,554 in 1933.

Section 1.—Dominion Public Finance.*

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigniorial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the Crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province". A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the Executive Administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the Executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown

* This section has been revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, with the exception of those parts dealing with war tax revenue and inland revenue on pp. 836 to 842, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in the United Kingdom after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the Provincial Legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; further, in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union, a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conference which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries), was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables 15 and 16.) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the Post Office revenue and the Government railway receipts, which are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expenses of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the War, customs and excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last pre-war fiscal year these two items aggregated \$126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to \$163,174,395, the Post Office and Government railways furnishing between them \$26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditures on these two services amounting to \$27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to \$10,682,273—a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The War enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that, where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the War when, in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In 1915 special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British preferential tariff and 7½ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the intermediate and general tariffs, certain commodities being excepted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and

post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax (dropped in 1921)* was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920 by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding \$168,385,327, as against the customs yield of \$163,266,804. This situation has remained true down to 1935 with the exception of the period between 1928 and 1931, when customs duties temporarily assumed their former position.

A more detailed sketch of the changes made in taxation from 1914 to 1926 will be found at pp. 755-759 of the 1926 Year Book, while similar information re tax changes in 1927 to 1929 was given at pp. 791-792 of the 1930 Year Book.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation.—In 1930, the general rate of the sales tax was reduced from 2 to 1 p.c. *Bona fide* co-operative organizations, government or like annuities (to the extent of \$5,000), and donations to churches, schools and hospitals (to a maximum of 10 p.c. of the net income of the taxpayer) were exempted from income tax, and the \$500 exemption for children was extended to cover certain dependent relatives suffering from mental or physical infirmity. In the customs tariff, the iron and steel schedules were completely revised, seasonal tariffs were adopted in respect of fruits and vegetables, duties were reduced under certain tariffs on tea, porcelain and chinaware, and meats, and increased on beans and butter, and so-called countervailing duties were imposed in respect of 16 commodities. The year was unusual in that it saw a second tariff revision, namely, that of the special session of September, when the anti-dumping clauses of the tariff were re-written and very many changes were made in rates of duty in the schedules. Increases were made *inter alia* on most agricultural products, on printed matter and manufactures of paper, on numerous commodities in the iron and steel group, on a wide range of textile items and on boots and shoes. Power was granted to the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into Canada of goods exported to the Dominion from any country not a contracting party to the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1931, the general rate of the sales tax was increased from 1 to 4 p.c. Tax-free limit for cheques, receipts for money paid by banks, money orders, travellers cheques and Post Office money orders was reduced from \$10 to \$5 and postage stamps could be used on such documents in lieu of excise tax stamps. A special excise tax of 1 p.c. was imposed on importations. As regards the customs tariff, the 1931 session saw several further amendments of the administrative clauses of the tariff, the powers of the Governor in Council in the matter of the making of tariffs being widened to include the granting and withdrawing of rates more favourable than those of the British preferential tariff. Provision was made for penalty in the case of any person guilty of using the tariff to increase prices to consumers. Rates were altered on many items, the countervailing duties having been rescinded in entirety at the special session in September, 1930. Increases were made on fresh and canned meats, tea, field and garden seeds, prepared foods, containers, wall-boards, spray mixtures, building stone and granite, steel plate, motor vehicles, wood veneers, various textiles, coal and coke, leather and leather goods, and numerous

* Belated revenue from this tax has been collected in subsequent fiscal years down to 1933 (see Table 8, p. 837).

other commodities. The importation of second-hand motor vehicles, except under specified exceptional circumstances, was prohibited.

In April, 1932, the income tax was raised to 11 p.c. on corporations and joint-stock companies. In the case of personal incomes, the deduction of 20 p.c. formerly allowed from the tax payable under the established schedule of rates was repealed; a surcharge of 5 p.c. was made on net incomes of over \$5,000 and the exemptions were reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,400 for married persons, and from \$1,500 to \$1,200 for single persons. These changes applied to 1931 incomes. The sales tax was increased by 2 p.c. to 6 p.c., and the special excise tax on goods imported into Canada was raised from 1 p.c. to 3 p.c. The stamp tax on cheques, promissory notes, money orders, etc., was increased from 2 cents for each instrument over \$5, to 3 cents on amounts between \$5 and \$100, and 6 cents over \$100. Sleeping-car tickets were taxed 10 p.c. (minimum 25 cents) and parlour-car tickets 10 cents flat; there were also changes in the tax rates of cable and telegraphic messages and in the stock and bond transfer tax. No important tariff changes were made in view of arrangements for the then pending Imperial Economic Conference. (The tariff changes resulting from the Imperial Economic Conference and enacted at the fourth session of the 17th Parliament, which opened on Oct. 6, 1932, were briefly dealt with on pp. 485-486 of the 1933 Year Book.)

In 1933, the tax on corporation incomes was raised to 12½ p.c. and the \$2,000 exemption was removed. Where a consolidated statement of a company and its subsidiaries was compiled, the tax rate was set at 13½ p.c. On personal incomes the exemption was reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,000 for married and from \$1,200 to \$1,000 for single persons, and the exemption for dependent children was lowered from \$500 to \$400. The rate of taxation was increased according to a new schedule, the tax on the first \$1,000 of taxable income being 3 p.c. In certain cases, new taxes of 5 p.c. were imposed at the source on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents (Dominion Government bonds were exempt from this tax), or to residents where such interest or dividend is paid in funds which are at a premium in relation to Canadian exchange. The sales tax remained at 6 p.c., though with a view to additional revenue an adjustment of the exempt and the partly exempt lists was made. Special excise taxes were levied as follows: 10 p.c. on cosmetics and toilet preparations; 5 p.c. on automobile tires and tubes; 2 cents per lb. on refined sugar; 25 cents per gallon on unfermented wort; and 50 cents per lb. on malt syrup and malt products. The provision of the Special War Revenue Act exempting from the stamp tax cheques, receipts to banks, money orders, travellers cheques, etc., not exceeding \$5 in value was repealed (except as regards creamery tickets or cheques). The stamp tax on postal notes was raised from 1 to 3 cents. Cigarette papers and tubes were taxed 2 cents per hundred leaves and 5 cents for 50 tubes, respectively. The excise duty on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, extracts, perfumes, etc., was made \$2.50 per proof gallon and an excise duty of \$1 per proof gallon was imposed on spirits distilled from juices of native fruits used by wine manufacturers in fortifying native wines.

In 1934, the tax changes proposed were of limited character. The chief changes were the reduction of the excise tax on sugar by 1 cent per lb. and the proposed imposition of a tax of 10 p.c. on gold, to be deducted from the proceeds of all gold deposited at the Mint for sale and to replace the revenue lost by the partial remission of the tax on sugar. It was pointed out that the recent prosperity of the gold-mining industry was due largely to circumstances entirely external to the industry, *viz.*, an increase in the selling price of gold by about 70 p.c. as a result of the chaotic condition of world currencies, the depreciation of our dollar in foreign exchanges and

the revaluation of gold in certain countries. As finally approved, the legislation provided for a levy of 25 p.c. on the premium value of gold in place of 10 p.c. on the total value, and it was further provided that the tax should not reduce the amount received by the depositor below \$30 per oz. Further, only those mines which had paid dividends continuously since 1933 were made liable to the premium tax on gold, thus relieving from taxation newly developed or low-grade properties which have not, until recently, been operating profitably. Placer gold was also exempted. Producers paying the tax were allowed some compensation in income tax adjustment and in exemption from the usual handling charge at the Mint. Excise duties were changed principally by consolidating the duty of 3 cents per lb. on malt and the gallonage tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on beer into a single excise duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. on malt, the net result being a slight reduction in the rate of taxation to which beer was directly or indirectly subject, calculated on a gallonage basis. Reductions under the British preferential customs tariff were made in the case of certain items of major commercial importance, including jute yarns, wide steel plates, salt cake, crude oil not in its natural state, impregnated canvas, and yarns of artificial silk. Numerous chemical commodities of a less important nature were returned to the free list. Duties were imposed under the intermediate or general tariff schedules on peanut oil and were increased on certain ferro-alloys. Duties on jute twines were increased under all tariffs. On all imports under the British preferential tariff, the special excise tax was reduced from 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

In 1935, several important changes were made in taxes. A surtax ranging from 2 p.c. to 10 p.c. was levied on investment income included in any income over \$5,000, all income in excess of \$14,000 being deemed for tax purposes as investment income. A tax on gifts was added to the income tax structure, with rates ranging from 2 p.c. on amounts up to \$25,000 to 10 p.c. on gifts exceeding one million dollars. An annual exemption of \$4,000 was provided for with specific exemptions applying to gifts to charitable or educational organizations or to governments. The corporation tax rate was raised by one p.c. to $13\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and on consolidated returns to 15 p.c. Other numerous amendments to the income tax were made but chiefly of a technical nature. In view of expiry of the 25 p.c. tax on the premium value of gold on May 31, 1935, changes in regulations governing depletion allowances for income tax purposes were made, reducing such allowances to precious metal mines from 50 p.c. to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. and to dividend recipients from 50 p.c. to 20 p.c. Under the Excise War Tax Act the only change was a reduction in duty from \$7 to \$4 per gallon on spirits. This was accompanied by a similar \$3 reduction in customs duty. Amendments to the Special War Revenue Act imposed a 20 p.c. tax on lighters, when combined with pencils, cigarette cases, etc., 10 p.c. with a 10 cent minimum. Additions to the sales tax exemption list included: advertising samples; seed cleaning machines; pit props and packwood for use in mines; casein, wood shavings and sawdust; peat-moss for agricultural use; and collections of coins, medals or stamps. Articles manufactured by the deaf and dumb were placed on the half-rate list. Tariff changes under British preference included the following additions to the free-list: aircraft; diesels and semi-diesel engines; chassis for electric and motor railway cars; mining locomotives; fire brick; chequered steel plates; melton cloth; unbound and paperbound books; brass band instruments; etc. Reductions under the same tariff were made and some of the more important of these apply to certain woollen and worsted fabrics, fire engines and linen fire hose, pressed steel railway wheels, leather belting, certain rugs and carpets, etc. Some reductions were made applying under all tariffs, e.g., on certain films, several gauges of wire fence, and various parts of motor trucks. The articles to which the limited number of increases in rates applied are of small importance.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as at Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935, is given in the balance sheets shown as Table 1. This shows the figures for gross debt on the above dates to have been \$3,141,042,097 and \$3,205,956,369 respectively, partly offset by active assets aggregating \$411,063,956 and \$359,845,411, leaving the figures for net debt at \$2,729,978,141 and \$2,846,110,958 respectively.* Non-active assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,794,558,865 and \$1,803,304,906, leaving debit balances on Consolidated Fund Account on Mar. 31 of \$935,419,276 and \$1,042,806,052 respectively. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

* The net debt on Mar. 31, 1925, was \$2,417,437,686; on Mar. 31, 1926, \$2,389,731,099; on Mar. 31, 1927, \$2,347,834,370; on Mar. 31, 1928, \$2,296,850,233; on Mar. 31, 1929, \$2,225,504,705; on Mar. 31, 1930, \$2,177,763,959; on Mar. 31, 1931, \$2,261,611,936; on Mar. 31, 1932, \$2,375,846,172; and on Mar. 31, 1933, \$2,596,480,826. See Table 19, p. 847.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

(From the Public Accounts.)

Item.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$
ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Cash on hand and in banks.....	9,874,579	16,296,697
Specie reserve.....	71,406,030	—
Gold Bullion account.....	—	2,443,224
Advances to provinces, banks, etc.....	191,920,712	175,034,198
Advances to foreign governments.....	30,494,720	30,494,720
Soldier and general land settlement loans.....	45,219,132	44,648,325
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	62,148,783	90,928,247
Total Active Assets.....	411,063,956	359,845,411
Balance of Liabilities over Active Assets, being Net Debt, Mar. 31, (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding carried forward).....	2,729,978,141	2,846,110,958
	3,141,042,097	3,205,956,369
NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Public Works, canals.....	242,079,744	242,411,265
Public Works, railways.....	443,182,346	442,884,582
Public Works, miscellaneous.....	252,124,944	259,118,195
Military property and stores.....	12,035,420	12,035,420
Territorial accounts.....	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old).....	88,398,829	88,398,829
Railway accounts (loans non-active).....	655,527,456	655,527,455
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active).....	15,353,467	15,840,634
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active).....	75,960,711	77,192,578
Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year.....	811,417,164	935,419,276
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31.....	124,002,112	107,386,776
	2,729,978,141	2,846,110,958
LIABILITIES—1		
Dominion Notes in circulation.....	172,617,922	—
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	6,486,355	6,696,471
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding.....	3,570,744	2,137,533
Post Office Savings Bank deposits.....	23,158,919	22,647,006
Insurance and superannuation funds.....	109,481,507	126,166,496
Trust funds.....	18,271,120	19,587,159
Contingent and special funds.....	4,441,481	5,625,412
Province accounts.....	9,623,817	9,623,817
Funded Debt.....	2,791,706,560	3,011,713,862
Interest due and outstanding.....	1,083,672	1,858,613
Total Liabilities or Gross Debt.....	3,141,042,097	3,205,956,369

¹ Indirect Liabilities—Guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are listed on pp. 853-855.

Subsection 2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, were \$358,474,760, an increase of \$34,412,760 as compared with the preceding year; besides these, special receipts amounted to \$3,397,169—a total of \$361,871,929 (Table 2). The regular expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account was \$354,368,220, while special expenditure, including net income deficit of the Canadian National Railways for 1934, amounted to \$114,869,211. There were also a net expenditure on capital account of \$7,027,008 and other net expenditures of \$1,740,308, including advances to Harbour Commissioners (non-active) \$1,241,733. Thus, the total disbursements, inclusive of these and other advances, amounted to \$478,004,747. There was an increase of \$116,132,818 in the net debt (gross debt less active assets) during the year. (See Table 23 for interest-bearing debt.)

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditure since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditure for these years, calculated on census and estimated populations. Per capita receipts and expenditures are given by principal items in Table 7.

The classifications of items in Tables 2, 3 and 7 have, in the past, followed those of earlier editions of the Year Book in order to preserve comparability, and no recognition has been made of the adjustment in classification made over the years in the Public Accounts. It is felt that the time has come to readjust those items which in the course of time have lost their importance and to show separately, and in their proper perspective, the several new and important items which have appeared in late years. The classification given below is in accordance with the Public Accounts, the figures being comparable for the five years shown. The regroupings effected do not constitute major changes and have not affected the comparability of totals or of significant items.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

NOTE.—See text above *re* adjustment of 'stub' classification as compared with former editions of the Year Book.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
Taxation—					
Customs.....	131,208,955	104,132,677	70,072,932	66,305,356	76,561,975
Excise duties.....	57,746,808	48,654,862	37,833,858	35,494,220	43,189,655
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks.....	1,429,264	1,390,121	1,327,535	1,335,546	1,368,480
Trust and loan companies.....	6	—	—	—	—
Insurance companies.....	74,250	12,152	826,150	741,681	750,100
Business profits.....	34,430	3,000	54	—	—
Income tax.....	71,048,022	61,254,400	62,066,697	61,399,172	66,808,066
Sales tax.....	20,152,524	41,734,701 ²	56,813,813 ²	61,391,400 ²	72,447,311
Tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc.....	14,582,137	17,871,690 ²	25,377,762 ²	45,184,175 ²	39,744,759
Tax on gold.....	—	—	—	—	3,573,383
Totals, Receipts from Taxation.....	296,276,396	275,053,693	254,318,801	271,851,549	304,443,729
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Grain Act.....	2,179,047	1,484,826	1,444,840	1,235,621	1,204,536
Canada Gazette.....	71,197	73,590	73,836	55,722	47,257
Canals.....	1,026,671	976,845	831,020	877,630	837,871
Casual.....	3,210,394	3,757,821	3,192,144	3,613,157	4,336,730
Chinese revenue.....	21,996	10,059	8,652	6,237	5,506
Dominion lands.....	1,655,401	485,364	458,934	418,729	516,389
Electric light inspection.....	632,151	402,189	298,352	440,290	484,498
Fines and forfeitures.....	433,716	233,512	212,075	177,812	89,806
Fisheries.....	73,937	40,519	4,429	39,508	42,935
Gas inspection.....	94,255	81,359	84,078	76,186	96,096

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—concluded					
Non-Tax Revenue—concluded.					
Insurance inspection.....	148,942	149,902	160,298	148,535	139,304
Interest on investments.....	10,421,224	9,330,125	11,220,989	11,148,232	10,963,478
Marine.....	199,000	191,905	178,118	207,532	103,698
Mariners' Fund.....	201,768	184,485	178,961	188,054	181,204
Military College.....	19,882	20,045	20,116	20,317	20,044
Military pensions revenue.....	159,000	163,229	166,414	165,207	173,794
Ordnance lands.....	29,384	14,250	16,677	17,855	15,819
Patent and copyright fees.....	559,646	525,248	539,341	429,341	425,677
Penitentiaries.....	183,288	166,111	121,426	97,962	73,765
Post Office.....	30,212,326	32,234,946	30,928,317	30,893,157	31,248,324
Premium, discount and exchange.....	521,087	2,898,292	145,938 ¹	1	751,491 ¹
Public works.....	362,391	280,591	212,829	249,721	368,896
Radio licences.....	468,093	528,924	1,414,132	1,291,485	1,487,408
R.C.M.P. officers' pensions.....	6,357	14,787	12,050	12,444	9,202
Weights and measures.....	419,750	406,529	394,222	399,717	407,303
Totals, Non-Tax Revenue.....	53,310,903	54,655,453	52,318,188	52,210,451	54,031,031
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	349,587,299	329,709,056	306,636,989	324,062,000	358,474,760
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous revenue.....	6,574,144	7,012,261	4,489,339	409,271	3,397,169
Totals, Receipts.....	356,161,443	336,721,317	311,126,328	324,471,271	361,871,929

¹ The policy regarding the recording of premium, discount and exchange has been changed since 1932, the net balance only being shown for 1933, 1934 and 1935 in place of the receipts and disbursements on this account as in former years. ² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

NOTE.—See text on p. 828 re adjustment of 'stub' classification as compared with former editions of the Year Book.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture.....	10,119,411	10,211,465	8,066,372	6,995,768	7,106,535
Auditor General's Office.....	415,989	435,917	379,847	375,791	376,556
Civil Service Commission.....	342,657	305,684	243,777	221,096	220,787
External Affairs, including Office of the Prime Minister.....	928,483	994,026	863,055	974,172	1,426,999
Finance—					
Charges on Debt— ¹					
Interest on Public Debt.....	121,289,844	121,151,106	134,999,069	139,725,417	138,553,202
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	19,477	3,625,697	²	167,026	²
Subsidies to Provinces.....	17,435,736	13,694,970	13,677,384	13,727,565	13,768,953
Special Grants to Maritime Provinces.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Other Grants and Contributions.....	778,259	536,395	498,675	397,486	468,505
Civil Pensions and Superannuation.....	1,237,868	1,144,467	1,074,529	1,009,392	921,925
General Expenditures.....	1,793,622	1,844,812	2,045,905	3,148,441	3,923,428
Fisheries.....	2,435,299	2,045,891	1,786,912	1,596,453	1,640,562
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	141,620	147,501	136,014	136,180	132,789
Immigration and Colonization.....	2,588,273	2,200,393	1,688,906	1,368,883	1,268,788
Indian Affairs.....	6,068,828	5,081,357	4,499,145	4,380,022	4,361,733
Insurance.....	178,135	179,842	160,613	151,934	156,397
Interior.....	8,103,598	4,647,114	3,453,707	2,833,128	2,744,134
Justice—					
Department of Justice.....	2,538,581	2,560,030	2,457,786	2,434,400	2,410,414
Penitentiaries.....	3,236,816	2,736,875	2,869,735	2,676,505	2,667,340
Labour—					
Department of Labour.....	796,856	632,653	605,426	560,706	581,215
Technical Education.....	391,397	282,938	201,736	129,071	90,720
Old Age Pensions.....	5,658,142	10,032,410	11,512,543	12,313,595	14,942,459
Legislation—					
House of Commons.....	1,721,302	1,982,884	2,209,580	985,992	1,796,121
Library of Parliament.....	76,000	81,182	65,352	69,137	71,300
Senate.....	567,860	649,596	747,294	285,694	490,696
General.....	65,059	78,700	80,854	62,069	95,000
Dominion Franchise Office.....	—	—	—	—	1,545,283
Chief Electoral Officer, including elections.....	2,256,153	144,631	56,446	31,544	146,220
Marine—					
Department of Marine.....	8,030,062	7,262,065	5,800,741	5,438,746	5,742,429
Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.....	—	—	149,297	1,024,892	1,248,923

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mines and Geological Survey—					
Department of Mines.....	1,413,642	1,247,932	1,048,701	909,141	964,869
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act.....	519,865	736,993	1,219,818	2,771,787	2,123,971
National Defence—					
Militia Service.....	10,952,949	9,700,464	8,718,881	8,773,546	8,852,631
Naval Service.....	3,597,591	3,043,201	2,167,328	2,171,210	2,220,000
Air Service.....	7,147,018	4,039,795	1,731,219	1,684,562	2,258,142
Sundry Services.....	1,928,517	1,346,849	1,078,149	791,409	798,710
National Revenue (including Income Tax).....	13,971,732	13,920,104	10,846,109	10,354,252	10,165,136
Pensions and National Health—					
Treatment and after-care of returned soldiers.....	9,774,357	11,154,426	10,066,490	9,123,914	9,677,735
Pensions, war and military.....	45,965,723	48,686,389	45,078,919	43,883,133	44,235,808
Health Division.....	1,341,736	1,246,232	923,586	801,763	809,406
Post Office.....	37,891,693	36,052,208	31,607,404	30,553,768	30,252,310
Privy Council.....	53,155	53,257	47,259	49,112	46,343
Public Archives.....	211,698	211,942	174,221	156,842	208,719
Public Printing and Stationery.....	295,330	289,323	231,263	172,476	367,744
Public Works.....	25,452,742	17,647,854	13,108,013	10,827,171	9,904,494
Railways and Canals—					
Dept. of Railways and Canals.....	4,479,253	3,997,719	3,665,924	3,315,333	4,581,444
Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	10,327,457	9,186,529	10,638,824	1,989,130	2,529,394
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	3,005,379	3,311,041	5,625,659	5,315,327	5,744,326
Secretary of State.....	478,840	482,784	417,862	386,616	358,984
Soldier Settlement Board.....	1,300,328	1,035,474	818,325	810,420	746,127
Trade and Commerce—					
Department of T. and C.....	4,955,443	6,417,234	3,275,381	3,006,685	3,057,023
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions.....	1,322,745	2,998,724	2,081,818	2,220,661	2,274,255
Canada Grain Act.....	2,355,769	2,306,269	2,026,412	1,759,183	1,679,236
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures.....	359,558,289	375,403,344	358,528,270	346,648,546	354,368,220
Capital Expenditures—					
Canals.....	9,842,011	3,298,951	3,026,931	1,975,073	331,522
Railways.....	6,371,031	6,242,326	1,502,803	736,967	506,902
Public Works.....	12,009,276	7,438,511	4,018,420	3,778,293	6,188,584
Totals, Capital Expenditures.....	28,222,318	16,979,788	8,548,154	6,490,333	7,027,008
Special Expenditures—					
Adjustment of war claims (net).....	61,889	75,471	51,500	47,571	54,138
Cost of loan flotations.....	193,338	1,350,223	1,639,154	2,549,981	2,890,192
Miscellaneous Charges.....	2,954,580	3,455,928	2,950,721	2,516,498	2,388,208
Reparations-claims for compensation.....	500,000	1,330,648	187,842	—	—
Unemployment relief, 1930.....	4,431,655	13,189,844	548,399	4,155	2,500
Unemployment relief, 1931.....	—	25,105,671	17,047,816	563,876	52,243
Unemployment relief, 1932.....	—	—	19,124,720	6,948,192	398,928
Unemployment relief, 1933.....	—	—	—	28,382,089	2,419,952
Unemployment relief, 1934.....	—	—	—	—	49,113,684
Wheat bonus.....	—	10,908,429	1,811,472	—	—
Reduction of loans to soldier settlers.....	8,596,386	43,920	—	1,766,083	468,916
Public Works Construction Act.....	—	—	—	—	8,672,549
Totals, Special Expenditures.....	16,719,848	55,460,134	43,361,624	42,778,445	66,461,310
Loans and Advances, Non-Active—					
Loans to Can. National Steamships.....	1,826,941	1,199,286	(Cr.) 1,382,503	(Cr.) 14,064	487,167
Loans to Harbour Commissioners.....	3,661,000	1,913,000	4,897,314	2,109,837	1,241,733
Can. Pacific Railway (Relief Acts).....	—	—	1,447,223	1,000,000	—
Accounts carried as active assets transferred to non-active.....	—	—	62,938,239 ⁶	—	11,208
Miscellaneous charges.....	25	—	—	100	200
Totals, Loans and Advances, Non-Active.....	5,487,966	3,112,286	67,900,273	3,095,873	1,749,308
Canadian National Railway Deficits—					
System ex. Eastern Lines.....	4	4	53,422,662	52,263,819	42,589,825
Eastern Lines.....	3	3	3	6,691,569	5,818,076
Grand Totals, Expenditures.....	440,009,421	450,955,552	531,760,983	457,968,585	478,004,747

¹ Certain charges of management shown separately in former Year Books are not now separable and are included with "General Expenditures". ² See footnote 1 to Table 2. ³ Included in Ordinary Expenditures—Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1931, \$6,712,239; 1932, \$6,631,856; 1933, \$8,716,751.

⁴ Corresponding figures for operations in the years 1930 and 1931 were \$28,425,000 and \$52,256,000 respectively. The losses in 1930 and 1931 were financed by loans and/or guarantee of securities. Government loans of \$41,121,000 in respect of 1931 operations appear in the above statement under Loans and Advances, Non-active, for the year 1933. ⁵ Canadian National Railways—Loans of 1931-32, \$41,121,216; sundry Harbour Commissions—Advances prior to 1932-33, \$21,817,023.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1935 (continued on pages 832-833).

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906, on Mar. 31.

Fiscal Year.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of Management, Premium, Discount and Exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals. ¹	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office. ²	Total Expenditure Chargeable to Consolidated Fund. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869.....	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870.....	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871.....	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	16,623,082
1872.....	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	17,589,469
1873.....	5,209,205	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874.....	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,377
1875.....	6,590,790	227,201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876.....	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877.....	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878.....	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879.....	7,194,734	277,923	107,795	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,704	1,784,424	24,455,382
1880.....	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881.....	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,454
1882.....	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883.....	7,668,552	234,170	95,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,006,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884.....	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885.....	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,000
1886.....	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2,046,552	3,339,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887.....	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888.....	9,823,313	343,592	120,334	2,162,116	4,160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889.....	10,148,932	273,590	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890.....	9,656,841	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891.....	9,584,137	262,068	103,850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892.....	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,116,120	36,765,894
1893.....	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894.....	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895.....	10,466,294	278,590	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896.....	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897.....	10,645,663	315,814	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898.....	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899.....	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900.....	10,699,445	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901.....	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902.....	10,975,935	263,250	83,305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903.....	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904.....	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607,330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905.....	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	64,319,683
1906.....	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907 ⁴	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,620,671	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908.....	10,973,597	383,820	187,552	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909.....	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910.....	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911.....	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912.....	12,599,397	455,011	245,045	10,344,487	12,330,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913.....	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914.....	12,893,505	487,184	311,900	19,007,513	14,935,138	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915.....	15,736,743	554,729	358,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916.....	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039,252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917.....	35,802,567	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,469,148	16,009,579	148,599,343
1918.....	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919.....	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920.....	107,527,089	1,462,658	26,004,461	9,016,246	8,418,024	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921.....	139,551,520	1,102,083	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922.....	135,247,849	4,109,601	36,153,081	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923.....	137,892,735	1,003,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,813	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924.....	136,237,872	993,907	33,411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925.....	134,789,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901
1926.....	130,691,493	884,388	37,203,700	13,416,045	2,120,223	12,375,128	30,499,686	320,660,479
1927.....	129,675,367	987,265	37,902,939	11,178,054	2,152,015	12,516,740	31,007,698	319,548,173
1928.....	128,902,945	926,765	39,778,130	14,037,366	2,535,361	12,516,740	31,782,968	330,167,961
1929.....	124,989,950	900,617	41,487,323	17,003,254	2,405,272	12,559,724	33,483,058	350,952,724
1930.....	121,566,213	1,088,742	40,406,565	18,134,359	2,459,990	12,496,958	35,036,629	357,779,794
1931.....	121,289,844	939,613	45,965,723	23,763,284	2,911,080	17,435,736	36,292,604	389,558,289
1932.....	121,151,106	4,492,509	48,686,389	16,099,739	2,708,898	13,694,970	34,448,986	375,403,344
1933.....	134,999,069	870,760 ⁵	45,078,919	11,778,684	2,516,911	13,677,384	30,142,827	358,528,270
1934.....	139,725,417	874,633 ⁶	43,883,132	9,666,753	2,300,999	13,727,565	29,702,730	364,648,546
1935.....	138,533,202	978,745 ⁴	44,235,808	8,726,385	2,344,508	13,768,953	28,974,317	354,368,220

¹ Expenditure (Collection of Revenue). After 1919 railway receipts were applied directly to railway expenditure; this accounts for the great decline in the figures in 1920 and subsequent years. ² The expenditures shown do not include moneys spent for Civil Government account and miscellaneous expenditures and to this extent do not correspond with the Post Office figures shown in Table 3 for the years 1931-35. ³ Includes various non-enumerated items. ⁴ Nine months. ⁵ See footnote 1, to Table 2, p. 829.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion

Fiscal Year.	Capital Expenditures.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts Allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Inter-colonial and Connected Railways, Miscellaneous.	Public Works, Miscellaneous.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, Including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway. ⁶
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	51,498	-	-	-	455,250	41,690	-	-	-
1869..	130,142	-	-	-	282,615	8,548	-	-	-
1870..	-	-	-	-	1,693,229	-	-	-	-
1871..	-	30,148	-	-	2,866,376	-	-	-	-
1872..	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	-	5,131,141	68,746	-	-	-
1873..	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	-	5,019,240	99,517	-	-	-
1874..	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	-	3,614,899	135,963	-	-	-
1875..	1,714,830	1,546,242	-	-	3,426,100	189,484	-	-	46,087
1876..	2,388,733	3,346,567	-	-	1,108,322	267,840	-	-	42,546
1877..	4,131,375	1,691,150	-	-	1,318,352	258,833	-	-	200,000
1878..	3,843,339	2,228,373	-	-	408,817	170,120	-	-	6,551
1879..	3,064,099	2,240,286	-	-	226,639	77,179	-	-	40,129
1880..	2,123,366	4,044,523	-	-	2,048,015	8,730	-	-	16,540
1881..	2,077,029	4,968,504	-	334,681	608,733	187,370	-	-	-
1882..	1,647,759	4,589,076	-	511,882	585,569	70,949	-	-	402
1883..	1,763,002	10,033,800	-	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	-	-	57,186
1884..	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	-	-	130,663
1885..	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	-	-	76,957
1886..	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	-	-	4,668
1887..	1,783,698	915,057	-	162,392	926,030	353,044	-	-	5,800
1888..	1,033,118	52,099	-	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	-	-	-
1889..	972,918	86,716	-	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	-	-	-
1890..	1,026,364	40,981	-	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	-	-	-
1891..	1,280,725	37,367	-	94,847	1,184,318	515,702	-	-	-
1892..	1,463,279	66,212	-	86,735	316,784	224,390	-	-	8,300
1893..	2,069,573	413,837	-	115,038	299,081	181,878	-	-	-
1894..	3,027,164	146,540	-	149,147	439,209	102,059	-	-	-
1895..	2,452,274	49,209	-	99,842	327,605	102,393	-	-	-
1896..	2,258,779	65,669	-	82,184	260,396	114,826	-	-	-
1897..	2,348,637	14,054	-	91,412	190,570	129,238	-	-	-
1898..	3,207,250	692	-	127,505	252,756	364,018	-	-	17,542
1899..	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	-	-	22,000
1900..	2,639,565	236	-	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	-	-	53,546
1901..	2,360,570	8,979	-	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	-	-	280,174
1902..	2,114,690	449	-	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	-	-	475,998
1903..	1,823,274	-	-	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	-	-	829,414
1904..	1,880,787	33,076	-	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	-	6,249	698,878
1905..	2,071,594	-	-	794,410	4,755,573 ¹	1,642,042	-	778,491	591,413
1906..	1,552,121	-	-	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528	-	1,841,270	496,125
1907..	887,839	-	-	526,583	1,512,491 ²	1,797,871	-	5,537,867	91,210
1908..	1,723,156	600	-	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	-	18,910,253	390,962
1909..	1,873,868	939	-	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910..	1,650,707	-	-	785,157	1,278,409	4,614,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911..	2,349,475	2,918	-	-5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912..	2,560,938	-	-	-	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913..	2,259,642	-	-	-	2,406,988 ³	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914..	2,829,661	-	-	-	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915..	5,490,796	-	-	-	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916..	6,170,953	-	-	-	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,473
1917..	4,304,589	-	-	-	4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918..	1,781,957	-	-	-	-	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	-
1919..	2,211,964	-	-	-	-	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	-
1920..	4,550,761	-	-	-	3,285,736	38,869,683	-235,608	527,480	-3,540 ⁴
1921..	5,450,006	-	-	-	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	-
1922..	4,482,610	-	-	-	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	-	97,000
1923..	4,995,184	-	-	-	59,950	3,411,510	27,803	-	-
1924..	6,747,395	-	-	-	-	3,804,427	207,872	-	196,418
1925..	10,619,903	-	-	-	-	6,030,320	-124,154	-	-
1926..	12,024,456	-	-	-	-	4,805,949	-2,484	-	-
1927..	13,845,689	-	-	-	-	2,920,670	2,823,905	-	-
1928..	13,762,905	71	-	-	-	3,281,097	3,554,503 ⁵	-	63,419 ⁶
1929..	13,164,582	-	-	-	-7,990,740	16,818,019	6,159,563	-	-
1930..	9,324,177	-	-	-	-25,856	6,573,530	6,472,214	-415	-
1931..	9,842,011	-	-	-	-277,535	12,009,276	4,139,690	8,877	-
1932..	3,298,951	-	-	-	-2,504	7,438,511	5,236,668	-59,185	-
1933..	3,026,931	-	-	-	-	4,018,420	1,635,395	-	-
1934..	1,975,073	-	-	-	-	3,778,293	737,028	-	-
1935..	331,522	-	-	-	-	6,188,584	432,028	4,874	-

¹ Including \$2,725,504, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission. ² Including \$17,956, cost of new car for the Governor General.

³ Including \$38,583, cost of new car for the Governor General.

⁴ Including \$15,000, cost of new car for the Governor General.

⁵ Includes New Brunswick Railway.

⁶ Nine months.

⁷ Includes capital expenditure on Hudson Bay Terminals \$880,278.

⁸ Included with Canadian Government Railways since the consolidation of the system.

Expenditure, 1868-1935—concluded.

Capital Expenditures—concluded.				Other Expenditures.				Fiscal Year.
North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	548,438	-	-	37,155	14,071,689	1868
19,113	-	-	440,418	-	-	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	-	-	3,515,116	-	-	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	-	-	3,670,396	-	-	-	19,293,478	1871
241,889	-	-	7,853,050	-	-	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	-	-	19,859,441	-	-	5,719	39,039,808	1873
-	-	-	10,177,740	-	-	4,019	33,498,076	1874
-	-	-	6,922,743	-	-	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
-	-	-	7,154,008	-	-	315,764	31,958,144	1876
-	-	-	7,599,710	-	-	1,388,984	32,507,996	1877
-	-	-	6,657,200	-	-	385,413	30,545,772	1878
-	-	-	5,648,332	-	-	676,225	30,779,939	1879
-	-	-	8,241,174	-	-	949,948	34,041,756	1880
-	-	-	8,176,317	-	-	117,772	33,796,643	1881
-	-	-	7,405,637	-	-	201,885	34,674,625	1882
-	-	-	14,147,360	-	-	21,369	42,898,886	1883
-	-	-	23,977,702	208,000	-	2,567,453	57,860,862	1884
-	-	-	13,220,185	403,245	-	502,587	49,163,078	1885
-	-	-	9,589,734	2,701,249	-	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
293,918	-	-	4,439,939	1,406,533	-	-	41,504,152	1887
539,930	-	-	4,437,460	1,027,042	-	155,623	45,064,124	1888
31,448	-	-	4,420,313	846,722	-	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
4,773	-	-	6,778,663 ¹	1,678,196	-	44,947	41,770,333	1890
2,901	-	-	3,115,860	1,265,706	-	68,074	40,793,208	1891
-1,243	-	-	2,164,457	1,248,216	-	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
8,911	-	-	3,088,318	811,394	-	139,963	40,853,728	1893
-1,149	-	-	3,862,970	1,229,885	-	330,354	43,008,234	1894
-833	-	-	3,030,490	1,310,549	-	399,294	42,872,338	1895
-543	1,000,000	-	3,781,311	3,228,746	-	137,185	44,096,384	1896
3,284	745,965	-	3,523,160	416,955	-	682,881	42,972,756	1897
-1,272	173,740	-	4,142,231	1,414,935	-	944,589	45,334,281	1898
-1,853	387,810	-	6,201,516	3,201,220	-	236,399	51,542,635	1899
-1,473	230,851	-	7,467,370	725,720	-	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
-1,632	135,885	-	7,693,857	2,512,329	-	900,312	57,982,866	1901
-1,543	299,697	-	10,077,095	2,093,939	-	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
-3,040	428,223	-	7,049,684	1,463,222	-	1,541,763	61,746,572	1903
-2,616	1,299,910	-	7,879,102	2,046,878	-	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
-2,478	1,299,964	-	11,931,014	1,275,630	-	2,277,812	78,504,139	1905
-1,767	1,299,876	-	11,912,104	1,637,574	-	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
-1,352	975,283	-	11,327,792	1,324,889	-	1,583,297	85,778,138	1907 ²
-911	1,297,905	-	10,328,996	2,097,629	-	3,470,003	112,578,680	1908
-1,045	1,243,072	-	42,592,122	1,785,887	-	4,999,283	133,441,524	1909
-650	1,299,970	-	29,655,703	2,048,097	-	4,280,227	115,395,774	1910
-33,688	-	-	30,813,767	1,284,892	-	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
-	-	-	30,939,576	859,400	-	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
-	-	-	27,206,046	4,935,507	-	255,787	144,456,878	1913
-	-	-	37,180,176	19,036,237	-	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
-	-	-	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
-	-	-	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	339,702,502	1916
-	-	-	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
-	32,999,880	-	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
-	14,827,758	-	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	-7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
-	22,307,366	-	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	786,030,611 ²	1920
-	6,221,774	-	40,012,807	-	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513 ²	1921
-	1,239,605	-	16,295,333	-	301,518	301,518	463,528,389 ²	1922
-	1,313,022	-	9,807,124	-	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277 ²	1923
-	-94,835	-	10,861,277	-1,523	446,083	7,902,756	370,589,247 ²	1924
-	24,442	-	16,550,511	-	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803 ²	1925
-	-29,372	-	16,798,549	-	191,392	6,330,092	355,186,423 ²	1926
-	31,562	-	19,558,703	-	64,485	7,814,977	358,556,751 ²	1927
-	-26,347	-	20,635,648	-	1,656,011	1,705,311	378,658,440 ²	1928
-	-5,342,149	-	22,809,275	-	-669,399	2,067,153	388,805,953 ²	1929
-	217,494	-	22,561,144	-	59,702	9,744,021	398,176,246 ²	1930
-	2,500,000	-	28,222,318	-	61,889	16,678,959	440,008,855 ²	1931
-	1,067,348	-	16,979,788	-	75,471	55,384,663	450,955,541 ²	1932
-	-132,592	-	8,548,155	-	51,499	96,732,786	531,760,983 ²	1933
-	-60	-	6,490,333	-	47,571	101,686,262	457,968,585 ²	1934
-	-	-	70,000	-	54,138	114,815,072	478,004,747 ²	1935

¹Includes certain advances non-active which for the years 1931-35 are shown in Table 3, p. 830, and for earlier years are given at the foot of p. 893 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

5.—Principal Items of Receipts (Consolidated Fund) and Total Receipts, 1868-1935.

Fiscal Year.	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	War Tax Revenue. ¹	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	8,578,380	3,002,588	-	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,928
1869.....	8,272,880	2,710,028	-	11,112,573	824,424	535,315	14,379,175
1870.....	9,334,213	3,619,623	-	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,539,657 ³
1871.....	11,841,105	4,295,945	-	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,375,037 ⁴
1872.....	12,787,982	4,735,652	-	17,715,552	488,042	692,375	20,714,814
1873.....	12,954,164	4,460,682	-	17,615,555	396,404	833,657	20,970,591 ⁴
1874.....	14,325,193	5,594,904	-	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,507,653 ⁴
1875.....	15,351,012	5,069,687	-	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,649,724 ⁴
1876.....	12,823,838	5,563,487	-	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,592,055 ⁴
1877.....	12,546,988	4,941,898	-	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,946	22,927,761 ⁴
1878.....	12,782,824	4,858,672	-	17,841,938	791,758	1,207,790	22,406,257 ⁴
1879.....	12,900,659	5,390,763	-	18,476,613	592,500	1,172,418	22,020,525 ⁴
1880.....	14,071,343	4,232,428	-	18,479,577	834,793	1,252,498	23,364,547 ⁴
1881.....	18,406,092	5,343,022	-	23,942,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882.....	21,581,570	5,884,860	-	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	35,182,549 ⁴
1883.....	23,009,582	6,260,117	-	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,800,391	36,803,669 ⁴
1884.....	20,023,890	5,459,309	-	25,483,199	986,698	1,755,674	32,815,226 ⁴
1885.....	18,935,428	6,449,101	-	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	33,354,041 ⁴
1886.....	19,362,308	5,852,905	-	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,479,883 ⁴
1887.....	22,373,951	6,308,201	-	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,775,531 ⁴
1888.....	22,091,682	6,071,487	-	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889.....	23,699,413	6,886,739	-	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,50 ⁴	38,782,870
1890.....	23,913,546	7,618,118	-	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891.....	23,305,218	6,914,850	-	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892.....	20,361,382	7,945,098	-	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893.....	20,910,662	8,367,364	-	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,208,609 ⁴
1894.....	19,119,030	8,381,089	-	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,883 ⁴
1895.....	17,585,741	7,805,733	-	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,792,790	33,978,129
1896.....	19,766,741	7,926,006	-	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,013	36,618,591
1897.....	19,386,278	9,170,379	-	28,556,657	1,443,003	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898.....	21,622,789	7,871,563	-	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,556,510 ⁴
1899.....	25,150,745	9,641,227	-	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,743,103 ⁴
1900.....	28,219,458	9,868,075	-	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,031,467 ⁴
1901.....	28,293,930	10,318,266	-	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,516,333 ⁴
1902.....	31,916,394	11,197,134	-	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,052,333 ⁴
1903.....	36,738,033	12,013,779	-	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	69,348,084 ⁴
1904.....	40,461,591	12,958,708	-	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,679,251 ⁴
1905.....	41,437,569	12,586,475	-	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,186,072 ⁴
1906.....	46,053,377	14,010,220	-	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,141,394 ⁴
1907 ⁵	39,717,079	11,805,413	-	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,972,110 ⁴
1908.....	57,200,276	15,782,152	-	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,055,417 ⁴
1909.....	47,088,444	14,937,768	-	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,549,580 ⁴
1910.....	59,767,681	15,253,353	-	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,616,476 ⁴
1911.....	71,838,089	16,869,837	-	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,884,328 ⁴
1912.....	85,051,872	19,261,662	-	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913.....	111,764,699	21,447,445	-	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,690,427 ⁴
1914.....	104,691,238	21,452,037	-	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915.....	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916.....	98,617,695 ⁶	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,358,210	18,858,690	172,149,394 ⁴
1917.....	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,38 ⁴	232,701,294
1918.....	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,592	290,778,953
1919.....	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,544	321,946,747
1920.....	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921.....	163,266,801	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	436,292,184 ⁴
1922.....	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	382,271,571
1923.....	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210
1924.....	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	406,581,318 ⁴
1925.....	108,146,871	48,513,169	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392
1926.....	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009
1927.....	141,968,078	48,513,169	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,168	400,452,480
1928.....	156,985,818	57,400,898	150,319,087	364,705,803	10,937,822	31,562,580	429,642,577
1929.....	187,206,332	63,684,954	145,029,742	395,921,028	12,227,562	30,611,964	460,151,481
1930.....	179,429,950	65,035,701	134,086,005	378,551,626	13,518,205	33,345,385	445,916,992
1931.....	131,208,925	57,746,808	107,320,635	296,276,396	10,421,224	30,212,321	356,160,876
1932.....	104,132,677	48,654,862	122,266,064	275,053,603	9,330,125	32,234,944	336,721,305
1933.....	70,072,932	37,833,858	146,412,011	254,318,801	11,220,989	30,928,317	311,126,329
1934.....	66,305,350	35,494,220	170,051,973	271,851,549	11,148,231	30,893,155	324,471,271
1935.....	76,561,975	43,189,655	181,118,715	304,443,729	10,963,478	31,252,960	361,871,929

¹ For detailed statements see Table 8, p. 837.
 for most earlier years and special receipts since 1921.
 publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts

³ Nine months.

⁴ Revised since the

6.—Per Capita Figures of Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Expenditure, 1868-1935.

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the censuses, April 2, 1871; April 4, 1881; April 6, 1891; April 1, 1901; June 1, 1911, 1921 and 1931. For the intercensal years the populations are estimated as at June 1 (see p. 141 for estimates of population). The fiscal period of 1907 is nine months ended Mar. 31. See the tables on pp. 831-834 for the figures of revenue and expenditure on which this table is based.

Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.	Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	3.33	3.90	3.84	4.01	1903.....	8.63	12.27 ¹	9.15	10.93
1869.....	3.12	4.03	3.94	4.18	1904.....	9.17	12.13	9.54	12.40
1870.....	3.61	4.29 ¹	3.96	4.97	1905.....	9.00	11.86	10.72	13.13
1871*.....	4.42	5.25 ¹	4.24	5.23	1906.....	9.69	12.93	10.85	13.44
1872.....	4.72	5.52	4.69	6.84	1907.....	8.31	10.60 ¹	8.32	10.61
1873.....	4.60	5.48 ¹	5.01	10.20	1908.....	11.02	14.50	11.57	16.99
1874.....	5.17	6.29 ¹	5.99	8.60	1909.....	9.12	12.58 ¹	12.36	19.62
1875.....	5.23	6.23	6.00	8.32	1910.....	10.74	14.54 ¹	11.36	16.51
1876.....	4.64	5.64 ¹	6.11	7.97	1911*.....	12.31	16.36 ¹	12.18	17.04
1877.....	4.35	5.64 ¹	5.79	8.00	1912.....	14.12	18.42	13.28	18.56
1878.....	4.33	5.44 ¹	5.70	7.41	1913.....	17.45	22.10	14.68	18.93
1879.....	4.41	6.46 ¹	5.84	7.35	1914.....	16.01	20.71	16.17	23.64
1880.....	4.34	5.49 ¹	5.84	8.00	1915.....	12.22	16.67	16.98	31.09
1881*.....	5.54	6.85	5.90	7.82	1916.....	15.58	21.52	16.29	42.46
1882.....	6.30	8.04 ¹	6.19	7.93	1917.....	21.68	28.87	18.44	61.81
1883.....	6.61	8.31 ¹	6.49	9.68	1918.....	24.14	32.01 ¹	21.88	70.77
1884.....	5.68	7.31 ¹	6.93	12.90	1919.....	28.12	37.65	28.00	83.87
1885.....	5.60	7.37 ¹	7.72	10.84	1920.....	34.31	40.88	35.51	91.87
1886.....	5.56	7.31	8.60	13.63	1921*.....	41.96	49.65 ¹	41.09	60.11
1887.....	6.20	7.73	7.71	8.97	1922.....	35.87	42.86	38.97	51.97
1888.....	6.02	7.68	7.85	9.63	1923.....	37.24	44.74	36.88	48.26
1889.....	6.47	8.20	7.81	9.20	1924.....	37.38	44.47	35.53	40.53
1890.....	6.60	8.34	7.53	8.74	1925.....	31.63	37.82 ¹	34.32	37.78
1891*.....	6.25	7.98	7.52	8.44	1926.....	34.66	40.51 ¹	33.93	37.59
1892.....	5.80	7.56	7.53	8.66	1927.....	35.98	41.56	33.17	37.21
1893.....	5.94	7.75 ¹	7.47	8.29	1928.....	37.09	43.69	34.19	38.51
1894.....	5.52	7.31	7.55	8.64	1929.....	39.49	45.88 ¹	35.00	38.78
1895.....	5.05	6.76	7.59	8.53	1930.....	37.09	43.68 ¹	35.06	39.01
1896.....	5.46	7.22	7.52	8.69	1931*.....	28.55	34.32	37.55	42.41
1897.....	5.58	7.39	7.49	8.40	1932.....	26.18	32.05	35.73	42.92
1898.....	5.70	7.84	7.50	8.76	1933.....	23.81	29.13	33.57	49.79
1899.....	6.65	8.93	8.00	9.85	1934.....	25.09	29.95	31.99	42.27
1900.....	7.18	9.63	8.11	9.94	1935.....	27.81	33.05	32.37	43.66
1901*.....	7.19	9.78	8.72	10.79					
1902.....	7.85	10.57	9.24	11.64					

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1931-35.**REVENUE RECEIPTS.**

NOTE.—See Table 2 on pp. 828-829 for the revenue receipts on which these per capita figures are based.

Item of Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
TAXATION—					
Customs.....	12.65	9.92	6.56	6.12	6.99
Excise duties.....	5.56	4.63	3.54	3.28	3.95
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks.....	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12
Insurance companies.....	0.01	1	0.08	0.07	0.07
Business profits.....	1	1	1	—	—
Income tax.....	6.84	5.83	5.81	5.67	6.10
Sales tax.....	1.94	3.97	5.32	5.66	6.62
Tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc.....	1.41	1.70	2.38	4.17	3.63
Tax on gold.....	—	—	—	—	0.83
Totals from Taxation.....	28.55	26.18	23.81	25.09	27.81

¹ Less than one-half of one cent.

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1931-35 —concluded.

REVENUE RECEIPTS—concluded.

Item of Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—concluded.					
NON-TAX REVENUE—					
Canada Grain Act.....	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11
Dominion lands.....	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05
Interest on investments.....	1.00	0.89	1.05	1.03	1.00
Post Office.....	2.91	3.07	2.90	2.85	2.85
Premium, discount and exchange.....	0.05	0.28	0.01 ²	2	0.07 ²
Radio licences.....	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.14
Totals, Non-Tax Revenue¹.....	5.14	5.29	4.90	4.82	4.93
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	33.69	31.38	28.71	29.91	32.74
Special receipts.....	0.63	0.67	0.42	0.04	0.31
Grand Totals, Receipts.....	34.32	32.05	29.13	29.95	33.05

EXPENDITURE.

NOTE.—See Table 3 on pp. 829-830 for the expenditures on which these per capita figures are based.

Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture.....	0.98	0.97	0.76	0.65	0.65
Finance					
Interest on public debt.....	11.69	11.53	12.64	12.44	12.65
Subsidies to provinces.....	1.68	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.26
General expenditures.....	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.29	0.36
Fisheries.....	0.23	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.15
Immigration and Colonization.....	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.12
Indian Affairs.....	0.58	0.48	0.42	0.40	0.40
Interior.....	0.78	0.44	0.32	0.26	0.25
Justice (including Penitentiaries).....	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.46
Labour (including Technical Education and Old Age Pensions).....	0.66	1.04	1.15	1.20	1.43
Marine (including Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission).....	0.77	0.69	0.56	0.60	0.64
Mines (including Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act).....	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.34	0.28
National Defence (including Militia, Naval and Air Services).....	2.28	1.73	1.28	1.24	1.29
National Revenue (including Income Tax).....	1.35	1.33	1.02	0.96	0.93
Treatment and after-care of returned soldiers.....	0.94	1.06	0.94	0.84	0.88
Pensions, war and military.....	4.43	4.64	4.22	4.05	4.04
Post Office.....	3.65	3.43	2.96	2.82	2.76
Public Works.....	2.45	1.68	1.23	1.00	0.90
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act).....	1.43	1.26	1.34	0.49	0.65
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	0.29	0.32	0.53	0.49	0.52
Trade and Commerce (including mail subsidies and Canada Grain Act).....	0.83	1.12	0.69	0.65	0.64
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures¹.....	37.54	35.73	33.57	32.00	32.37
Totals, Capital Expenditures.....	2.72	1.61	0.80	0.60	0.64
Totals, Special Expenditures.....	1.61	5.23	4.06	3.95	6.07
Totals, Loans and Advances, Non-active.....	0.53	0.30	6.36	0.23	0.16
Canadian National Railway deficits.....	3	3	5.00³	5.44	4.42
Grand Totals, Expenditures.....	42.40	42.82	49.79	42.27	43.66

¹ Includes other items not specified. ² See footnote 1 of Table 2. ³ See footnotes 3 and 4 of Table 3.

Subsection 3.—War Tax Revenue.

An account of the various war taxes, imposed in 1915 and subsequently, has already been given on pp. 823-824 in the introduction to this section. For convenience of reference, the amounts received from these taxes since the beginning are segregated and the totals paid into the Receiver General are given in Table 8. The taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance. The excise war taxes, the business profits war tax and the income war tax are collected by the Department of National Revenue, formerly the Customs and Excise Department. The amounts of excise

war taxes collected from different sources in the past six fiscal years are given in Table 9, while Table 10 contains the details by provinces for the latest year. (See also Tables 41 to 46 of this chapter.)

8.—War Tax Revenue Received by the Receiver General, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-35.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits. ¹	Income Tax.	Sales, Transportation Tax, etc.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916.....	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917.....	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918.....	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919.....	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920.....	1,170,223	274,216	638,781	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921.....	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922.....	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923.....	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924.....	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925.....	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926.....	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,997,106	157,296,321
1927.....	1,174,665	335,368	947,830	710,102	47,386,309	105,613,160	156,167,434
1928.....	1,224,645	345,430	999,003	956,031	56,571,047	90,222,931	150,319,087
1929.....	1,242,399	7,641	894,894	455,232	59,422,323	83,007,283	145,029,742
1930.....	1,408,420	—	74,416	173,300	69,020,726	63,409,143	154,086,005
1931.....	1,429,264	6	74,250	34,430	71,048,022	34,734,661	107,320,633
1932.....	1,390,121	—	12,152	3,000	61,254,400	59,606,391	122,266,064
1933.....	1,327,535	—	826,150	54	62,066,697	82,191,575	146,412,011
1934.....	1,335,546	—	741,681	—	61,399,171	106,575,575	170,051,973
1935.....	1,368,480	—	750,100	—	66,808,066	112,192,069	181,118,715
Totals.....	25,123,538	3,922,644	12,966,441	198,544,083	935,391,971	1,334,477,377	2,510,431,054

¹ Although this tax was not charged upon profits accruing after Dec. 31, 1920 (see 14-15 Geo. V, c. 10), belated revenue therefrom continued to be received up till 1933.

9.—Summary of Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue (formerly the Department of Customs and Excise), fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licences.....	44,530	38,339	37,127	42,366	42,506	48,576
Stamps.....	5,559,844	3,609,180	2,852,913	3,276,618	4,438,833	4,419,907
Matches.....	1,794,556	1,838,232	1,949,470	1,659,907	1,672,390	1,457,117
Automobiles.....	742,471	398,444	332,668	220,328	855,490	1,241,918
Playing cards.....	291,184	290,035	276,528	206,020	240,488	244,000
Toilet preparations.....	—	—	—	—	862,119	1,051,997
Cigars.....	329,217	256,551	217,938	153,677	120,469	120,795
Wines.....	299,466	262,225	258,061	195,369	213,631	248,425
Ale, beer and porter.....	7,475,125	6,541,366	6,297,859	4,972,604	4,718,307	1,773,712
Malt products.....	—	—	—	—	209,332	64,225
Sugar.....	—	—	—	—	14,122,564	10,679,488
Transportation and telephones.....	650,172	204	—	1,031,657	1,375,046	1,463,203
Embossed cheques.....	3,973	790	—	—	—	—
Embossed cheques (Departmental).....	186,240	187,337	194,372	115,711	201,395	216,834
Penalties and interest.....	169,452	278,577	219,032	91,073	142,328	84,588
Sales, domestic.....	34,936,376	16,586,976	34,557,788	49,275,963	54,244,032	64,011,591
Domestic Totals.....	52,482,606	33,288,256	47,193,756	61,241,293	83,458,930	87,126,375
Importations—						
Sales.....	9,922,325	4,196,969 ²	7,834,822	8,701,609	8,979,576	10,432,314
Excise.....	1,748,665	886,681	253,505	34,707	1,434,656	1,510,296
Special excise 1 p.c. ¹	—	—	4,982,217	13,377,726	14,534,620	15,007,274
Grand Totals, Excise Taxes.....	64,153,596²	35,371,906²	69,264,390²	83,355,335²	108,497,782²	114,976,253²

¹ 3 p.c. in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

² Includes refunds of \$744,453 in 1930, \$637,245 in 1931, \$657,909 in 1932, \$1,163,759 in 1933, \$1,832,208 in 1934 and \$2,352,789 in 1935.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

10.—Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Province or Other Source.	Licences.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.	Toilet Preparations.	Playing Cards.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	156	12,873	—	—	25,365	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	952	102,687	—	508	930,777	4	—
New Brunswick.....	870	72,170	—	411	603,664	23	—
Quebec.....	16,550	1,381,612	765,141	151,131	21,644,267	263,627	96,000
Ontario.....	22,108	2,028,621	691,976	1,082,074	35,376,175	746,626	148,000
Manitoba.....	1,550	222,131	—	1,762	1,903,136	35,499	—
Saskatchewan.....	574	123,749	—	172	425,544	541	—
Alberta.....	1,382	173,521	—	1,608	743,723	221	—
British Columbia.....	4,434	296,709	—	4,253	2,358,941	5,455	—
Yukon.....	—	1,173	—	—	—	—	—
Departmental sales.....	—	4,660	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	48,576	4,419,907	1,457,117	1,241,918	64,011,591	1,051,997	244,000

Province or Other Source.	Cigars.	Wines.	Beer.	Malt Products.	Sugar.	Embossed Cheques.	Transportation and Telephones.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	25,711	—	1,114,480	—	26,474
New Brunswick.....	—	—	14,622	—	—	—	18,338
Quebec.....	75,050	43,310	851,271	—	3,443,378	—	923,632
Ontario.....	44,787	189,056	481,126	64,220	3,819,317	—	343,381
Manitoba.....	—	210	90,640	—	—	—	26,469
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	46,910	—	—	—	37,613
Alberta.....	128	—	117,054	—	559,650	—	45,473
British Columbia.....	831	15,849	146,379	5	1,742,663	—	41,801
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Departmental sales.....	—	—	—	—	—	216,834	—
Totals.....	123,795	248,425	1,773,712	64,225	10,679,488	216,834	1,463,293

Province or Other Source.	Interest.	Domestic Total.	Importations.			Grand Total.
			Sales.	Excise.	Special Excise, 3 p.c.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	21	38,415	17,097	258	10,493	66,264
Nova Scotia.....	2,372	2,203,966	266,027	17,450	392,723	2,880,166
New Brunswick.....	1,095	711,192	339,947	2,363	301,759	1,355,261
Quebec.....	40,661	29,695,631	3,042,448	1,143,076	4,420,260	38,301,415
Ontario.....	29,435	45,066,902	4,148,136	305,182	7,851,524	57,371,744
Manitoba.....	3,607	2,285,004	659,363	9,317	459,913	3,413,597
Saskatchewan.....	464	635,568	190,872	1,505	155,716	983,661
Alberta.....	1,037	1,643,796	329,327	3,205	272,964	2,249,292
British Columbia.....	5,896	4,623,215	1,422,994	27,846	1,135,582	7,209,637
Yukon.....	—	1,193	14,953	94	6,340	22,580
Departmental sales.....	—	221,494	—	—	—	221,494
British Post Office parcels....	—	—	1,150	—	—	1,150
Totals.....	84,588	87,126,375	10,432,314	1,510,296	15,097,274	114,076,259

Subsection 4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S.C., 1903, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents until 1918. It administered the statutes which dealt with the

adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. This Department also established the food standards which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. Later the administration of the Adulteration of Food and the Proprietary and Patent Medicine Acts was transferred to the Department of Health, that of the Commercial Feeding Stuff and Fertilizers Acts to the Department of Agriculture, and that of the Acts relating to weights and measures and the inspection of gas, electric light and water meters to the Department of Trade and Commerce. By Order in Council of May 18, 1918, the Departments of Customs and of Inland Revenue were combined as the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26). As from April 1, 1927, the name of this Department, which collects the great bulk of the revenue of the Dominion, was changed to Department of National Revenue by authority of 17 Geo. V, c. 34. This Act provides for three chief departmental officers—the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Excise and the Commissioner of Income Tax, while an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may also be appointed.

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, the gross amount of customs duties collected by the Department was \$84,627,473, as compared with \$73,154,472 in 1934, \$77,271,965 in 1933, \$113,997,851 in 1932 and \$149,250,992 in 1931. The total of excise duties and excise war taxes collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935 was \$158,576,297, as compared with \$145,176,663 in 1934, \$123,478,841 in 1933, \$109,586,366 in 1932, and \$93,986,975 in 1931.* The total of income tax collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, was \$66,808,066, as compared with \$61,399,172 in 1934. While the income tax and the business profits war tax (see Table 8) are collected by the Commissioner of Income Tax, the other main branches of inland revenue—the excise duties and excise war taxes—are collected by the Commissioner of Excise.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing at Jan. 1, 1936:—

1. Spirits distilled in Canada, per proof gal. . . \$ 4.00	3. Beer or Malt Liquor— <i>concluded</i> .
Except Spirits as follows:—	(b) Imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per gal. 0.07
(a) Used in a bonded manufactory for medicines, extracts, etc., per proof gal. . . 2.50	4. Malt:—
(b) Used in a bonded manufactory for perfumes, per proof gal. 1.50	(a) Produced in Canada and screened, per lb. 0.08
(c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal. 0.27	(b) Imported, per lb. 0.08
(d) Used for chemical compositions approved by Governor in Council, per proof gal. 0.15	(c) Imported, crushed or ground, per lb. . . 0.08
(e) Sold to licensed druggists for pharmaceutical preparations, per proof gal. . . 2.50	5. Malt Syrup:—
(f) Distilled from native fruits and used by a licensed wine manufacturer for fortification of native wines, per proof gal. 1.00	(a) Produced in Canada, per lb. 0.10
2. Spirits imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per proof gal. 0.30	(b) Imported, per lb. 0.16
3. Beer or Malt Liquor:—	6. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—
(a) Brewed in whole or part from any substance other than malt, per gal. 0.22	(a) Manufactured tobacco, per lb. 0.20
	(b) Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lb. per M, per M. 4.00
	(c) Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per M, per M. 11.00
	(d) Imported leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per lb. 0.40
	(e) Imported leaf tobacco, stemmed, per lb. 0.60
	(f) Cigars, per M. 3.00

*Table 9, p. 837, gives the details of the revenues from individual taxes for the years 1930-35 and Table 10, p. 838, gives the revenues from individual taxes by provinces for 1935.

A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when domestic spirits, testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories, or to any *bona fide* public hospital for medicinal purposes only.

Revenue from Excise Duties.—The inland revenue collected from excise duties, other than war taxes, is shown by items for the past six fiscal years in Table 11. Tobacco, including cigarettes, is shown by the figures to have supplied about 63 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties in the fiscal year 1935.

11.—Details of Excise Duties Collected, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise.)

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	18,526,908	11,815,576	8,153,448	7,201,375	7,176,513	8,155,162
Validation fee.....	—	—	—	—	323,482	443,550
Beer or malt liquor.....	342,098	384,102	385,436	302,539	234,877	1,143,910
Malt syrup.....	—	—	—	—	—	168,705
Malt.....	4,493,801	4,138,910	3,633,438	2,875,779	2,773,984	6,263,464
Tobacco.....	41,668,542	41,699,017	36,647,484	29,330,598	25,857,511	27,903,910
Cigars.....	588,977	533,565	456,654	368,352	347,803	376,136
Licences.....	48,522	43,899	45,605	44,863	54,710	45,201
Totals.....	65,668,848	58,615,069	49,322,065	40,123,506	36,768,880	44,500,038

Statistics of Licences and Distillation.—As a by-product of the collection of excise duties, statistics are compiled of excise licences issued and of distillation; figures for recent years are given in Tables 12 and 13.

12.—Number of Excise Licences Issued, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-35.

Description.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Distillers.....	25	28	27	27	24	20	18
Brewers and maltsters.....	95	94	98	92	88	83	80
Tobacco manufacturers.....	57	56	56	60	68	73	68
Cigar manufacturers.....	83	82	76	77	82	85	77
Petroleum refiners.....	21	22	22	27	36	46	47
Manufacturers in Bond—							
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.....	330	338	337	337	335	330	323
Chemical stills.....	144	135	133	141	161	160	133
Wood alcohol manufacturers.....	6	8	6	6	6	6	7
Malt vinegar brewers.....	4	4	5	5	4	5	4
Still manufacturers and importers.....	24	29	26	23	15	12	17
Acetic acid manufacturers.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	—
Bonded warehouses.....	51	49	48	62	66	59	61
Compounders.....	4	6	6	6	9	9	—
Canadian leaf stemmers.....	10	10	9	14	10	14	12

13.—Statistics of Distillation, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

Schedule.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Licences issued.....No.	28	27	27	24	20	18
Licence fees..... \$	7,750	6,125	7,125	6,250	5,750	5,000
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt..... lb.	42,064,219	19,519,949	10,802,254	6,807,119	8,259,033	3,878,133
Indian corn..... “	114,942,991	35,879,402	19,657,775	17,871,546	27,497,313	22,508,624
Rye..... “	78,075,195	47,421,646	27,121,120	17,552,045	13,929,865	4,772,654
Oats and other grain..... “	257,510	64,150	189,080	17,125	121,208	119,000
Wheat..... “	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice..... “	58,330	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Grain Used..... “	235,398,245	102,885,147	57,770,229	42,247,835	49,807,419	31,278,411
Molasses used..... lb.	61,036,607	70,304,701	71,988,200	39,272,923	69,111,370	48,550,415
Wine and other materials “	—	—	15,917,061	3,071,695	1,525,833 ¹	2,387,528
Proof spirits manufactured..... proof gal.	16,813,433	9,286,780	7,099,637	4,345,834	6,411,230	4,321,457
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount..... proof gal.	312	965	9,643	575	297	80
Duty..... \$	2,813	8,677	87,061	5,187	2,076	559
Totals, duties collected plus licence fees..... \$	10,563	14,802	94,186	11,437	7,826	5,559

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

It will be seen from Table 13 that the quantity of spirits manufactured has dropped from 16,813,433 proof gallons in 1930 to 4,321,457 proof gallons in 1935 and the duties collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies etc., plus licence fees has fallen from \$10,563 to \$5,559.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken out of Bond.—In Table 14 are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1935.

Between 1920 and 1935 the number of cigars taken out of bond fell from 270,089,761 to 125,519,841 and the quantity of tobacco, which was 23,049,012 lb. in 1920, had fallen to 20,870,651 lb. by 1925, since when there was a steady increase to 22,891,129 lb. in 1935. The consumption of cigarettes increased from 2,440,982,912 in 1920 to 5,082,314,590 in 1931 but declined to 4,401,628,765 in 1932, and 3,728,832,089 in 1933, rising again to 4,342,728,835 in 1934 and 4,958,250,855 in 1935.

Between 1923 and 1929 spirits taken out of bond (exclusive of imported spirits) rose from 729,678 gal. to 2,016,802 gal., but there was a decided and steady drop to 769,527 gal. for 1933. Since 1933 fairly substantial increases have been shown. Malt liquor shows an increase from 36,789,195 gal. in 1923 to 65,719,129 gal. in 1929 and a decrease to 51,703,781 in 1935.

14.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken out of Bond for Consumption, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-35.

(For years prior to 1900 see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528, and for 1901-10 see 1933 Year Book, p. 840.)

Fiscal Year.	Spirits. ¹	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco. ²
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1911.....	4,146,452	41,752,448	101,525,430	227,585,692	585,935,370	18,903,322
1912.....	4,562,382	47,518,647	114,029,523	252,718,242	782,663,841	21,419,046
1913.....	4,999,937	52,314,400	123,920,607	294,772,933	977,743,301	22,371,636
1914.....	4,762,618	56,060,846	133,794,639	288,219,892	1,166,023,170	22,248,760
1915.....	4,021,090	47,963,225	111,037,743	236,866,542	1,090,125,936	21,180,857
1916.....	3,629,324	39,638,877	89,476,590	207,647,808	1,082,324,710	20,698,241
1917.....	4,118,147	34,827,284	78,815,746	239,752,252	1,307,276,750	20,735,080
1918.....	4,591,972	28,442,427	59,626,049	254,445,945	1,664,709,933	21,780,168
1919.....	2,941,108	26,024,117	49,184,747	221,087,110	1,553,468,890	19,980,446
1920.....	3,816,124	36,863,867	69,975,631	270,089,761	2,440,982,912	23,049,012
1921.....	2,816,071	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,389,268
1922.....	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923.....	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924.....	899,291	43,717,823	105,446,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925.....	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926.....	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927.....	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772
1928.....	1,896,357	53,391,360	142,543,947	181,730,614	3,927,022,325	21,907,747
1929.....	2,016,802	65,719,129	158,490,019	190,981,166	4,607,500,425	21,973,221
1930.....	1,926,063	62,992,156	149,746,711	196,251,957	5,035,878,655	22,195,455
1931.....	1,180,536	58,641,404	137,997,652	177,841,987	5,082,314,590	22,520,345
1932.....	781,612	52,001,768	121,257,234	152,159,301	4,401,628,765	22,801,035
1933.....	769,527	40,632,084	95,604,954	122,664,715	3,728,832,089	22,815,839
1934.....	933,946	40,105,883	92,319,768	115,988,080	4,342,728,835	22,315,295
1935.....	1,063,928	51,703,781	117,985,480	125,519,841	4,958,250,855	22,891,129

¹ Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits down to 1921.

² Including snuff.

Subsection 5.—Subsidies and Loans to Provinces.

Subsidies.—Tables 15 and 16 show the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to each of the Provincial Governments for the individual fiscal years ended from 1930 to 1935 (Table 15), and the totals paid from Confederation to 1935 (Table 16). The provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c.3, s.118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII. c.11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives: (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The province of British Columbia received an additional grant of \$100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.* An additional grant of \$100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V, c.42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c.32); in 1931 an amount of \$4,822,843 was paid as a readjustment in lieu of public lands from 1870 to 1908 as provided for in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930. Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, such as compensation for lands, allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, allowances pending reconsideration of subsidies, etc.

*See Canada Year Book, 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.

15.—Subsidies of Dominion to Provincial Governments, fiscal years ended 1930-35.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	381,932 ¹	381,932 ¹	381,932 ¹	381,932 ¹	381,932 ¹	381,932 ¹
Nova Scotia.....	661,841 ¹	661,841 ¹	661,841 ¹	644,256 ¹	653,048 ¹	653,048 ¹
New Brunswick.....	666,766 ¹	666,766 ¹	693,040 ¹	693,040 ¹	693,040 ¹	693,040 ¹
Quebec.....	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014
Ontario.....	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,941,425	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424
Manitoba.....	1,608,591	6,478,619 ²	1,694,195	1,694,195	1,705,340	1,716,484
Saskatchewan.....	2,063,295	1,938,295	2,112,803	2,112,803	2,128,889	2,144,975
Alberta.....	1,576,685	1,670,435	1,743,159	1,743,159	1,757,317	1,771,475
British Columbia.....	738,817	738,817	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561
Totals.....	12,496,959	17,435,737	13,694,970	13,677,384	13,727,565	13,765,953

¹ For each year, beginning in 1928, special grants, pending reconsideration of provincial subsidies, were granted to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as follows: Prince Edward Island \$125,000, Nova Scotia \$875,000, New Brunswick \$600,000 (not included in above table). ² \$4,822,843 of this amount was on account of readjustment of subsidy in lieu of Public Lands from 1870 to 1908, as provided for in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930.

16.—Total of Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, from July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1935.

NOTE.—From p. 91 of the Public Accounts for 1935.

Province.	Allowances for Government.	Allowances on basis of Population.	Special Grants. ¹	Interest on Debt Allowances. ²	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,820,000	5,312,704	4,820,184	2,602,845	16,555,733 ³
Nova Scotia.....	7,720,000	23,722,286	826,980	3,235,482	35,504,748 ³
New Brunswick.....	7,080,000	18,104,651	9,930,000	1,424,100	36,538,751 ³
Quebec.....	9,520,000	84,656,086	—	5,324,253	99,500,339
Ontario.....	9,920,000	104,637,998	—	5,028,518	119,586,516
Manitoba.....	6,925,000	17,330,985	20,456,733	13,732,204	58,444,922
Saskatchewan.....	5,716,667	16,073,214	17,781,250	12,161,250	51,732,381
Alberta.....	5,346,667	12,559,243	15,656,250	12,161,250	45,723,410
British Columbia.....	6,320,000	12,732,778	7,400,000	1,875,452	28,328,230
Totals.....	62,368,334	295,129,945	76,871,397	57,545,354	491,915,030

¹ Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. ² Allowances in lieu of debt. ³ Does not include special grants paid to Maritime Provinces pending reconsideration of provincial subsidies.

Loans to Provinces.—All of the provincial loans recently advanced by the Dominion have been made to the western provinces under the authority of relief legislation beginning with the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and these have been secured by treasury bills of the respective provinces, bearing interest since July 1, 1934, at 4½ p.c. The sum total of such loans outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1935, was \$74,223,015.

In addition to these, however, there were also outstanding at that date \$9,771,188 of housing loans, being the balance of loans made to the provinces in the years following the Great War, on the authority of Orders in Council passed in 1918 and 1919, and of the Appropriation Acts of 1920 and 1921. Upon these loans the province of Ontario repaid the whole of the advances in 1928 and the other provinces concerned have in most cases reduced their indebtedness from year to year.

Table 17 gives details of the loans made by the Dominion Government to the provinces concerned on account of relief expenditures, and Table 18 shows the amounts outstanding as at Mar. 31 of each of the years 1920-35, on account of loans made for housing.

**17.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces,
fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36,**

Province and Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
Loans during year.....	4,331,486	6,476,711	2,384,000	4,127,000	4,720,655
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	1,542,674	1,304,807	110,717	1,252,369	2,324,429
Net loans for year.....	2,788,812	5,171,904	2,273,283	2,874,631	2,396,226
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	—	2,788,812	7,960,716	10,233,999	13,108,630
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	2,788,812	7,960,716	10,233,999	13,108,630	15,504,856
Saskatchewan—					
Loans during year.....	12,034,934	9,734,337	6,960,066	11,434,811	14,291,043
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	1,100,593	2,155,782	1,490,826	1,293,797	45,565
Net loans for year.....	10,934,341	7,578,555	5,469,240	10,141,014	14,245,478
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	—	10,934,341	18,512,896	23,982,137	34,123,151
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	10,934,341	18,512,896	23,982,136	34,123,151	48,368,629
Alberta—					
Loans during year.....	5,142,586	2,840,000	4,068,524	3,895,000	13,117,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	1,044,846	937,959	17,781	1,968,524	13,000
Net loans for year.....	4,097,740	1,902,041	4,050,743	1,926,476	13,104,000
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	—	4,097,740	5,999,781	10,050,524	11,977,000
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	4,097,740	5,999,781	10,050,524	11,977,000	25,081,000
British Columbia—					
Loans during year.....	5,784,165	5,382,500	3,535,000	8,225,000	12,566,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	971,041	4,469,864	2,213,240	258,286	7,554
Net loans for year.....	4,813,124	912,636	1,321,760	7,966,714	12,558,446
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	—	4,813,124	5,725,760	7,047,520	15,014,234
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	4,813,124	5,725,760	7,047,520	15,014,234	27,572,680
Grand Totals.....	22,634,017	38,199,153	51,314,180	74,223,015	116,527,165

**18.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by
Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-35.**

As at Mar. 31	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	—	—	600,000	60,000	8,750,000	1,580,000	750,000	11,740,000
1921.....	—	600,000	1,220,000	1,146,700	8,750,000	1,580,000	1,361,500	14,658,200
1922.....	—	1,100,000	1,525,000	2,312,885	8,750,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	17,364,385
1923.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	4,391,617	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	20,530,117
1924.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,359,590	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,498,090
1925.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,355,305	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,493,805
1926.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,462,000	7,352,018	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,427,518
1927.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,308,000	7,337,843	9,350,000	1,825,000	1,701,500	23,109,343
1928.....	50,000	1,362,000	1,250,000	7,317,403	—	1,660,000	1,701,500	13,340,903
1929.....	50,000	1,212,000	1,198,000	7,304,203	—	1,600,000	1,701,500	13,065,703
1930.....	50,000	1,077,000	1,136,000	5,796,703	—	1,550,000	1,701,500	11,311,203
1931.....	36,500	1,017,000	1,057,000	5,384,688	—	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,671,688
1932.....	35,000	937,000	988,000	5,384,688	—	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,521,188
1933.....	34,000	877,000	910,000	5,384,688	—	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,382,188
1934.....	33,000	822,000	860,500	5,384,688	—	1,367,000	1,701,500	10,168,688
1935.....	33,000	757,000	800,000	5,384,688	—	1,095,000	1,701,500	9,771,188

Subsection 6.—National Debt.

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was \$544,391,369, as against assets of \$208,394,519, leaving a net debt of \$335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific Railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being \$302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only \$717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about in our national debt during the 20 years from 1914 to 1935 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,850 to \$2,846,110,958; (2) the gross debt, having been largely incurred for war purposes, is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, \$2,268,700,965 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1935.

Recent Funded Debt Operations.—Conversions and other national debt operations carried out between 1931 and 1934 are dealt with at pp. 906–907 of the 1934–35 Year Book and those between 1914 and 1930 at pp. 842–843 of the 1933 Year Book. The following review carries the summary down to Mar. 31, 1936.

On Mar. 1, 1935, 3 p.c. 5-year bonds were issued in the amount of \$115,013,637 and these were transferred to the Bank of Canada on Mar. 11, 1935, the date the Bank commenced business, in accordance with Section 25 (3) of the Bank of Canada Act, which provided for transfer to the Bank of Dominion securities equal to the amount of Dominion notes outstanding at that date which were not covered by gold and silver held by the Bank for that purpose.

An issue of \$35,000,000 of treasury bills was also sold to the Bank of Canada on Mar. 11, 1935, maturing in 3 months, at a cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.c. The proceeds were used to retire an equal amount of treasury bills held by the banks in connection with advances under the Finance Act, which was repealed on the date the Bank of Canada commenced business.

On June 1, 1935, a \$60,000,000 domestic issue was sold in two maturities as follows: maturing June 1, 1943, bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. interest, \$20,000,000; maturing June 1, 1955, bearing 3 p.c. interest, \$40,000,000. The 20-year maturity is callable on or after June 1, 1950, and was sold at a price of 98.50 and interest, to yield 3.10 p.c., while the 8-year bonds were priced at 99.50 and interest to yield 2.57 p.c. There was no conversion privilege in connection with this issue.

On July 1, 1935, the maturing issue of 5 p.c. School Lands debenture stock amounting to \$33,293,471 was renewed at the same interest rate for a period of one year, with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

On Aug. 15, 1935, an issue of \$76,000,000 10-year $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. bonds was sold to the public, through the New York market, at a price of 97.75 and interest. The proceeds of this issue were used to retire maturing issues, both direct and guaranteed. This was the first public offering in the United States by the Dominion Government since the United States Securities Act of 1933 came into effect.

In September and October, 1935, an issue of \$135,000,000 of bonds was sold direct to the Canadian banks in two maturities as follows: $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. issue of Sept. 15, 1935, maturing Sept. 15, 1936, \$45,000,000; 2 p.c. issue of Oct. 15, 1935, maturing

Oct. 15, 1938, \$90,000,000. The price for the 1-year issue was 99·61 and interest to yield 1·90 p.c. and for the 3-year issue 99·2175 and interest to yield 2·275 p.c. This issue was largely used to retire maturing obligations.

On Nov. 15, 1935, a further internal loan for \$75,000,000 was floated, also in two maturities. \$20,000,000 of 4-year 2 p.c. bonds maturing Nov. 15, 1939, were sold at a price of 99·43 and interest to yield 2·15 p.c., while \$55,000,000 of 3 p.c. bonds, maturing June 1, 1955, were sold at a price of 98·75 and interest to yield 3·08 p.c. The bonds sold readily, the loan being oversubscribed by more than 100 p.c. on the offering date.

During the latter part of 1935 there were two short-term issues, of promissory notes sold to banking groups in New York. Each banking credit was for \$20,000,000, the first dated Sept. 1, 1935, the second dated Dec. 1, 1935, and both maturing Feb. 1, 1936. Each bore the same interest rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 p.c. per annum.

On Jan. 1, 1936, a \$40,000,000 3-year 2 p.c. note issue was sold in New York, the proceeds of which were used to repay the promissory notes referred to in the previous paragraph.

Again, on Jan. 15, 1936, the New York market took up a \$48,000,000 25-year $3\frac{1}{4}$ p.c. bond issue, which is callable on and after Jan. 15, 1956, five years before its maturity date. The proceeds of this loan were used entirely to repay maturing loans, principally \$40,000,000 of $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. bonds issued in 1926.

In the past two years a market for short-term treasury bills has been built up in Canada which has proven highly satisfactory. Each issue has, with two exceptions (where the bills were sold direct to the Bank of Canada), been offered for public tender. Starting with the first issue of Mar. 1, 1934, when 3-months bills were sold at an average interest cost of 2·85 p.c., the price has gradually risen till the last issue of Feb. 15, 1936, which showed an average interest cost of only 1·055 p.c. Following is a complete list of treasury bills sold by this method:

TREASURY BILLS SOLD IN CANADA, MAR. 1, 1934, TO FEB. 15, 1936.

Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Average Cost.	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Average Cost.
		\$	p.c.			\$	p.c.
Mar. 1, 1934..	June 1, 1934..	2,450,000	2·85	Aug. 1, 1935..	Nov. 1, 1935..	30,000,000	1·233
Mar. 1, 1934.	Nov. 1, 1934..	12,550,000	3·12	Aug. 15, 1935.	Nov. 15, 1935..	20,000,000	1·222
April 18, 1934.	July 1, 1934..	1,600,000	2·41	Sept. 11, 1935.	Dec. 11, 1935..	20,000,000	1·287
April 18, 1934.	Oct. 1, 1934..	13,400,000	2·71	Sept. 23, 1935.	Dec. 31, 1935..	15,000,000	1·363
Nov. 1, 1934.	Feb. 1, 1935..	1,600,000	2·35	Oct. 15, 1935.	Jan. 15, 1936..	20,000,000	1·410
Nov. 1, 1934.	May 1, 1935..	18,400,000	2·47	Nov. 1, 1935.	Feb. 1, 1936..	30,000,000	1·301
Feb. 6, 1935.	May 1, 1935..	18,300,000	2·050	Nov. 15, 1935.	Feb. 15, 1936..	20,000,000	1·271
Mar. 11, 1935.	June 11, 1935..	35,000,000	1·750	Dec. 11, 1935.	Mar. 16, 1936..	20,000,000	1·249
Mar. 22, 1935.	June 22, 1935..	15,000,000	1·758	Jan. 2, 1936.	April 2, 1936..	25,000,000	1·198
April 15, 1935.	July 15, 1935..	15,000,000	1·698	Jan. 15, 1936.	April 15, 1936..	25,000,000	1·158
June 11, 1935.	Sept. 11, 1935..	15,000,000	1·500	Feb. 1, 1936.	May 1, 1936..	30,000,000	1·092
June 22, 1935.	Sept. 23, 1935..	15,000,000	1·555	Feb. 15, 1936.	May 15, 1936..	20,000,000	1·055
July 15, 1935.	Oct. 15, 1935..	20,000,000	1·385				

Statistics of National Debt.—Summary statistics of the national debt of Canada as at Confederation and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter down to 1935 are given in Table 19, while details of the active assets and of the gross liabilities as at the end of the past twelve fiscal years are given in Tables 20 and 21 respectively. Further, details of the funded debt, showing the various issues of bonds, the annual interest charges and the place at which principal and interest are payable, are given as at Mar. 31, 1935, in Table 22. From this it appears that the total payable in London at that date was \$409,867,597, in New York \$292,737,987, in Canada \$2,268,700,965 and in Canada and New York \$90,661,100. Thus three-quarters of the funded debt of the Dominion was payable within the Dominion itself, and as a consequence the interest payable outside of Canada was a comparatively small item.

**19.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon,
July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1935.**

Fiscal Yr.	Gross Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Net Debt per capita. ⁷	Increase or Decrease of Debt during the Year. ¹	Interest Paid on Debt.	Interest Received from Active Assets.	Interest Paid per capita. ⁷
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	21-87	-	-	-	-
1868.	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	21-58	23,493	4,501,568	126,420	1-28
1869.	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	21-28	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1-38
1870.	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	21-58	2,350,423	5,047,054	333,956	1-39
1871.	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	21-06	-503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1-40
1872.	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	21-89	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1-40
1873.	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	26-10	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,404	1-36
1874.	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	27-81	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1-47
1875.	151,063,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29-34	7,663,414	6,590,790	840,887	1-67
1876.	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31-07	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1-60
1877.	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	32-78	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1-67
1878.	179,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34-07	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1-71
1879.	179,433,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34-17	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1-72
1880.	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	35-83	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1-83
1881.	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35-93	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1-76
1882.	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35-12	-1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1-77
1883.	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35-77	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1-73
1884.	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40-60	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1-72
1885.	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43-29	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,936	2-08
1886.	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48-12	26,751,415 ²	10,137,009	2,299,079	2-21
1887.	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49-14	4,155,663	9,682,929	990,887	2-09
1888.	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50-13	2,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2-10
1889.	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50-23	7,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2-15
1890.	286,112,295	45,579,083	237,533,212	49-70	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2-02
1891.	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49-21	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1-98
1892.	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49-38	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2-00
1893.	300,054,525	58,873,485	241,181,040	49-01	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1-99
1894.	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	49-44	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2-05
1895.	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50-35	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2-08
1896.	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50-95	5,422,506	10,520,430	1,370,001	2-07
1897.	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596	51-06	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2-08
1898.	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	51-01	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2-03
1899.	345,160,908	78,887,456	266,273,447	50-86	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,590,448	2-07
1900.	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	50-08	-779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2-02
1901.	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49-99	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2-01
1902.	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49-48	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	2-00
1903.	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46-29	-10,222,101 ³	11,068,139	2,020,953	1-96
1904.	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44-77	-739,270 ⁴	11,128,637	2,236,256	1-91
1905.	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44-36	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1-77 ⁵
1906.	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43-09 ⁶	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1-75
1907.	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41-13	-3,371,117	6,716,771	1,235,746	1-05
1908.	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	41-06	14,239,000	10,713,597	1,925,569	1-66
1909.	478,535,427	154,605,428	323,930,279	47-64	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1-71
1910.	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48-12	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,077,465	1-87
1911.	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47-18	3,773,503	12,535,851	1,668,773	1-74
1912.	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46-00	-122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1-66
1913.	453,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41-18	-25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1-65 ⁷
1914.	544,391,309	208,394,519	335,996,850	42-64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1-64 ⁸
1915.	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	56-31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1-97
1916.	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76-88	165,798,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2-68
1917.	1,382,003,265	502,816,970	879,186,298	109-08 ⁹	264,030,127	32,802,567	3,094,012	4-44
1918.	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	146-28	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5-87
1919.	2,676,635,25	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	189-45	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9-32
1920.	3,411,529,587	792,660,963 ¹⁰	2,618,868,624	262-84	674,337,591	107,527,089	17,086,981	12-57
1921.	2,902,482,117	561,603,133 ¹¹	2,340,878,984	266-37	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15-88
1922.	2,902,347,137	480,211,335 ¹²	2,422,135,802	271-57 ¹³	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15-16
1923.	2,888,827,237	435,050,368 ¹⁴	2,453,776,869	272-34 ¹⁵	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15-30
1924.	2,819,610,470	401,827,195 ¹⁶	2,417,783,275	264-44 ¹⁷	-35,993,054	136,237,872	11,916,479	14-90
1925.	2,818,066,523	406,628,837 ¹⁸	2,417,437,686	260-11 ¹⁹	-345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14-50
1926.	2,686,779,184	379,048,085 ²⁰	2,307,731,099	252-85 ²¹	-27,706,557	130,691,493	8,535,086	13-83
1927.	2,726,298,717	378,464,347 ²²	2,347,834,370	243-65 ²³	-41,896,729	129,675,367	8,559,401	13-46
1928.	2,767,137,243	380,287,010 ²⁴	2,386,850,233	233-54	-50,984,137	128,902,945	10,937,822	13-11
1929.	2,647,033,973	421,529,268 ²⁵	2,225,504,705	221-91	-71,345,528	124,989,950	12,227,562	12-46
1930.	2,544,586,411	366,822,452 ²⁶	2,177,763,959	213-34	-47,740,746	121,566,213	13,518,205	11-91
1931.	2,610,265,698	348,653,762 ²⁷	2,261,611,937	217-94	83,847,978	121,289,544	14,021,224	11-69
1932.	2,831,743,563	455,897,390 ²⁸	2,375,846,172	226-14	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11-53
1933.	2,996,366,665	399,885,839 ²⁹	2,596,480,826	243-90	220,634,654	134,999,069	11,220,989	12-64
1934.	3,141,042,097	411,063,957 ³⁰	2,729,978,141	251-96	138,497,314	139,725,417	11,148,231	12-90
1935.	3,205,956,369	359,845,411 ³¹	2,846,110,958	259-94	116,132,817	138,633,202	10,963,478	12-65

¹ The minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.
was taken from the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

² This amount includes \$10,199,520, for which land

of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.
Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6.

³ This amount includes \$3,305,450, caused by the settle-
⁴ This amount takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to
⁵ Active assets only.

per capita figures are worked out on the basis of the estimates of population given on p. 141.
since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁶ Nine months.

⁷ The

⁸ Revised

20.—Details of the Active Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1924-35.

Item.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	\$	\$	£
Cash on hand and in banks.....	43,612,756	27,068,121	24,811,236	22,182,119
Specie reserve.....	103,427,038	123,976,668	99,093,810	100,935,933
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	92,418,747	88,922,335	93,678,049	97,452,299
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Govern- ments ¹	40,071,243	36,633,691	36,495,929	35,985,138
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board.....	86,728,789	87,749,947	87,536,094	84,149,967
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	35,568,622	36,278,075	37,432,967	37,758,891
Totals.....	401,827,195	400,628,837	379,048,085	378,464,347

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	\$	\$
Cash on hand and in banks.....	45,829,382	82,410,885	27,991,597	44,599,432
Specie reserve.....	95,352,703	60,791,334	65,927,474	81,457,889
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	114,752,859	166,080,660	140,578,126	111,454,050
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Govern- ments ¹	31,249,720	31,049,720	30,834,720	30,609,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board.....	69,410,199	58,175,573	57,036,174	48,150,885
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	23,692,147	23,021,087	44,454,361	32,381,786
Totals.....	380,287,010	421,529,259²	366,822,452	348,653,762

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	\$	\$
Cash on hand and in banks.....	57,352,841	1,555,876	9,874,579	16,256,697
Specie reserve.....	64,660,602	69,875,517	71,406,030	2,443,224 ²
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	173,183,733	185,226,291	191,920,712	175,034,198
Advances to Foreign Governments.....	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,494,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board.....	47,804,080	47,711,084	45,219,132	44,648,325
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	82,401,415	65,022,350	62,148,783	90,928,247
Totals.....	455,897,391	399,885,838	411,063,956	359,845,411

¹ The advances to the Imperial Government were nearly all paid off in the fiscal year 1923-24, while the small balance was paid off in 1927-28. ² In the fiscal year 1934-35, called "Gold Bullion Account".
³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

21.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1924-35.

Item.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	\$	\$	\$
Funded Debt ¹ Payable In—				
London.....	301,786,046	274,447,490	270,962,177	267,049,036
Canada.....	1,895,088,856	1,895,112,087	1,920,128,841	1,941,852,161
New York.....	210,932,000	300,874,000	280,874,000	225,894,000
Dominion notes.....	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404	172,167,639
Savings banks.....	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,544	31,922,043
Temporary loans.....	91,520,000	28,196,769	201,000	201,000
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	6,225,878	6,338,346	5,894,254	5,849,030
Trust funds.....	19,327,244	19,307,853	18,665,350	18,460,169
Province accounts.....	9,624,153	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,816
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities.....	7,151,398	8,469,666	10,021,706	11,446,119
Civil Service Superannuation and Retire- ment.....	13,994,246	15,776,559	18,658,658	22,328,541
Civil Service Insurance.....	2,251,592	2,756,866	3,291,484	3,840,028
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	2,061,174	3,216,293	4,231,207	5,090,042
Miscellaneous.....	8,511,339	13,623,556	10,812,743	9,975,093
Totals.....	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,185	2,726,298,717

¹ In all cases, figures for funded debt less sinking funds are given.

21.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1924-35—concluded.

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded Debt ¹ Payable In—				
London.....	264,230,350	260,768,038	257,185,700	253,512,033
Canada.....	1,870,049,325	1,823,839,934	1,804,977,029	1,800,264,602
New York.....	225,879,000	220,457,800	165,965,900	265,896,300
Dominion notes.....	188,631,490	204,501,217	174,326,618	141,066,257
Savings banks.....	31,103,776	28,375,770	26,086,036	24,750,227
Temporary loans.....	201,000	—	—	—
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund....	5,929,219	6,098,583	6,363,362	6,788,162
Trust funds.....	19,755,617	20,337,483	20,976,277	20,329,745
Province accounts.....	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities.....	14,719,484	18,369,100	20,612,250	23,306,955
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement.....	26,536,524	31,156,345	36,122,214	41,326,474
Civil Service Insurance.....	4,418,855	5,058,479	5,719,709	6,373,614
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	5,964,247	6,866,911	7,968,686	9,249,236
Miscellaneous.....	10,094,539	11,580,496	8,658,813	7,778,276
Totals.....	2,677,137,243	2,647,033,973	2,544,586,411	2,610,265,698
Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded Debt ¹ Payable In—				
London.....	249,677,848	246,063,448	315,278,938	355,395,748
Canada.....	2,012,210,212	2,015,169,479	2,085,735,622	2,272,877,327
Canada and New York.....	—	90,651,107	90,666,100	90,666,100
New York.....	240,971,700	300,014,900	300,025,900	292,774,687
Dominion notes.....	157,388,180	180,926,882	172,617,922	—
Savings banks.....	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919	22,547,006
Temporary loans.....	15,000,000	—	—	—
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund....	6,811,793	6,584,813	6,486,355	6,696,471
Trust funds.....	18,752,801	18,525,396	18,271,120	19,587,159
Province accounts.....	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities.....	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476	46,906,192
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement.....	46,158,779	50,274,250	53,676,366	56,559,208
Civil Service Insurance.....	7,053,128	7,770,524	8,468,386	9,213,212
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	10,352,976	11,291,512	12,313,279	13,487,884
Miscellaneous.....	7,240,108	6,385,719	9,695,897	9,621,558
Totals.....	2,831,743,563	2,996,366,665	3,141,042,097	3,205,956,369

¹ In all cases, figures for funded debt less sinking funds are given.

22.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills, of the Dominion, Interest Payable Thereon, Date of Maturity Rates of Interest and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1935.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.		Annual Interest Payable Thereon.	
		p.c.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1935—Apr. 30	Treasury Bills.....	1½	Canada.....	2,540,100	00	44,451	75
Apr. 30	Treasury Bills.....	2	Canada.....	3,407,630	26	68,152	61
Apr. 30	Treasury Bills.....	2	New York....	2,737,986	67	54,759	73
July 1	Debenture Stock—School Lands..	5	Canada.....	33,293,470	85	1,664,673	54
Aug. 1	Bond Loan, 1915-35.....	5	Canada and New York..	874,000	00	43,700	00
Aug. 1	Treasury Bills.....	2½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,437,500	00
Sept. 1 ¹	Banking Credit.....	2	New York....	50,000,000	00	1,000,000	00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1933.....	3½	Canada.....	89,393,000	00	3,128,755	00
Oct. 15	Loan of 1932.....	4	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	1,000,000	00
1936—Feb. 1	Loan of 1926-36.....	4½	New York....	40,000,000	00	1,800,000	00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934.....	2	Canada.....	63,336,000	00	1,266,720	00
Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931.....	5	Canada.....	79,535,200	00	3,976,760	00
1937—Mar. 1	War Loan, 1917-37.....	5	Canada and New York..	89,787,100	00	4,489,355	00
Dec. 1	Victory Loan, 1917.....	5½	Canada.....	236,299,800	00	12,996,489	00
1938—July 1	Loan of 1888—£1,658,471-18-11....	3	London.....	8,071,230	16	242,136	90
July 1	Loan of 1892—£3,750,000-0-0.....	3	London.....	18,250,000	00	547,500	00
July 1	Loan of 1894—£2,250,000-0-0.....	3	London.....	10,950,000	00	328,500	00
July 1	C.P.R. Land Grant Loan, £3,093,700-0-0.....	3½	London.....	15,056,006	66	526,960	23
1939—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1933.....	4	Canada.....	47,269,500	00	1,890,780	00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934.....	2½	Canada.....	7,933,000	00	198,325	00
1940—Mar. 1	Loan of 1935.....	3	Canada.....	115,013,636	82	3,450,409	10
Sept. 1	Refunding Loan, 1925.....	4½	Canada.....	75,000,000	00	3,375,000	00
1941—Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931.....	5	Canada.....	141,663,000	00	7,083,150	00
1942—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934.....	3	Canada.....	40,409,000	00	1,212,270	00
1943—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1923.....	5	Canada.....	147,000,100	00	7,350,005	00
1944—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1924.....	4½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	2,250,000	00
1945—Oct. 15 ^a	Refunding Loan, 1933.....	4	Canada.....	88,337,500	00	3,533,500	00
1946—Feb. 1	Refunding Loan, 1926.....	4½	Canada.....	45,000,000	00	2,025,000	00
1947—Oct. 1	Loan of 1897—£1,004,421-14-2....	2½	London.....	4,888,185	64	122,204	64
1949—Oct. 15 ^a	Refunding Loan, 1934.....	3½	Canada.....	138,322,000	00	4,841,270	00
1950—July 1 ^a	Loan of 1930-50—£28,162,775-11-0	3½	London.....	137,058,841	00	4,797,059	43
1952—May 1 ^a	Loan of 1922-52.....	5	New York....	100,000,000	00	5,000,000	00
Oct. 15 ^a	Loan of 1932.....	4	Canada.....	56,191,000	00	2,247,640	00

For footnotes see end of table, p. 851.

22.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Payable Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rates of Interest and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1935—concluded.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.	Annual Interest Payable Thereon.
		p.c.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1955—May 17	Loan of 1934—£10,000,000-0-0....	3½	London.....	48,666,666 67	1,581,666 67
1956—Nov. 18	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	43,125,700 00	1,940,656 50
1957—Nov. 19	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	37,523,200 00	1,688,544 00
1958—Sept. 110	Loan of 1933—£15,000,000-0-0....	4	London.....	73,000,000 00	2,920,000 00
Nov. 111	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	276,687,600 00	12,450,942 00
1959—Nov. 112	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	289,693,300 00	13,036,198 50
1960—Oct. 113	Loan of 1940-60—£19,300,000-0-0..	4	London.....	93,926,666 66	3,757,066 67
Oct. 114	Loan of 1930-60.....	4	New York....	100,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
1935—May 1	Treasury Bills.....	2-47	Canada.....	18,400,000 00	454,480 00
May 1	Treasury Bills.....	2-05	Canada.....	18,300,000 00	375,150 00
June 11	Treasury Bills.....	1-75	Canada.....	35,000,000 00	612,500 00
June 22	Treasury Bills.....	1-76	Canada.....	15,000,000 00	264,000 00
Demand	Dominion Stock, Issue A.....	6	Canada.....	4,000 00	240 00
	Dominion Stock, Issue B.....	3½	Canada.....	11,400 00	399 00
	Compensation to Seigneurs.....	6	Canada.....	11,827 40	709 64
	Totals.....	-	-	3,061,967,648 79	127,075,579 91
Recapitulation—				\$ cts.	
Payable in Canada.....				2,268,700,965 33	
Payable in Canada and New York.....				90,661,100 00	
Payable in New York.....				292,737,986 67	
Payable in London.....				409,867,596 79	
				3,061,967,648 79	
Less bonds and stocks of the above loans held as sinking funds.....				54,532,688 09	
Net Funded Debt and Treasury Bills.....				3,007,434,960 70	

¹ Subject to redemption as a whole or in part on June 1, 1935, or on the first business day of each month thereafter until maturity on ten days' notice.

² Subject to redemption on Oct. 15, 1943, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

³ Subject to redemption on Oct. 15, 1944, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

⁴ Subject to redemption on or after July 1, 1930, on six months' notice.

⁵ Subject to redemption on or after May 1, 1942, on sixty days' notice.

⁶ Subject to redemption on Oct. 15, 1947, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

⁷ Subject to redemption on or after May 1, 1950, on three months' notice.

⁸ Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1946, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

⁹ Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1947, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

¹⁰ Subject to redemption on or after Sept. 1, 1953, on three months' notice.

¹¹ Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1948, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

¹² Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1949, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

¹³ Subject to redemption on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on three months' notice.

¹⁴ Subject to redemption on Oct. 1, 1950, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days' notice.

The Interest-Bearing Debt of Canada.—Something of the extent of the burden of national debt being carried by the Canadian people may be realized from the fact that, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the interest charges on the total interest-bearing debt amounted to about 54 p.c. of the total receipts from taxation and over 44 p.c. of the receipts from all sources, although the situation in this respect was somewhat improved in 1935.

Before the Great War, interest rates were comparatively moderate, but the unprecedented expenditure of the world's capital in that gigantic struggle led, in all the participating countries, to the raising of enormous loans at comparatively high rates of interest, which in many cases still have to be paid until refunding becomes possible under the terms of the contracts made between the nations and their creditors. Thus, in Canada, the average rate of interest paid upon the direct interest-bearing obligations of the nation, which was only 3.368 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1913, rose to 5.164 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1922, and fell gradually to 4.136 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1935. Details of the interest-bearing debt of Canada, and the interest charges thereon, as at Mar. 31 of the years from 1913 to 1935, are given in Table 23.

23.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, the Annual Interest Charge Thereon and the Average Rate of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-35.

Fiscal Yr.	Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Annual Interest Charges on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Average Interest Rate on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Savings Bank Deposits, Trust and other Funds.	Annual Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and other Funds.	Total Interest-bearing Debt. ¹	Annual Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1913.	260,869,037	8,973,746	3.439	91,735,123	2,904,287	352,604,160	11,878,033	3.368
1914.	311,833,272	11,162,047	3.579	93,031,928	2,957,544	404,865,200	14,119,591	3.487
1915.	358,659,932	13,075,447	3.645	91,910,510	2,935,881	450,570,442	16,011,328	3.554
1916.	508,000,366	20,499,696	4.035	92,240,955	2,960,002	600,241,321	23,459,698	3.908
1917.	693,208,877	39,098,579	4.376	96,885,192	3,114,315	990,094,069	42,212,894	4.263
1918.	1,472,098,608	71,121,368	4.831	95,796,899	3,066,532	1,567,895,507	74,217,900	4.733
1919.	2,035,218,097	102,218,459	5.022	100,636,102	3,441,803	2,135,854,199	105,660,292	4.947
1920.	2,596,816,821	134,559,302	5.181	107,038,317	4,275,480	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5.134
1921.	2,520,997,021	130,416,007	5.173	107,345,348	4,429,302	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5.130
1922.	2,564,587,671	133,482,113	5.204	105,379,439	4,399,661	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5.164
1923.	2,547,105,821	131,476,511	5.161	106,763,391	4,531,156	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5.125
1924.	2,504,033,820	128,571,337	5.134	110,113,766	4,626,715	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5.092
1925.	2,503,763,169	125,928,071	5.029	113,943,282	4,758,780	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4.992
1926.	2,484,410,336	125,108,738	5.035	119,205,393	4,977,889	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4.980
1927.	2,439,340,736	123,399,911	5.058	126,310,527	5,274,429	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5.015
1928.	2,377,581,086	119,479,400	5.025	136,485,482	5,721,330	2,514,066,568	125,200,730	4.977
1929.	2,325,413,986	116,843,934	5.024	145,780,369	6,156,036	2,471,194,355	122,999,970	4.967
1930.	2,250,837,286	112,942,215	5.017	154,997,435	6,572,018	2,405,834,721	119,514,233	4.928
1931.	2,320,832,286	115,491,955	4.976	163,994,443	6,969,151	2,484,826,729	122,461,106	4.923
1932.	2,579,238,724	128,188,969	4.970	136,356,977	5,522,579	2,715,595,701	133,711,548	4.923
1933.	2,715,977,874	132,866,543	4.892	144,176,675	5,858,580	2,860,154,549	138,725,393	4.850
1934.	2,858,624,524	132,354,806 ²	4.630 ²	154,137,868	6,093,937	3,012,762,392	138,448,743 ²	4.595 ²
1935.	3,061,955,821	127,074,870	4.150	171,554,957	6,983,560	3,233,510,778	133,758,430	4.136

¹ The total of interest-bearing debt, as here given, includes bonds purchased and held by the Treasury for sinking funds.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion.—Besides the direct debt of the Dominion, already dealt with, there are also large indirect obligations, arising mainly out of the guarantee of securities, by the Dominion, of the railway lines which now form the Canadian National Railways, and the subsequent extensions thereof. Together with these are other smaller indirect obligations, originating in the Government's guarantees of the bonds of the Canadian National Steamship services and of the bonds of its Harbour Commissions, issued in the main for harbour improvements. Since 1932 guarantees of certain bank loans have been made under the various Relief Acts. With the commencement of business of the Bank of Canada on Mar. 11, 1935, the guarantee authorized, by Section 27 (6) of the Bank of Canada Act, of the

deposit required to be maintained by every chartered bank in the Bank of Canada, came into force. This guarantee will require to be implemented "in the event of the property and assets of the Bank being insufficient to pay its liabilities, and if the Bank suspends payment of any of its liabilities". Statistics showing the growth of these indirect obligations since 1914 are given in Table 24, while Table 25 shows the obligations as they existed on Mar. 31, 1935.

24.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-35.

Fiscal Year.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Interest only.	Canadian National Steamships.	Harbour Commissions.	Guarantees under Relief Acts.	Bank of Canada.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	94,738,584	-	-	-	-	-	94,738,584
1915.....	114,644,310	-	-	-	-	-	114,644,310
1916.....	135,546,098	-	-	-	-	-	135,546,098
1917.....	135,546,098	-	-	-	-	-	135,546,098
1918.....	135,546,098	-	-	-	-	-	135,546,098
1919.....	130,436,098	-	-	-	-	-	130,436,098
1920.....	130,436,098	-	-	-	-	-	130,436,098
1921.....	197,545,125	-	-	-	-	-	197,545,125
1922.....	248,987,789	-	-	-	-	-	248,987,789
1923.....	237,878,762	216,207,142	-	-	-	-	454,085,904
1924.....	309,628,762	216,207,142	-	-	-	-	525,835,904
1925.....	365,915,762	216,207,142	-	-	-	-	582,122,904
1926.....	364,415,762	216,207,142	-	-	-	-	580,622,904
1927.....	397,795,002	216,207,142	-	4,000,000	-	-	618,002,144
1928.....	440,224,186	216,207,142	828,789	9,467,165	-	-	666,727,282
1929.....	472,709,509	216,207,142	7,936,486	17,355,118	-	-	714,208,255
1930.....	590,091,292	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,335,118	-	-	837,033,552
1931.....	707,474,852	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	-	-	954,917,112
1932.....	753,080,146	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	-	-	1,000,522,406 ¹
1933.....	748,874,239	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,670,472	28,272,301 ¹	-	1,024,424,154 ¹
1934.....	746,035,434	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,634,472	93,296,073 ¹	-	1,086,573,121 ¹
1935.....	740,117,976	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,601,481	104,525,860	149,028,902	1,240,881,361

¹ Unstated advances re wheat marketing are not included.

25.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1935.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1935.	Where Payable.
	\$	\$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0.....	9,359,997	9,359,997	London.
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9.....	7,896,590	7,896,555	1
3. Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0.....	35,770,000	34,229,997	London.
4. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £647,260-5-6.....	3,150,000	3,149,999	London.
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0.....	68,040,000	34,992,000	London, New York and Canada.
6. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1962, £733,561-12-10.....	3,570,000	-	London and Canada.
7. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £3,280,000-0-0.....	15,940,800	8,440,848	London, New York and Canada.
8. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940.....	25,000,000	23,779,000	New York.
9. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940....	25,000,000	23,740,000	New York.
10. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds, due 1946.....	25,000,000	24,238,000	New York.
11. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 p.c. bonds, due 1936....	25,000,000	24,220,000	New York.

¹ Part of this issue is payable in Canada, part in London, and the balance in London and Canada.

25.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1935—
continued.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1935.	Where Payable.
	\$	\$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—concluded			
12. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. serial equipment bonds, 1923-38.....	22,500,000	5,250,000	Canada.
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1954	50,000,000	50,000,000	Canada.
14. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds due 1954.....	26,000,000	26,000,000	New York and Canada.
15. Canadian National Ry. Co., 1927, 2 p.c. guar. deb. stock, £7,176,801-0-0.....	34,927,098	26,152,580	London.
16. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1957.....	65,000,000	65,000,000	New York and Canada.
17. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1968.....	35,000,000	35,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
18. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due July 1, 1969.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
19. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1969.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
20. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due 1970.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
21. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1955.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
22. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1956.....	70,000,000	70,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
23. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1951.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
24. Canadian National Ry. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1950.....	20,500,000	20,500,000	Canada.
25. Canadian National Ry. Co., 2 p.c. temporary bonds.....	17,000,000	10,169,000	2
Totals.....	822,654,485	740,117,976¹	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
26. Grand Trunk Ry., Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. guar. stock, £12,500,000.	60,833,333	60,833,333	London.
Grand Trunk 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375.	20,782,492	20,782,492	London.
Great Western 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080.	13,252,323	13,252,323	London.
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455.	119,839,014	119,839,014	London.
Northern Ry. of Canada, 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £308,215.....	1,499,980	1,499,980	London.
Totals.....	216,207,142	216,207,142	
Other Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
27. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal South Shore Bridge 5 p.c. bonds due 1969.....	19,500,000	19,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
28. Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1955.....	10,000,000	9,400,000	London, New York and Canada.
29. Saint John Harbour Commission—			
(a) Bonded indebtedness of the city of Saint John, assumed by the Commission.....	1,467,165	1,233,528	\$219,000 payable in London, New York and Canada; balance in Canada.
(b) Debentures of the Commission issued to the city of Saint John, due 1952.....	667,953	667,953	Canada.
30. New Westminster Harbour Commissioners 4½ p.c. debentures due 1948.....	700,000	700,000	New York and Canada.
Totals.....	32,335,118	31,001,481	

¹ Additional railway securities guaranteed as to principal and interest to the value of \$52,488,952 were held by the Minister of Finance as at Mar. 31, 1935, but these are not outstanding in the same sense as those in the hands of the public.

² \$5,418,000 payable in New York; \$4,751,000 payable in Canada.

25.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1935—conc.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1935.	Where Payable.
Relief Act Guarantees—			
31. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Province of Manitoba Savings Office	12,442,400	8,820,660	Canada.
32. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Government of Newfoundland	625,000	625,000	Canada.
33. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	60,000,000	48,000,000	Canada.
34. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Algoma Steel Corporation (order for rails).....	660,000	443,878	Canada.
35. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (order for rails).....	1,100,000	841,000	Canada.
36. Province of British Columbia Treasury Bills....	626,534	626,534	Canada.
37. Province of Manitoba Treasury Bills.....	5,894,127	5,894,127	Canada.
38. Bank Advances, <i>re</i> Wheat Marketing.....	Unstated	39,274,661 ¹	Canada.
Bank of Canada—			
39. Reserve of chartered banks on deposit in Bank of Bank of Canada.....	—	149,028,902	Canada.

¹ Against these advances grain held and margin moneys amounted to \$36,896,440, leaving a net liability of \$2,378,221 at the valuations then made on the basis of current prices for grains.

Section 2.—Provincial Public Finance.*

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under Section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3), and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion Treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years in Tables 15 and 16 of this chapter. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, the provinces which, by the voluntary action of their previously existing Governments entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces formerly received from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. However, under legislation of 1930 whereby the Prairie Provinces were given control of their natural resources, all the provinces were placed on an equal footing in the administration of natural resources within their boundaries and as regards revenues accruing therefrom. Further, under Section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

Prior to the opening of the present century, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally moderate, as may be seen, both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively, from Tables 28 and 29. The demand, more especially in Ontario and the West, for increased services from Governments, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities, and the performance of these functions, necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of eighteen years from 1916 to 1934 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics.† The fact that provincial govern-

*Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues detailed statements on Provincial Finance which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician. For a list of these publications see Section I of Chapter XXIX.

†The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1934 amounted in the aggregate to \$11,019,033, as compared with \$1,020,972 as recently as 1904, or an increase of more than 12-fold in 29 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, land, income and miscellaneous (exclusive of gasoline taxes, succession duties and amusement taxes), increased from \$7,217,548 in 1916 to \$33,618,772 in 1934, an increase of 365 p.c. in 18 years.

ment is cheaper per head in the eastern provinces is evident from Table 29, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various fiscal years from 1871 to 1934. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the provinces west of the Ottawa river, are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each Government according to its own system of accounting, were quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenue derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. The various items of receipts and expenditures were classified under appropriate headings and a uniform terminology was adopted. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, as well as for the provinces collectively. The figures for the years 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book, those for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book and those for 1922 to 1926 on pp. 836-841 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

The Bureau now makes more extensive analyses of the finances of the provinces, including capital and trust accounts as well as ordinary revenue and expenditure. These analyses are based on a uniform classification adopted at a conference held in 1933 between provincial treasury officials and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The following data, in so far as 1934 is concerned, are given on the new uniform basis. It is to be regretted that detailed statements for revenues and expenditures for New Brunswick, 1934, had not been furnished by the Comptroller General's office up to the time of going to press.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—The total ordinary revenues and expenditures of the provinces for their individual fiscal years are shown in Table 28, pp. 862-863, for the census years 1871-1911 and for each year from 1916-33. Table 26, shows detailed ordinary revenues and Table 27, detailed ordinary expenditures for the latest year, 1934. While revenues have grown very rapidly over the period covered in Table 28, expenditures have more than kept pace. Since 1916, *i.e.*, in the short space of 18 years, while total revenues of all provinces show an increase of 251 p.c., ordinary expenditures have increased by 304 p.c.

Considering individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1934 is that of Ontario, \$61,426,934, Quebec being next with \$31,018,344, and British Columbia third with \$22,618,367. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest with \$92,026,185, Quebec second with \$36,612,816, and British Columbia third with \$22,992,344. In 1934 British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, *viz.*, \$31.20, while Quebec has the lowest, \$10.26.

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expenses of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available. Since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the recently amended classification made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from \$12,521,816 in 1916 to \$73,553,567 in 1934, exclusive of motor vehicle licences, liquor traffic profits, and other licences and permits, etc., an almost six-fold increase in 18 years.

The increase in the use of automobiles, both for commercial purposes and pleasure, is clearly demonstrated by the growing revenues from licences and permits issued by the Provincial Governments. In 1921 the total revenue of all provinces from automobile licensing amounted to \$7,857,751. It has since fluctuated considerably, reaching \$21,735,827 in 1929 but declining to \$19,952,575 in 1931. The revenue from this source in 1934 was \$20,840,513.

The growth of revenue from the gasoline tax still further demonstrates the increasing use of motor vehicles. In 1923 Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces showing a gasoline-tax revenue, the total being \$280,404. In 1924 the five provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia collected gasoline-tax revenue to the amount of \$559,543, while in 1925 the same provinces, with Ontario added, collected \$3,521,388. In 1926 all provinces, except Saskatchewan, collected gasoline taxes to the amount of \$6,104,716, in 1927 to \$7,615,907 and in 1928 to \$9,151,735; thereafter, gasoline taxes were collected in all provinces and amounted to \$17,237,017 in 1929, \$20,956,590 in 1930, \$23,859,067 in 1931, \$24,987,273 in 1932, \$25,931,480 in 1933, and in 1934 to \$26,812,275. The higher yields in recent years, however, were partly due to higher rates of taxation.

The provincial revenues from the liquor traffic increased considerably between 1925 and 1930, but subsequently declined until 1934. The adoption of government control of the sale of liquor in one province after another, until now it exists in all but Prince Edward Island, where prohibition is still in force, has resulted in trading profits, licensing revenues, and permit fees, all of which have swelled the provincial revenues. Prior to the adoption of government control such revenues were not available to the provinces. In 1925 the total revenue collected by all provinces from the liquor traffic was \$8,964,824; in 1926 it was \$11,609,392, increasing to \$16,793,656 in 1927. In 1928, it amounted to \$22,755,212, in 1929 to \$27,599,687, in 1930 to \$33,248,056, in 1931 to \$32,128,693, in 1932 to \$24,832,427, in 1933 to \$16,160,980 and in 1934 to \$12,814,120. The method of control varies somewhat as between the provinces. In the majority of cases there are independent commissions or boards to administer the provincial Liquor Traffic Acts, but the accounting and trading profits are shown somewhat differently in the various provincial public accounts reports.*

Fiscal Years of the Provinces.—The fiscal years of the provinces end as follows: P.E.I., Dec. 31; N.S., Sept. 30; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., June 30; Ont., Oct. 31; Man. and Sask., April 30; Alta. and B.C., Mar. 31.

*See Chapter XXVIII, Sec. 13, and also the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada".

26.—Ordinary Revenues of Provincial Governments

(AMENDED UNIFORM)

NOTE.—For information as to when the fiscal years

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ⁷	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues from Dominion Government ¹ ...	636,394	1,568,202	1,377,635	2,683,762	3,079,277
Taxation—					
Real and personal property.....	161,016	524,878	90,467	—	131,448
Mining or mineral taxes.....	—	31,237	—	11,382	1,141,273
Corporation.....	132,963	962,739	488,374	3,966,266	6,511,269
Succession duties.....	50,452	298,337	245,542	2,697,771	6,515,071
Income.....	2	—	—	—	—
Motor fuel or gasoline.....	202,596	1,160,600	854,288	4,822,401	12,961,344
Amusement tax.....	5,536	147,698	68,525	3	1,309,968
Other taxes.....	—	26,432	43,361	1,190,724	210,906
Totals, Taxation.....	552,563	3,151,921	1,790,557	12,688,544	28,781,279
Royalties, duties and dues.....	—	587,365	—	1,944,677	1,233,835
Licences and Permits—					
Motor vehicles.....	100,872	1,026,714	767,928	5,204,993	7,824,503
Other licences.....	1,797	74,285	—	2,074,913	1,332,840
Totals, Licences and Permits....	102,669	1,100,999	—	7,279,906	9,157,343
Fees.....	38,988	245,721	—	1,236,781	2,070,834
Fines and penalties.....	839	7,829	—	133,649	93,150
Profits from Trading Activities—					
Liquor traffic control.....	30,000	529,925	545,253	1,226,927	5,170,010
Other activities.....	—	5,968	—	—	—
Totals, Profits from Trading Ac- tivities.....	30,000	535,893	—	1,226,927	5,170,010
Interest.....	—	914,683 ⁴	—	955,296	7,727,911
Refunds of expenditure.....	623	133,704	—	1,522,435	862,603 ⁵
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture.....	1,500	10,990	—	—	87,995
Lands.....	—	—	—	45,020	18,206
Mines and mining.....	—	—	—	14,016	—
Forests, timber and woods.....	—	—	—	—	11,694
Water powers and storage.....	—	15,036	—	793,585	—
Rentals and other.....	—	—	—	235,746	501,894
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain.....	1,500	26,027	—	1,088,367	619,789
Institutional revenues.....	13,445	543,467	—	105,915	1,883,567
Miscellaneous.....	8,756	60,694	—	152,085	747,336
Totals, Ordinary Revenue.....	1,335,777	8,876,505	—	31,018,344	61,426,934

¹Subsidies, allowances and subventions.
to a special trust fund for hospitals and public charities maintained by the Quebec Government separate from the regular provincial accounts.²Included in Real and Personal Property.⁴Including exchange from N.S. Power Commission.³Allocated
⁵In-

for their respective fiscal years ended 1934.

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of the various provinces end, see text at foot of p. 857.

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total. ⁷
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues from Dominion Government ¹ ..	2,001,562	4,393,952	2,679,050	2,193,250	20,613,084
Taxation—					
Real and personal property.....	410,022	1,536,741	993,356	1,666,785	5,514,713
Mining or mineral taxes.....	—	—	—	311,498	—
Corporation.....	1,601,861	1,109,046	1,036,715	1,733,905	17,543,138
Succession duties.....	423,416	148,944	256,850	382,649	11,019,031
Income.....	2,490,857 ⁶	371,660	492,395	3,637,294	—
Motor fuel or gasoline.....	1,610,395	1,420,963	1,724,452	2,055,234	26,812,275
Amusement tax.....	139,741	—	148,748	283,272	2,103,487
Other taxes.....	—	—	31,867	570,038	2,073,328
Totals, Taxation.....	6,676,292	4,587,354	4,684,383	10,640,675	73,553,567
Royalties, duties and dues.....	152,027	235,468	494,775	1,158,700	—
Licences and Permits—					
Motor vehicles.....	864,294	1,450,507	1,657,886	1,942,817	20,840,513
Other licences.....	319,255	205,707	369,993	939,049	—
Totals, Licences and Permits....	1,183,549	1,656,214	2,027,879	2,881,866	—
Fees.....	405,612	648,086	1,166,134	688,461	—
Fines and penalties.....	51,383	33,456	52,521	32,916	—
Profits from Trading Activities—					
Liquor traffic control.....	963,307	918,927	1,159,395	2,270,376	12,814,120
Other activities.....	—	38,724	19,395	11,004	—
Totals, Profits from Trading Activities.....	963,307	957,651	1,178,790	2,281,380	—
Interest.....	2,153,263	2,176,051	1,824,035	191,684	—
Refunds of expenditure.....	27,082	370,719 ⁶	743,116 ⁶	979,214	—
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture.....	—	—	34,196	—	—
Lands.....	18,446	131,977	55,856	203,781	—
Mines and mining.....	5,662	177	2,506	183,117	—
Forests, timber and woods.....	1,929	21,412	—	276,435	—
Water powers and storage.....	20,478	—	—	214,806	—
Rentals and other.....	—	39,717	—	948	—
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain.....	46,515	193,283	92,558	879,087	—
Institutional revenues.....	247,203	112,630	161,761	556,393	—
Miscellaneous.....	59,126	221,052	73,605	134,741	—
Totals, Ordinary Revenue.....	13,966,921	15,585,916	15,178,607	22,618,367	—

cluding salary deductions and contributions of civil servants.

⁷ Details for New Brunswick, with the exception of certain taxation items, not available at time of going to press.⁶Including special taxes on wages and

27.—Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial Governments

(AMENDED UNIFORM)

NOTE.—For information as to when the fiscal years

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ^a	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest.....	229,606	3,321,295	2,748,548	5,266,660	29,586,535
Sinking funds.....	128,580	163,166	—	1,814,758	914,242
Other debt charges.....	—	166,836	—	210,635	1,590,081
Totals, Public Debt Charges.....	358,186	3,651,297	—	7,292,053	32,090,858
Legislation.....	29,536	55,090	2,748,548	868,748	1,098,530
Administration and general government ¹	124,422	372,510	—	4,320,862	5,305,678
Education.....	327,941	1,380,164	—	4,159,620	11,312,911
Administration of justice.....	60,191	195,912	—	3,445,042	2,330,526
Transportation and communications ²	328,503	2,055,212	—	6,237,495	5,129,380
Public Welfare—					
Public health.....	30,780	84,124	—	636,253	853,714
Public institutions ³	125,952	546,819	—	2,506,655	8,005,794
Hospitals.....	9,000	347,947	—	⁴	1,197,107
Child welfare.....	—	88,284	—	5,638	244,671
Old age pensions.....	166,496	343,498	—	—	1,573,734
Unemployment relief.....	39,145	—	—	—	16,933,850
Mothers' allowances and provision for deserted wives.....	—	371,165	—	—	1,640,258
Charities.....	—	19,799	—	6,623	—
Labour ⁵	—	18,718	—	239,333	480,319
Totals, Public Welfare.....	371,373	1,820,354	—	3,394,502	30,929,447
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture and drainage.....	26,447	229,563	—	2,790,442	1,202,512
Lands.....	—	42,531	—	245,500	151,030
Forests.....	—	129,780	—	1,465,243	1,628,107
Parks and beaches.....	—	—	—	82,190	62,712
Water powers.....	—	12,042	—	159,794	—
Mines.....	—	168,723	—	282,915	137,381
Game and fish.....	—	256	—	536,510	468,581
Other public domain.....	—	—	—	⁵	27,502
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain.....	26,447	582,895	—	5,562,594	3,677,825
Miscellaneous.....	30,325	97,935	—	1,331,900	151,030
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure.	1,656,924	10,211,369	—	36,612,816	92,026,185

¹Including ministers' salaries and expenses.

²Inclusive of highways, bridges and other public utilities.

³Including mental hospitals, sanatoria, orphanages, reformatories, homes, etc.

⁴Pro-
vided for by a special trust fund for hospitals and public charities maintained by the Quebec Government

for their respective fiscal years ended 1934.

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of the various provinces end, see text at foot of p. 857.

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest.....	6,079,829	6,275,150	6,172,899	7,504,421	67,184,943
Sinking funds.....	297,661	152,951	744,067	585,752	—
Other debt charges.....	318,273	22,420	26,344	293,458	—
Totals, Public Debt Charges.....	6,695,763	6,450,521	6,943,310	8,383,631	—
Legislation.....	142,848	182,445	208,493	322,728	—
Administration and general government ¹	734,645	1,523,558	1,276,402	1,867,429	—
Education.....	1,832,209	2,458,716	2,516,827	3,240,059	—
Administration of justice.....	713,587	1,021,249	853,307	1,089,464	—
Transportation and communications ²	545,001	757,613	780,534	1,925,036	—
Public Welfare—					
Public health.....	124,463	150,748	125,551	143,597	—
Public institutions ³	834,464	1,142,520	1,037,530	1,288,181	—
Hospitals.....	505,188	319,720	447,904	573,519	—
Child welfare.....	5	71,928	71,992	110,469	—
Old age pensions.....	540,486 ⁷	1,861,227	1,286,271	1,748,990	—
Unemployment relief.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mothers' allowances and provision for deserted wives.....	518,538	416,808	439,983	621,502	—
Charities.....	22,628	12,877	16,259	160,357	—
Labour ⁶	74,137	94,604	148,186	126,255	—
Totals, Public Welfare.....	2,619,903	4,070,432	3,573,676	4,772,870	—
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture and drainage.....	283,012	252,032	418,368	402,766	—
Lands.....	85,975	54,977	79,031	175,906	—
Forests.....	120,423	91,180	172,047	375,850	—
Parks and beaches.....	—	9,570	1,090	—	—
Water powers.....	92,615	17,420	25,791	60,422	—
Mines.....	24,724	12,317	55,597	124,704	—
Game and fish.....	69,936	23,437	48,221	203,842	—
Other public domain.....	26,920	36,795	33,887	18,711	—
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain.....	703,605	497,728	834,032	1,362,201	—
Miscellaneous.....	15,972	17,649	70,058	28,926	—
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure.....	14,063,533	16,979,911	17,056,639	22,992,344	—

separate from the regular provincial accounts.
ment bureaux, workmen's compensation, etc.
not available at time of going to press.

⁵Included in mothers' allowances.

⁷Net figures.

⁶Employment
⁸Details for New Brunswick

28.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 734-736.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Revenue.	Expendi- ture. ^s	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	385,014	406,236	525,824	600,344	451,076	433,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881.....	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891.....	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,638	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1901.....	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,503,432	4,516,554
1911.....	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916.....	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917.....	496,053	487,113	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	2,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918.....	514,475	484,416	2,332,654	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919.....	501,915	655,409	3,280,313	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,066,352	12,371,131
1920.....	740,973	660,774	3,801,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,472,651	13,520,740
1921.....	769,719	694,042	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922.....	748,888	687,241	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923.....	654,303	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	21,634,642	19,930,276
1924.....	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293
1925.....	740,076	745,338	4,467,484	5,969,544	3,556,330	4,112,569	25,021,329	23,629,390
1926.....	832,551	756,114	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1927.....	836,748	870,427	6,517,073	6,566,143	5,096,446	4,636,157	30,924,997	29,078,703
1928.....	1,034,782	943,548	6,933,630	7,543,078	5,290,098	5,393,754	34,807,783	32,821,226
1929.....	1,083,571	1,033,315	7,390,410	7,288,486	5,991,375	6,521,575	39,976,283	35,964,487
1930.....	1,148,749	1,133,366	7,682,066	7,900,987	6,583,726	7,218,856	43,585,142	39,374,910
1931.....	1,149,570	1,453,191	8,104,602	8,194,592	5,980,914	6,761,420	41,630,620	40,854,245
1932.....	1,206,026	1,277,401	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,505,328	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933.....	1,263,063	1,392,275	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,700,082	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,668
1934.....	1,885,777	1,656,924	8,876,505	10,211,369	5,535,214 ⁷	6,162,055 ⁷	31,018,344	36,612,816

Fiscal Year.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	2,393,180	1,816,784	-	-	-	-
1881.....	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808	-	-
1891.....	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432	-	-
1901.....	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	-	-
1911.....	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603	2,575,145
1916.....	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064	5,258,756
1917.....	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910	5,553,965
1918.....	19,270,122	17,460,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153	6,828,596
1919.....	20,692,166 ¹	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,333,759	8,125,203
1920.....	25,981,517 ¹	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,885	8,707,833
1921.....	30,411,396 ¹	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1922.....	39,725,370 ¹	37,458,395 ²	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923.....	34,818,729 ¹	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924.....	41,721,961 ¹	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150
1925.....	48,013,852 ¹	51,462,178	7,866,519 ³	6,824,155 ³	12,378,755	12,498,983
1926.....	52,039,855 ¹	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483
1927.....	56,306,225	55,763,689	11,592,758	10,446,285	13,050,217	12,962,217
1928.....	58,426,983	58,198,746	10,962,317	11,103,109	13,564,893	13,449,632
1929.....	64,549,718	61,906,824	12,150,490	12,344,493	16,096,666	15,971,231
1930.....	57,343,291 ¹	57,989,353 ³	13,922,135	13,637,397	16,561,527 ⁴	17,079,469 ⁴
1931.....	54,390,092 ⁵	54,846,994 ⁵	13,842,511	14,491,673	14,346,010	18,202,677
1932.....	66,416,646 ⁶	64,414,500 ⁶	15,726,641	15,726,641	13,254,871	19,075,161
1933.....	67,800,543	67,325,117	13,838,339	15,782,904	16,177,784	16,756,421
1934.....	61,426,934	92,026,185	13,966,921	14,003,533	15,885,916	16,979,911

¹Includes capital revenue for lands which cannot be separated.

²Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated.

³For eight months.

⁴Certain minor items, amounting to about \$600,000, shown in previous years as ordinary receipts and expenditures have been transferred to the extraordinary classification in the 1930 provincial accounts report.

⁵Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions.

⁶Subject to revision. This figure is taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario.

⁷Subject to revision. Calculated, from available data, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

⁸Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1901.

28.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934—concluded.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 734-736.

Fiscal Year.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Totals for All Provinces. ³	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	—	—	191,820 ⁴	97,692 ⁴	5,518,946 ³	4,935,008 ³
1881.....	—	—	397,035	378,779	7,858,698 ³	8,119,701 ³
1891.....	—	—	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815 ³	11,628,353 ³
1901.....	—	—	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991 ³	14,146,059 ³
1911.....	3,309,156 ¹	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948 ³	38,144,511 ³
1916.....	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795 ³	53,826,219 ³
1917.....	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984 ³	60,122,485 ³
1918.....	7,660,762	8,303,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305 ³	66,052,909 ³
1919.....	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307 ³	76,403,973 ³
1920.....	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603	11,568,003	92,653,023 ³	88,250,675 ³
1921.....	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458 ³	102,569,515 ³
1922.....	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699 ³	112,874,954 ³
1923.....	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942 ²	117,738,244 ³	132,671,095 ³
1924.....	10,506,627	11,174,690	19,124,580	20,515,367 ²	127,896,047 ³	135,159,185 ³
1925.....	11,531,026	11,249,433	18,823,358	20,156,702 ²	132,398,729 ³	136,648,242 ³
1926.....	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522 ²	146,450,904 ³	144,183,178 ³
1927.....	12,263,401	12,479,381	20,257,916	19,408,881 ²	156,845,780 ³	152,211,883 ³
1928.....	16,149,896 ⁵	15,870,133 ⁵	20,939,123	20,215,655 ²	168,109,505 ³	165,538,910 ³
1929.....	15,265,084	13,686,261	21,094,427	22,825,520 ²	183,598,024 ³	177,542,192 ³
1930.....	15,829,865	15,402,885	25,498,409	25,066,980 ²	188,154,910 ³	184,804,203 ³
1931.....	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866 ²	179,143,480 ³	190,754,202 ³
1932.....	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	190,508,122	207,743,000
1933.....	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,877,414	200,528,217
1934.....	15,178,607	17,056,639	22,618,367	22,992,344	175,592,585 ⁶	217,701,776 ⁶

¹Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated.

²Includes

sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income).

³See footnotes to figures

for individual provinces when using these figures.

⁴Six months.

⁵Fifteen months ended

Mar. 31, 1928.

⁶Subject to revision. Figures for New Brunswick calculated, from available data, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

29.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 28, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes. Per capita figures are calculated on the basis of the population figures given on p. 141.

(A) ORDINARY REVENUES.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alber- ta.	British Colum- bia.	Average for All Pro- vinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	4.10	1.36	1.58	1.37	1.44	—	—	—	5.31	1.50
1881.....	2.63	1.10	1.90	2.35	1.45	1.97	—	—	8.10	1.82
1891.....	2.51	1.49	1.91	2.32	1.96	3.86	—	—	9.79	2.21
1901.....	3.00	2.37	3.12	2.77	2.05	3.96	—	—	8.97	2.62
1911.....	3.99	3.30	3.83	3.51	3.71	9.66	5.49	8.85	26.70	5.65
1916.....	5.53	4.29	4.29	4.48	5.10	10.65	7.41	10.65	13.80	6.25
1917.....	5.51	4.21	4.27	4.81	6.71	11.28	8.51	12.32	14.88	7.19
1918.....	5.78	4.65	6.39	6.30	7.02	11.90	11.50	14.67	18.74	8.51
1919.....	5.64	6.47	5.85	5.67	7.42	14.93	11.91	17.82	22.40	9.25
1920.....	8.33	7.37	8.14	6.30	9.07	16.62	13.59	19.33	27.34	10.83
1921.....	8.65	8.75	7.46	6.74	10.37	15.34	15.57	18.85	28.99	11.61
1922.....	8.41	9.18	8.29	9.00	13.33	12.89	15.35	15.75	31.40	13.02
1923.....	6.37	10.27	8.95	8.84	11.56	16.28	16.17	17.57	33.80	13.07
1924.....	8.59	10.58	9.53	9.29	13.64	17.45	15.83	17.60	33.49	13.99
1925.....	8.61	8.67	9.05	9.82	15.43	12.45	15.36	19.15	32.01	14.25
1926.....	9.57	11.15	10.62	10.45	16.45	16.56	16.22	19.59	34.01	15.50
1927.....	9.62	12.65	12.81	11.64	17.49	17.81	15.52	19.37	32.52	16.28
1928.....	11.76	13.46	13.19	12.82	17.82	16.51	15.74	24.54	32.67	17.09
1929.....	12.31	14.35	14.83	14.42	19.36	17.95	18.23	22.32	32.01	18.31
1930.....	13.05	14.95	16.22	14.43	16.94	20.21	18.34	22.36	37.72	18.43
1931.....	13.06	15.80	14.66	14.48	15.85	19.77	15.56	21.46	34.56	17.27
1932.....	13.70	17.30	15.91	13.55	19.20	22.31	13.65	18.23	36.48	18.13
1933.....	14.19	15.35	13.57	11.22	19.24	19.17	17.01	20.38	32.77	17.31
1934.....	15.57	16.91	13.02	10.28	17.24	19.10	16.15	19.74	31.20	16.22

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alber- ta.	British Colum- bia.	Average for All Pro- vinces.
1871.....	4.32	1.55	1.53	1.32	1.12	—	—	—	2.69	1.34
1881.....	2.40	1.12	1.87	4.47	1.35	3.66	—	—	7.71	1.89
1891.....	2.79	1.54	2.12	2.75	1.97	4.34	—	—	10.53	2.41
1901.....	3.06	2.37	2.75	2.74	1.85	3.88	—	—	12.78	2.63
1911.....	4.24	3.64	3.99	3.20	3.92	8.68	5.23	9.19	20.85	5.29
1916.....	4.93	4.26	4.26	4.38	4.68	11.10	8.12	12.13	22.11	6.73
1917.....	5.41	4.66	5.89	4.57	6.06	12.29	8.39	13.29	20.54	7.46
1918.....	5.44	5.13	6.50	5.33	6.36	12.93	10.07	15.91	19.04	8.11
1919.....	7.36	6.47	6.96	5.54	7.70	14.73	11.61	17.61	20.26	9.19
1920.....	7.42	7.59	7.79	5.88	9.04	17.85	11.94	18.45	22.82	10.31
1921.....	7.80	8.93	8.85	6.19	9.74	16.50	16.05	22.29	29.02	11.67
1922.....	7.72	9.18	7.68	6.68	12.57	13.61	17.32	18.98	32.23	12.66
1923.....	9.08	10.09	9.38	8.15	16.36	17.15	16.56	18.53	34.73	14.72
1924.....	8.32	10.81	9.81	8.64	15.97	16.73	15.74	18.72	35.93	14.78
1925.....	8.67	11.59	10.46	9.27	16.54	10.80	15.51	18.69	34.29	14.70

29.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934—concluded.

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for all Provinces.
1926.....	8-69	12-29	10-30	10-14	16-20	16-32	16-09	19-56	32-72	15-26
1927.....	10-00	12-75	11-65	10-94	17-32	16-05	15-41	19-71	31-15	15-80
1928.....	10-72	14-65	13-45	12-09	17-75	16-72	15-60	24-12	31-54	16-83
1929.....	11-74	14-15	16-14	13-00	18-57	18-23	18-09	20-01	34-64	17-70
1930.....	12-88	15-37	17-78	13-94	17-13	19-79	18-91	21-75	37-08	18-10
1931.....	16-51	15-97	16-57	14-22	15-98	20-70	19-74	24-61	40-25	18-38
1932.....	14-52	17-62	16-85	13-75	18-62	22-31	19-64	25-20	46-50	19-77
1933.....	15-64	18-45	13-74	13-52	19-10	21-86	17-62	23-16	36-75	18-77
1934.....	18-62	19-45	14-49	12-13	25-83	19-16	17-60	22-18	31-71	20-11

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets.

In former issues of the Year Book statements were given showing the total direct liabilities of Provincial Governments and a detailed statement of the provincial assets. In accordance with decisions reached at the Conference mentioned on page 856, a uniform balance sheet for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1933 was presented at pp. 926-929 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Figures for 1934 are given in Table 30. In accordance with up-to-date accounting practice, the balance sheet is divided into three distinct categories, capital, income or current, and trust fund account assets and liabilities.

In addition to this the total indirect or contingent liabilities of each province are shown, though they do not in any way affect the balance sheet transactions.

For Prince Edward Island, the total capital assets are not balanced with the total capital liabilities, largely owing to the exclusion of any detail showing non-revenue earning assets such as roads, bridges, public buildings, etc.

As some of the items may be vague in meaning the following notes will be of assistance in studying the balance sheets presented:—

Capital Assets.—

General Assets, Non-revenue Bearing: In New Brunswick "public buildings" excluding Parliament Buildings upon which no valuation has been set up, are included in "Other Miscellaneous General Assets". In Ontario and Saskatchewan bridges are included in "roads". "Universities and Colleges"—The Public Accounts of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario do not show any valuations of universities and colleges as capital assets, though government aid for maintenance may be found in the annual statements of educational expenditure. Manitoba's valuations are inclusive of educational properties, other than universities and colleges controlled by the Government. In Saskatchewan, the university is included in public buildings. In Alberta the valuation shown includes advances and redemption of debentures. The British Columbia university valuation is included in capital losses, representing \$3,678,278 written off in 1929-30.

Capital Liabilities.—

"Dominion Government Debt Allowance" represents housing loan only for Nova Scotia.

"Reserves of Surpluses" are not applicable against any specific assets.

30.—Balance Sheets of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—For dates on which the fiscal years of
(AMENDED UNIFORM

ASSETS.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ²	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Assets.					
AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE—					
Cash on hand and in banks.....	—	—	778,370	—	—
Investments (exclusive of sinking funds).....	—	4,461,013	50,000	142,957	—
Loans, advances and accts. receivable	—	792,000	1,093,015	4,714,903	62,632,524
Government Utilities—					
Hydro-electric.....	—	13,958,115	6,640,316	—	187,829,243
Railways.....	—	—	1,246,432	—	37,207,935
Telephones.....	—	57,585	—	—	—
Other government utilities.....	—	—	—	11,630,627	—
Totals, Government Utilities....	—	14,015,700	7,886,748	11,630,627	225,037,178
Other available or realizable.....	893,389	1,055,416	529,299	3,768,457	1,459,360
TOTALS, AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE.....	893,389	20,324,129	10,337,432	20,256,944	289,129,062
GENERAL ASSETS, NON-REVENUE BEAR- ING—					
Roads.....	—	30,510,459	29,523,381	63,281,663	206,486,612
Bridges.....	—	5,401,822	11,217,495	—	—
Public buildings.....	—	6,049,242	1	28,797,162	51,548,307
Universities and colleges.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous.....	—	956,143	13,509,688	2,453,565	28,225,476
TOTALS, GENERAL ASSETS.....	—	42,917,666 ¹	54,250,564	94,532,390	286,260,395
Loans and advances (partially secured)...	—	1,658,696	—	38,735	744,404
Deferred charges and capital losses.....	—	2,916,331	—	32,220,023	23,303,478
Advances to current or income account...	—	3,868,736	151,293	—	—
Totals, Capital Assets.....	893,389	71,685,558	64,739,259	147,048,092	599,437,339

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Assets.					
AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE—					
Cash on hand and in banks.....	537,764	—	—	—	1,316,134
Investments (exclusive of sinking funds).....	8,605,046	—	2,963,795	—	16,222,811
Loans, advances and accts. receivable..	29,150,385	51,093,985	13,504,558	—	162,981,370
Government Utilities—					
Hydro-electric.....	5,493,712	—	—	—	213,921,386
Railways.....	—	—	—	—	38,454,367
Telephones.....	22,978,473	—	23,704,167	—	46,740,225
Other government utilities.....	722,440	—	—	—	12,353,067
Totals, Government Utilities.....	29,194,625	—	23,704,167	—	311,469,045
Other available or realizable.....	29,749,432	38,611,405	—	—	76,065,758
TOTALS, AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE.....	97,237,252	89,705,390	40,172,520	—	568,056,118
GENERAL ASSETS, NON-REVENUE BEAR- ING—					
Roads.....	20,113,502	30,078,241	20,022,550	67,879,840	467,896,248
Bridges.....	51,290	—	10,425,658	7,723,935	34,820,200
Public buildings.....	18,379,440	23,707,768	17,277,432	14,671,297	160,430,648
Universities and colleges.....	6,729,127	—	4,418,498	—	11,147,625
Other miscellaneous.....	285,608	154,680	9,355,314	1,828,202	56,768,676
TOTALS, GENERAL ASSETS.....	45,558,967	53,940,689	61,499,452	92,103,274	731,063,397
Loans and advances (partially secured)...	3,029,362	14,086,462	6,639,504	42,856,523	69,053,686
Deferred charges and capital losses.....	12,205,653	15,194,079	29,387,804	34,754,016	149,981,384
Advances to current or income account...	91,456	13,781,525	18,091,654	50,046,825	86,031,489
Totals, Capital Assets.....	158,122,690	186,708,145	155,790,934	219,760,638	1,604,186,074

¹Included in other Miscellaneous General Non-revenue Bearing Assets.
Calculated from available data, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.²Subject to revision.

for their respective fiscal years ended 1934.

the provinces end, see text at foot of p. 857.

CLASSIFICATION.)

LIABILITIES.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ³	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Liabilities.					
FUNDED DEBT—					
Gross bonded or debenture debt.....	4,554,000	73,476,013	63,570,920	126,518,007	600,454,102
Less sinking funds.....	932,629	5,119,198	7,461,420	28,529,669	6,415,314
Net bonded or debenture debt.....	3,621,371	68,356,815	56,109,500	97,988,338	594,038,788
Treasury bills.....	—	—	^a	13,500,000	20,935,000
TOTALS, NET FUNDED DEBT.....	3,621,371	68,356,815	56,109,500	111,488,338	614,973,788
UNFUNDED OR FLOATING DEBT—					
Temporary loans.....	648,083	—	—	—	5,909,937
Savings deposits.....	—	—	—	—	21,449,527
Superannuation funds.....	—	—	—	—	551,172
Accounts payable.....	—	—	310,369	731,097	—
Other miscellaneous.....	—	792,000	858,000	5,384,688	2,528,270
TOTALS, UNFUNDED DEBT.....	648,083	792,000	1,168,369	6,115,785	30,438,906
Dominion Government debt allowance...	—	—	—	1,473,610	—
Reserves or surpluses.....	—	2,536,743	—	17,756,801	745,027
Capital surplus.....	—	—	7,461,420	10,213,558	-46,720,382 ²
Totals, Capital Liabilities.....	4,269,454	71,685,558	64,739,289	147,048,092	599,437,339

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Liabilities.					
FUNDED DEBT—					
Gross bonded or debenture debt....	90,024,906	112,868,207	129,055,260	129,163,236	1,329,684,651
Less sinking funds.....	7,681,778	7,431,103	8,457,921	28,003,157	100,032,189
Net bonded or debenture debt.....	82,343,128	105,437,104	120,597,339	101,160,079	1,229,652,462
Treasury bills.....	28,678,910	35,665,921	11,545,726	12,594,406	122,919,963
TOTALS, NET FUNDED DEBT.....	111,022,038	141,103,025	132,143,065	113,754,485	1,352,572,425
UNFUNDED OR FLOATING DEBT—					
Temporary loans.....	—	941,265	3,667,918	—	11,167,203
Savings deposits.....	—	—	9,230,873	—	30,680,400
Superannuation funds.....	—	—	1,898,899	—	2,450,071
Accounts payable.....	211,262	2,281,219	308,914	—	3,842,861
Other miscellaneous.....	—	—	262,789	109,125 ¹	9,934,872
TOTALS, UNFUNDED DEBT.....	211,262	3,222,484	15,369,393	109,125	58,075,407
Dominion Government debt allowance...	—	—	—	—	1,473,610
Reserves or surpluses.....	15,248,119	3,375,949	7,939,199	53,881,590	101,483,428
Capital surplus.....	31,641,271	39,006,687	339,277	52,015,438	93,957,269
Totals, Capital Liabilities.....	158,122,690	186,708,145	155,790,931	219,760,638	1,607,562,139

¹Mortgage B.C. House.²This is a deficit.³Included in current miscellaneous.³Sub-

ject to revision. Calculated, from available data, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

30.—Balance Sheets of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—For dates on which the fiscal years

(AMENDED UNIFORM

ASSETS.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ³	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income or Current Assets.					
Cash on hand or in banks.....	—	278,561	—	—	—
Accrued interest on investments (less reserves).....	—	17,260	—	201,930	5,697,358
Tax arrears (less reserves).....	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable.....	—	2,336,536	1,439,519	4,572,228	2,169,815
Inventories, equipment, stores and material (less depreciation).....	—	230,078	—	—	2,244,267
Other income or current assets.....	—	49,345	551,609	122,082	—
Income deficits.....	—	4,603,354	1,410,844	3,856,554	—
Totals, Income or Current Assets.....	—	7,515,134	3,401,972	8,752,794	10,111,440
Trust Account Assets.					
Cash.....	9,239	38,387	412,351	—	—
Investments.....	132,563	337,740	—	5,048,311	—
School lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other trust account assets.....	—	—	—	4,378,824 ²	—
Totals, Trust Account Assets.....	141,802	376,127	412,351	9,427,135	—

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatch- ewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income or Current Assets.					
Cash on hand or in banks.....	547,380	—	310,053	1,965,082	3,101,076
Accrued interest on investments (less reserves).....	—	2,329,545	454,073	—	8,700,166
Tax arrears (less reserves).....	—	3,904,855	3,284,514	5,583,626	12,772,995
Accounts receivable.....	436,280	3,261,410	2,142,244	931,032	17,289,064
Inventories, equipment, stores and material (less depreciation).....	117,273	351,032	776,247	—	3,718,897
Other income or current assets.....	74,756	2,314,008	594,311	494,503	4,200,684
Income deficits.....	1,025,504	5,341,459	13,369,257	53,872,125	83,479,097
Totals, Income or Current Assets.....	2,201,193	17,502,309	20,930,699	62,846,368	133,261,909
Trust Account Assets.					
Cash.....	438,553	290,736	4,744,781	436,489	6,370,536
Investments.....	100,749	1,507,256	3,758,675	791,139	11,676,433
School lands.....	—	5,480,775	15,332,921	—	20,813,696
Other trust account assets.....	—	32,317 ¹	4,648,429	—	9,059,570
Totals, Trust Account Assets.....	539,302	7,311,084	28,484,806	1,227,628	47,920,235

¹Due from Current Account.²Including deficit, Public Charities Fund \$1,941,135.³Subject

to revision. Calculated from available data, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

for their respective fiscal years ended 1934—concluded.

of the provinces end, see text at foot of p. 857.

CLASSIFICATION.)

LIABILITIES.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick. ²	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income or Current Liabilities.					
Accounts payable.....	—	442,869	127,227	2,601,604	439,727
Interest accrued but not due.....	—	927,596	895,071	888,535	9,163,404
Sinking funds accrued but not due.....	—	—	82,355	—	—
Other miscellaneous.....	—	2,275,933	2,146,026 ³	4,988,548	—
Due to capital.....	—	3,868,736	151,293	274,107 ⁴	—
Income surpluses.....	—	—	—	—	508,309
Totals, Income or Current Liabilities..	—	7,515,134	3,401,972	8,752,794	10,111,440
Trust Account Liabilities.					
Trust totals.....	141,802	—	412,351	6,642,494	—
Miscellaneous liabilities (estates of mentally incompetent, etc.).....	—	376,127	—	2,784,641	—
Totals, Trust Account Liabilities.....	141,802	376,127	412,351	9,427,135	—
INDIRECT OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES— ¹					
TOTALS, INDIRECT LIABILITIES.....	—	438,898	1,457,000	13,096,260	97,782,016

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatch- ewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income or Current Liabilities.					
Accounts payable.....	1,344	58,390	302,191	3,174,185	7,147,537
Interest accrued but not due.....	1,125,363	1,962,564	1,691,234	1,857,303	18,511,070
Sinking funds accrued but not due.....	—	—	477,716	—	560,071
Other miscellaneous.....	983,030	1,699,830	367,904	7,768,055	20,229,326
Due to capital.....	91,456	13,781,525	18,091,654	50,046,825	86,305,596
Income surpluses.....	—	—	—	—	508,309
Totals, Income or Current Liabilities..	2,201,193	17,502,309	20,930,699	62,846,368	133,261,909
Trust Account Liabilities.					
Trust totals.....	372,546	1,830,309	27,203,616	1,227,628	37,830,746
Miscellaneous liabilities (estates of mentally incompetent, etc.).....	166,756	5,480,775	1,281,190	—	10,089,489
Totals, Trust Account Liabilities.....	539,302	7,311,084	28,484,806	1,227,628	47,920,235
INDIRECT OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES— ¹					
TOTALS, INDIRECT LIABILITIES.....	8,298,281	32,567,160	8,982,000	68,137,857	230,759,472

¹Indirect or Contingent Liabilities do not enter the balance-sheet transactions; they include guarantees of bonds of, and loans to, railways, municipalities, and other organizations. ²Subject to revision. Calculated from available data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. ³Including \$940,000 Treasury Bills.

⁴Due to Trust Account.

Bonded Indebtedness of the Provinces.—Of the total liabilities of the provinces the major part is represented by bonded debt owing to the public in Canada and abroad. The total gross bonded debt amounted to \$1,329,684,651 in 1934 as compared with only \$218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over \$1,100,000,000 in the 18 years. In addition to this bonded debt there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to \$122,919,963 for 1934. Figures of bonded debt for this and previous years to 1916 are given in Table 31. The rapid rise in the bonded debt of the provinces from \$218,875,927 in 1916 is accounted for largely by the development of public ownership of utilities (such as the "Hydro" in Ontario), the extension of the highways and surfaced roads systems in all provinces (highway debentures outstanding in 1934 accounting for \$462,000,000 of the provincial debt), and the requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public and social welfare. These demanded heavy expenditures which could not easily be met out of current revenue. The borrowings, while increasing the public debt, are in the main considered justifiable, as the public utilities are in most cases meeting from their revenues the interest on indebtedness incurred in their construction, and the provincial assets generally are sound enough to take care of capital investment for other services which are necessary to develop the country.

31.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, fiscal years 1916 to 1934.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	733,000	13,443,087	9,100,647	38,346,128	52,411,401
1917.....	733,000	13,362,707	15,809,856	39,462,996	55,301,501
1918.....	733,000	14,490,813	17,163,089	39,827,770	66,526,501
1919.....	733,000	14,614,893	18,585,760	39,706,614	81,026,501
1920.....	733,000	17,202,647	20,683,236	40,708,114	109,186,900
1921.....	858,000	20,678,267	23,573,432	51,652,113	184,693,420
1922.....	1,033,000	24,605,347	26,628,432	55,604,926	222,361,338
1923.....	1,183,000	27,134,507	28,583,932	60,605,226	255,587,757
1924.....	1,683,000	31,458,640	30,737,909	75,605,226	292,845,257
1925.....	1,833,000	36,000,928	32,345,909	81,944,926	277,045,257
1926.....	1,873,000	35,986,324	35,325,909	78,004,926	280,559,094
1927.....	1,933,000	40,708,457	36,554,409	79,212,226	293,365,994
1928.....	2,185,000	44,824,713	37,845,303	80,731,877	322,365,844
1929.....	2,109,000	46,395,847	34,780,603	80,334,792	350,563,844
1930.....	2,329,000	55,483,480	41,211,696	76,735,292	398,821,344
1931.....	2,104,000	60,325,613	45,858,996	84,235,292	455,375,344
1932.....	3,504,000	61,740,747	58,739,663	91,987,692	499,986,011
1933.....	3,754,000	66,439,880	61,935,163	110,237,892	522,687,345
1934.....	4,534,000	73,476,013	63,570,920	126,518,007	600,454,102

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	30,396,274	24,292,044	29,000,200	21,153,146	218,875,927
1917.....	31,196,870	25,439,187	30,595,200	23,153,146	235,054,463
1918.....	33,890,870	28,019,387	31,500,200	23,071,936	255,223,566
1919.....	36,897,870	29,963,410	34,635,200	27,571,936	283,735,184
1920.....	49,700,870	35,237,170	41,989,900	34,071,936	349,513,773
1921.....	61,929,870	41,785,436	59,010,257	46,511,436	490,692,231
1922.....	66,331,121	49,685,476	67,373,279	61,851,436	575,477,355
1923.....	67,914,095	52,807,876	78,522,279	65,851,436	638,190,108
1924.....	69,637,095	52,492,956	78,594,760	68,851,436	701,906,279
1925.....	66,658,595	50,493,376	81,459,407	76,443,736	704,225,134
1926.....	64,433,595	54,114,176 ¹	86,894,666	71,485,736	708,677,426
1927.....	67,293,828	56,944,576	90,890,458	75,485,736	742,388,684
1928.....	69,822,828	58,309,256	90,899,816	72,275,736	769,260,373
1929.....	71,465,161	58,275,776	96,532,443	77,482,736	817,940,202
1930.....	76,641,161	73,667,316	106,888,380	87,365,236	919,142,905
1931.....	81,381,906	85,141,205	106,866,573	95,358,236	1,016,647,165
1932.....	89,630,906	101,831,236	128,970,593	111,932,236	1,148,325,084
1933.....	90,938,906	109,209,642	133,837,260	125,332,736	1,224,372,824
1934.....	90,024,906	112,868,207	129,055,260	129,163,236	1,329,684,651

¹Liabilities statement is for April 30; this amount includes \$500,000 due May 1.

Interest Payments and Receipts of the Provinces.—The current burden of a debt in the case of a continuing organization is represented by interest payments, which may be offset in whole or in part by interest received on loans either to provincially-owned public utilities or to corporations or individual citizens. In a country where provincial public policy varies widely with regard to public ownership, it appears desirable to include a statement showing, for each province, the gross interest payments, the interest receipts and the net interest payments. This information is given for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1934 below:—

Province.	Gross Interest Paid.	Interest Received.	Net Interest Paid.	Net Interest Paid per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	229,606	—	229,606	2.58
Nova Scotia.....	3,321,295	914,683	2,406,612	4.58
New Brunswick.....	2,748,548	—	2,748,548	6.45
Quebec.....	5,266,660	955,296	4,311,363	1.43
Ontario.....	29,586,535	7,727,912	21,858,624	6.13
Manitoba.....	6,079,829	2,153,263	3,926,566	5.37
Saskatchewan.....	6,275,150	2,176,051	4,099,099	4.24
Alberta.....	6,172,899	1,824,035	4,348,864	5.65
British Columbia.....	7,504,421	191,684	7,312,737	10.09

Section 3.—Municipal Public Finance.*

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada and, after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old Province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849.† Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and seven incorporated towns. In British Columbia seven of the 33 cities have fewer than 1,000 people, while there are no towns at all and only 17 villages; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 28 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized

* Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues statements on "Financial Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 10,000 Population and Over", on "Bonded Indebtedness of Municipalities" and on "Assessment Valuations of Municipalities". For a list of publications see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Finance".

† For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

into rural municipalities, and where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Governments. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to becoming self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table 32, which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1933.

32.—Number of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, 1933.

Province.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Other Rural Municipalities.	Local Improvement Districts.	Suburban Municipalities.	Total.
P.E. Island.....	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
Nova Scotia.....	2	43	—	¹	24	—	—	69
New Brunswick...	3	20	2	15	—	—	—	40
Quebec.....	25	101	302	75	1,023	—	—	1,526
Ontario.....	28	146	155	38 ²	571 ³	—	—	938
Manitoba.....	4	31 ⁴	22	—	112	—	5	174
Saskatchewan.....	8	80	386	—	302	84	—	860
Alberta.....	7	54	145	—	163	234	—	603
British Columbia.	33	—	17	—	28	—	—	78
Canada.....	111	482	1,029	128	2,223	318	5	4,296

¹ Nova Scotia has 18 counties, some of which are "municipalities", while others are divided into "municipalities".
² There are 44 counties in all, geographically, but a number are united for municipal purposes.
³ Officially known as "townships".
⁴ Includes Flinflon Municipal District.

Municipal Revenue from Taxation.—As a result of accumulated borrowings to meet conditions peculiar to the depression, the relentless advance of interest charges against realizable taxation has brought about a condition in many municipalities where expenditures are out of all proportion to receipts, in spite of the fact that the trend of interest rates has been definitely downwards. It is natural under such conditions that the general subject of taxation should receive the increasing attention of the public and, of all forms of taxation, the imposition of municipal taxes—where the tax is applied broadly to assessed valuations placed on homes and other real property and on incomes and business—hits the ratepayer's pocket most directly.

In view of the wide public interest in municipal taxation, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a bulletin giving as complete a picture as is possible of tax levies and taxation receipts of municipalities, classified into cities, towns and rural municipalities, by provinces, for the years 1913-33.* The following summary table, taken therefrom gives figures of tax receipts for these years so far as they are available. Unfortunately, there are certain inconsistencies and omissions, as between provinces, which the footnotes to the table attempt to explain.

* See the bulletin "Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts, by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

33.—Tax Receipts of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces, 1913-33.

Year.	P.E.I. ²	N.S.	N.B. ³	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ⁵
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1914..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1915..	1	1	1	33,288,115	1	1	1	1	1
1916..	1	1	1	32,131,489	1	1	1	1	1
1917..	1	1	1	33,222,593	1	1	1	1	9,382,099
1918..	1	3,462,587	1	36,628,407	1	1	1	1	10,630,355
1919..	1	3,443,681	1	47,001,911	1	1	1	1	14,096,799
1920..	1	4,099,780	1	53,929,349	1	1	1	1	15,519,092
1921..	1	4,727,730	1	60,400,650	1	1	22,278,621	1	14,664,292
1922..	1	5,229,302	1	57,311,990	1	1	27,314,503	1	14,627,777 ⁵
1923..	1	6,367,966	1	58,857,190	1	1	26,079,908	1	14,506,982
1924..	1	6,184,398	1	64,236,251	94,526,271	1	26,009,764	10,706,183	13,856,416
1925..	1	6,012,030	1	65,654,871	94,559,210	1	27,245,639	9,694,632	14,748,216
1926..	1	6,397,612	1	67,779,258	96,703,171	1	26,300,069	12,433,696	14,858,435
1927..	1	6,576,609	1	71,044,091	103,426,618	1	26,241,928	10,572,853	15,208,181
1928..	1	6,801,365	1	62,619,679	107,449,970	1	27,369,597	9,583,254	16,153,676
1929..	1	6,813,918	1	69,450,228	116,693,006	1	26,612,226	11,005,241	17,345,523
1930..	1	6,642,094	1	73,337,620	120,627,896	1	20,779,829	10,424,676	17,989,046
1931..	168,646	6,605,580	2,598,910	73,761,481	122,316,767	6,998,963 ⁴	18,392,914	10,255,692	18,260,430
1932..	145,830	6,613,675	2,441,063	79,612,584	121,284,311	17,290,889	17,616,414	12,032,471	17,089,972
1933..	156,135	6,440,471	2,295,247	79,471,242	116,920,000	17,104,553	15,822,648	11,661,595	17,521,554

¹ Comparable figures not available.² Statistics are for Charlottetown only.³ Cities of

Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton only.

⁴ The figure shown is for all municipalities except cities, whereas, cities are included for 1932 and 1933. A comparable figure is not obtainable but receipts for Winnipeg were \$10,874,891, and the total tax imposition for the cities of Brandon, Portage la Prairie and St. Boniface was \$1,652,241.⁵ B.C. has no municipal organization of towns, and provision was first made for villages in 1922. Statistics of tax receipts for cities and rural districts are shown from 1917-21, and those for cities villages and rural districts from 1922.

Municipal Assessments.—The chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities; though, as indicated above, in certain provinces personal property, income, and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations. In the Prairie Provinces, the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, e.g., in Saskatchewan, where the taxable valuations of buildings are about 12 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, and in Alberta, where they are about 27 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table 34.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as among provinces, as among classes of municipalities and as among municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces", obtainable on request.

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipalities.

34.—Summary Statement Showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1929-33.

Province.	Taxable Real Property.		Personal Property.	Income.	Total Taxable Valuations. ¹¹	Exempted Property.
	Land.	Total, Land and Buildings.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I....1929	—	30,842,925	6,820,658	536,020	38,275,453	1,944,000
1930	—	31,492,665	7,413,475	425,016	39,383,186	1,984,000
1931	—	32,595,794	6,336,017	287,134	39,302,440	1,828,000
1932	—	33,679,705	5,350,022	222,739	39,258,331	1,826,000
1933	—	33,731,795	6,307,809	175,105	40,220,965	5,183,790
N.S....1929	—	136,915,454 ³	24,118,744 ^{2,3}	1,698,572 ^{2,3}	162,638,650 ³	40,135,244
1930	—	138,202,162 ³	23,986,731 ^{2,3}	1,716,970 ^{2,3}	163,831,573 ³	45,163,617
1931	—	140,107,075 ³	24,383,477 ^{2,3}	1,522,600 ^{2,3}	177,215,514 ³	48,119,429
1932	—	141,006,134 ³	23,887,409 ^{2,3}	2,091,162 ^{2,3}	178,563,967 ³	47,524,274
1933	—	139,323,274 ³	22,616,603 ^{2,3}	1,198,436 ^{2,3}	174,180,853 ³	45,513,267
N.B....1929	—	158,569,642	28,597,163	—	187,166,805	—
1930	—	126,468,634	23,111,956	—	149,580,590	—
1931	—	130,053,404	23,511,406	—	153,564,810	—
1932	—	127,865,063	20,592,746	—	148,457,809	—
1933	—	129,634,462	19,580,954	—	149,215,416	—
Que....1929	—	2,354,494,461	—	—	2,369,286,268	637,990,363 ⁵
1930	—	2,451,644,179	—	—	2,465,133,281	668,244,770 ⁵
1931	—	2,210,942,541	—	—	2,223,478,680	705,797,801 ^{5,12}
1932	—	2,226,143,786	—	—	2,269,148,711	726,626,886 ⁵
1933	—	2,192,446,982	—	—	2,240,825,176	741,701,310 ⁵
Ont....1929	1,291,803,654	2,675,320,977	—	119,218,961	3,013,863,135 ⁶	488,724,668
1930	1,314,778,176	2,759,197,369	—	135,092,197	3,126,533,102 ⁶	510,504,102
1931	1,327,606,008	2,811,763,235	—	131,335,748	3,183,152,415 ⁶	536,535,708
1932	1,322,677,599	2,839,752,534	—	123,027,653	3,207,396,156 ⁶	559,613,040
1933	1,298,794,571	2,817,352,141	—	105,838,712	3,163,733,491 ⁶	578,130,065
Man....1929	—	540,852,995	10,296,733	—	561,589,490	144,991,311
1930	—	541,847,002	11,273,173	—	563,694,049	147,666,868
1931	—	539,012,367	7,656,667	—	557,103,129	156,793,923
1932	—	536,413,841	5,989,568	—	552,296,364	158,588,317
1933	—	502,767,941	5,769,755	—	517,628,197	162,430,924
Sask....1929	974,028,206	1,083,773,225	—	2,473,384 ⁷	1,131,845,681	—
1930	976,232,540	1,091,299,416	—	2,048,005 ⁸	1,139,415,260	—
1931	972,490,470	1,089,729,394	—	1,205,209 ⁹	1,134,460,775	—
1932	968,674,804	1,088,167,082	—	400,074 ¹⁰	1,129,447,552	—
1933	959,838,291	1,076,520,081	—	—	1,115,773,324	—
Alta....1929	454,224,514 ⁴	561,630,140 ⁴	—	—	570,611,780 ⁴	—
1930	525,513,056	645,417,883	—	—	656,203,618	—
1931	456,099,459 ⁴	579,960,105 ⁴	—	—	595,745,117 ⁴	—
1932	446,925,085 ⁴	571,119,947 ⁴	—	—	589,424,200 ⁴	—
1933	445,610,003 ⁴	567,605,428 ⁴	—	—	586,965,175 ⁴	—
B.C....1929	307,514,698	660,329,167	—	—	660,329,167	81,303,065
1930	307,772,090	681,990,389	—	—	681,990,389	87,373,370
1931	303,667,022	688,096,083	—	—	688,096,083	149,274,900
1932	293,986,938	677,355,920	—	—	677,355,920	151,520,124
1933	277,291,181	640,461,800	—	—	640,461,800	145,988,409
Totals. 1929	3,027,571,072 ^{1,4}	8,202,728,986 ^{2,3}	67,833,298 ^{2,3}	123,926,937 ^{2,3}	8,695,606,429 ^{6,4}	1,395,688,651
1930	3,124,295,862 ¹	8,467,559,699 ³	65,785,335 ^{2,3}	139,282,188 ^{2,3}	8,985,770,048 ⁶	1,460,936,727
1931	3,059,862,959 ^{1,4}	8,222,259,998 ^{2,3}	61,887,567 ^{2,3}	134,350,691 ^{2,3}	8,752,118,963 ^{6,4}	1,593,349,761
1932	3,032,264,426 ^{1,4}	8,241,504,012 ^{3,4}	55,819,745 ^{2,3}	125,741,628 ^{2,3}	8,791,349,016 ^{6,4}	1,645,698,641
1933	2,981,534,046 ^{1,4}	8,099,843,904 ^{3,4}	54,275,121 ^{2,3}	107,212,253 ^{2,3}	8,629,004,402 ^{6,4}	1,678,947,765

¹ Less land for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. ² In N.S. personal property and income assessments for cities are for Sydney only. ³ Includes exemptions for municipality of Cumberland, Nova Scotia. ⁴ Local Improvement Districts not included in 1929, 1931, 1932, or 1933, in Alta.

⁵ These amounts include property temporarily exempted. ⁶ In addition, assessments for schools only in Ontario were: townships \$2,730,538, towns and villages \$23,719,597 and cities \$92,401,140 in 1929; townships \$3,125,660, towns and villages \$22,347,193 and cities \$86,780,452 in 1930; townships \$4,486,690, towns and villages \$20,499,195 and cities \$93,816,472 in 1931; townships \$4,976,492, towns and villages \$18,249,670 and cities \$86,803,023 in 1932; and townships \$3,495,026, towns and villages \$12,884,022 and cities \$86,638,946 in 1933. ⁷ \$256,400 is by special franchise. ⁸ \$484,736 is by special franchise. ⁹ \$441,660 is by special franchise. ¹⁰ Includes special franchise (amount not stated). ¹¹ Includes certain other taxable valuations. ¹² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the nineteen-twenties. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from \$153,568,409 in 1913 to \$494,433,956 in 1933, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from \$173,720,141 in 1915 to \$479,608,472 in 1933, and a proportionate increase took place in other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table 35. The figures show that there was an increase in 1933 over 1932 in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. The others showed a decrease. In Saskatchewan, net debenture debt is shown for all municipalities in 1919, while from 1920 the statistics represent gross debenture debt. In Alberta in the earlier years, figures represent principally net debenture debt but from 1929 gross debenture debt is shown. All other provinces give gross total debenture debt throughout.

35.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-33.

NOTE.—Figures are for gross debenture debt unless otherwise indicated.

Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	970,100 ¹	17,863,881	11,188,467 ²	199,705,568	243,226,877
1920.....	1,086,500 ¹	19,192,462	10,841,466 ²	224,269,714	269,727,271
1921.....	1,202,200 ¹	22,451,743	7,578,567 ²	230,955,538	371,613,283
1922.....	1,254,900 ¹	23,541,759	10,025,633 ²	246,920,376	349,276,606
1923.....	1,290,800 ¹	24,248,782	7,974,362 ²	260,907,356	376,512,002
1924.....	1,143,550 ¹	25,348,664	17,350,225 ²	276,834,787	430,010,501
1925.....	1,163,050 ¹	25,722,635	10,660,863 ²	281,213,213	405,178,853
1926.....	1,247,545 ¹	26,281,152	17,091,550 ²	296,746,090	413,474,813
1927.....	1,452,425 ¹	28,381,616	15,707,699 ²	313,416,960	434,464,056
1928.....	1,515,125 ¹	29,049,412	19,584,335 ²	335,784,811	435,912,807
1929.....	1,598,624 ¹	29,029,119	21,343,890 ²	352,291,456	451,936,592
1930.....	1,863,211 ¹	30,182,264	20,942,988 ²	384,763,515	485,280,182
1931.....	1,959,672 ¹	31,386,025	22,165,501 ²	427,815,926	499,002,074
1932.....	2,129,350 ¹	31,606,140	24,752,873 ²	463,613,696	504,755,977
1933.....	2,147,650 ¹	32,772,717	24,667,909 ²	479,608,472	494,433,956

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total. ⁴
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	55,562,788	39,585,388 ³	66,870,464 ³	94,741,615	729,715,148
1920.....	57,820,588	40,611,271	57,205,275 ³	96,107,911	776,862,458
1921.....	65,463,239	41,180,255	53,429,558 ³	97,495,984	837,370,367
1922.....	68,811,040	59,719,165	60,832,650 ³	98,761,630	919,143,759
1923.....	73,908,963	59,011,174	70,999,611 ³	96,273,987	971,127,037
1924.....	73,944,105	57,763,699	65,414,317 ³	96,106,151	1,043,915,999
1925.....	79,211,867	55,835,505	57,908,593 ³	99,055,201	1,015,949,780
1926.....	80,716,272	54,844,759	56,950,712 ³	102,853,228	1,050,206,121
1927.....	83,017,302	54,361,158	62,414,660 ³	107,376,118	1,100,591,994
1928.....	85,651,906	53,092,330	63,428,853 ³	110,124,819	1,134,144,398
1929.....	85,901,404	54,913,100	78,473,392	118,483,618	1,193,971,195
1930.....	84,879,707	59,000,183	78,645,803	125,832,088	1,271,389,941
1931.....	91,615,195	59,146,592	78,679,571	129,913,890	1,341,684,446
1932.....	92,471,256	59,238,281	76,892,413	129,332,791	1,384,792,777
1933.....	96,076,856	57,288,400	69,455,181	128,094,159	1,384,545,300

¹Municipalities included cannot be enumerated for the years 1919-23; figures represent Charlottetown and Kensington 1924-33; Montague for 1925-33; Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and Alberton 1926-33 and Borden 1932-33. For the latest year the figures include all eight incorporated municipalities of the province.

²Municipalities included cannot be enumerated for the years 1919-23; figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1925; 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1926; 3 cities, 23 towns, 4 villages and 15 counties in 1927, 1928 and 1929; 3 cities, 19 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1930; and 3 cities, 20 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

³Figures for this year are for net debenture debt.

⁴Footnotes 1, 2 and 3 should be noted in interpreting these totals.

36.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 and Over, 1933.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as Furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	897	13,838	8,914,838	263,144	319,166	2,776,632	2,181,358
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax.....	4,403	59,275 ¹	59,546,485	3,254,695	3,254,695	20,561,892	20,561,892
Sydney.....	3,731	25,000	12,104,325	1,647,933	1,648,133	5,596,900	5,596,900
Glace Bay.....	6,202	20,706 ¹	5,143,325	760,159	758,882	2,527,316	1,947,618
New Brunswick—							
Saint John.....	13,440	50,000	44,032,200	2,795,674	2,736,689	15,387,103	10,344,115
Moncton.....	2,093	21,139	22,622,254	1,263,038	1,263,038	6,935,640	6,375,994
Quebec—							
Montreal.....	32,254	836,000	983,448,237	145,788,417	142,845,086	324,231,489	1,127,256
Quebec.....	5,754	145,000	127,046,747	14,871,957	16,212,186	39,534,850	4,055,416
Verdun.....	1,426	59,908	43,076,140	4,226,526	3,947,706	13,215,305	4,517,721
Three Rivers.....	2,560	40,000	28,846,595	2,685,690	2,767,439	13,204,537	4,061,664
Hull.....	4,000	29,339	20,990,110	1,363,058	1,343,285	5,120,525	5,469,611
Sherbrooke.....	3,104	29,023	27,917,435	2,303,708	2,305,565	13,776,851	0,626,677
Outremont.....	975	28,550	43,225,008	1,184,957	1,282,981	6,718,648	9,187,114
Westmount.....	976	26,000	72,086,915	2,665,639	2,789,824	11,279,937	2,969,395
Lachine.....	2,996	18,878	20,901,448	1,843,377	1,856,334	7,635,454	389,190,061
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,610	16,307	25,409,919	1,434,789	1,462,224	5,634,430	46,160,516
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,170	14,062	12,791,906	412,343	380,129	2,162,827	11,745,057
Valleyfield.....	600	12,953	13,193,519	557,575	583,236	1,451,635	11,236,219
Chicoutimi.....	1,700	12,598	6,606,769	760,693	755,958	2,437,900	11,423,971
Lévis.....	2,222	11,767	6,209,784	269,673	243,466	1,650,447	1,636,825
St. Jean.....	1,331	11,456	11,602,855	530,009	532,292	2,105,512	1,633,908
Joliette.....	1,288	11,336	5,576,361	408,140	404,178	2,528,245	2,366,360
Jonquière.....	1,800	11,000	4,517,069	383,682	374,625	1,430,002	995,032
Granby.....	960	10,700	5,874,042	242,116	251,263	1,159,736	678,313
Thetford Mines.....	2,080	10,227	6,174,850	213,505	213,805	1,274,048	1,672,612
Sorel.....	2,000	10,113	3,822,400	343,713	356,717		
Ontario—							
Toronto.....	17,162	626,674	1,049,465,163	41,985,998	40,186,623	211,972,046	209,280,327
Hamilton.....	9,272	153,504	171,768,930	8,934,981	9,900,859	66,257,123	43,917,174
Ottawa.....	4,120	132,551	162,213,753	8,362,358	8,435,246	39,733,232	28,095,503
London.....	7,231	73,726	87,898,321	3,747,858	3,794,022	20,152,285	17,533,401
Windsor.....	3,209	61,173	80,061,970	2,856,531	2,135,654	21,523,477	20,743,694
Kitchener.....	2,952	31,252	26,623,538	1,631,163	1,659,944	7,253,140	4,951,477
Brantford.....	3,159	30,611	28,176,495	1,526,719	1,427,150	9,109,528	7,422,093
St. Catharines.....	1,860	26,161	25,137,255	1,420,381	1,392,940	6,165,053	5,899,048
Fort William.....	9,865	24,709	32,455,936	1,510,159	1,511,748	10,962,632	10,849,943
Kingston.....	2,965	23,725	17,529,410	1,127,528	1,139,930	4,949,037	4,103,599
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,900	23,504	20,396,215	1,150,395	1,215,299	7,101,712	5,909,995
Peterborough.....	2,848	22,850	25,211,825	997,607	1,087,635	9,694,031	7,561,512
Oshawa.....	3,356	22,444	16,678,720	1,127,883	1,114,056	5,393,889	5,375,634
Guelph.....	3,104	21,048	14,313,594	1,160,509	1,163,596	8,119,289	4,502,350
Port Arthur.....	8,700	20,064	26,025,075	1,331,644	1,296,756	10,778,305	9,786,341
Stratford.....	2,835	18,673	15,266,035	843,974	821,064	6,625,391	3,850,856
Sudbury.....	2,710	18,352	12,638,065	829,304	854,732	5,708,473	4,281,537
Niagara Falls.....	1,655	18,193	18,252,761	1,514,372	1,508,849	4,451,321	4,137,834
Sarnia.....	1,770	17,620	18,556,720	1,067,491	859,077	4,896,917	3,236,795
Timmins.....	780	16,318	6,567,787	592,572	591,543	1,250,008	1,116,187
Chatham.....	1,650	16,140	14,612,410	657,063	694,405	2,539,817	1,265,638
St. Thomas.....	1,800	16,072	16,985,990	947,755	743,560	4,584,585	2,234,966
North Bay.....	2,100	15,936	11,992,487	1,036,927	975,122	3,769,411	3,523,860
Galt.....	1,600	14,057	11,233,075	661,750	658,839	4,232,648	4,051,694
Belleville.....	1,800	14,012	10,463,969	692,844	712,040	4,840,972	3,874,237
East Windsor.....	1,677	14,009	19,288,850	862,138	453,527	7,675,307	7,627,025
Owen Sound.....	2,909	12,894	10,364,668	679,231	729,912	3,362,455	1,773,948
Cornwall.....	700	11,462	9,391,490	380,435	368,500	1,564,832	896,261
Woodstock.....	1,525	11,007	7,631,933	514,034	477,846	2,244,228	1,367,323

¹Census of 1931.

36.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 and Over, 1933—concluded.

Province and City.	Area.	Popu- lation as Furnished by Muni- cipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expendi- tures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.							
Welland.....	1,100	10,655	9,569,120	512,530	511,854	3,986,622	2,548,384
Sandwich.....	2,033	10,559	11,874,982	480,943	279,422	5,917,898	5,785,546
Walkerville.....	1,036	10,458	17,180,500	1,142,454	1,083,483	4,406,637	3,465,254
Pembroke.....	1,900	10,075	5,743,444	378,972	432,359	1,122,333	1,053,995
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	15,315	218,785 ¹	225,297,775	—	—	42,470,274 ²	78,007,917
Brandon.....	5,427	17,082 ¹	13,118,121	—	—	3,584,139 ²	3,848,339
St. Boniface.....	11,642	16,305 ¹	9,341,497	—	—	5,721,225 ²	7,276,472
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	8,404	54,896	45,743,680	5,413,701	5,470,710	26,886,678	18,285,653
Saskatoon.....	8,000	44,663	34,537,745	4,801,716	4,917,799	20,190,209	18,162,419
Moose Jaw.....	9,410	21,974	18,902,135	1,489,609	1,574,819	12,183,098	7,255,830
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	25,920	83,362	66,266,311	5,482,854	5,291,916	—	27,168,776
Edmonton.....	27,200	79,231	65,756,720	9,044,517	8,390,644	—	37,837,329
Lethbridge.....	6,944	13,448	10,385,825	784,646	699,314	—	4,439,672
Medicine Hat....	10,880	10,300	10,046,525	715,383	713,839	—	3,696,852
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	27,965	246,593	352,213,882	13,959,056	14,273,955	—	82,952,854
Victoria.....	4,687	39,082	52,549,324	2,418,629	2,921,654	—	17,984,707
New Westminster	3,481	17,524	20,848,287	1,211,908	1,134,226	—	7,043,418

¹ Census of 1931.² Real Property and Public Utility Assets not included.
Section 4.—National Wealth and Income.
Subsection 1.—National Wealth.

The economic concept of national wealth is concrete and purely material, since economics is not able to take cognizance of the immense field of intangible wealth created by churches, schools and other institutions, nor of such things as climate, location, health, etc., which promote individual and national welfare and are often referred to as wealth, but in a different sense from that meant here. Our national wealth, as here understood, is the sum total of our physical assets. It includes all farms, factories, equipment, merchandise in stock and the thousand and one material things which Canada as a nation possesses. It does not include such things as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., which an individual regards as wealth but which, in reality, are mere evidences of ownership. From the point of view of the nation as a whole, all such claims and counter claims must be ruled out. There is, too, a large field of intangible wealth such as that represented by organization for doing business of all kinds, the reputation of business firms, managerial experience, etc., of which no account can be taken in a statistical determination of wealth. Further, a distinction must be made between "present" and "potential" wealth. Canada has an immense potential wealth in forests, mines, etc., the present value of which it is impossible to estimate.

Notwithstanding the enormous statistical and economic difficulties inherent in any evaluation of the national wealth, the justification for such attempts lies in the importance of such information for an analysis of a nation's social and economic

position. A general idea of the size and composition of the national wealth is essential for the intelligent consideration of many problems, both national and international, and although, in view of the numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature, the statistics must be regarded as indicative rather than strictly accurate, when carefully prepared they hold a very important place in a national statistical system.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the public and private property within the nation apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where small as well as large incomes are assessed for income tax. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. A fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is often employed.* The estimate of Canada's wealth herein presented is based on the "inventory" principle, *i.e.*, an attempt is made to secure for the nation an approximation of the business man's inventory of his possessions. This method consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings, etc. It does not include the value of undeveloped natural resources but only natural wealth which has been appropriated. For instance, it includes the value of the machinery and other capital equipment used in coal mining but not the unmined coal; the boats used in fishing but not the fish in the sea; the power plants and equipment used in developing water power but not the waterfalls themselves. In the case of forest wealth partial exception is made by the inclusion of accessible raw materials. When making comparison between the different provinces it should be remembered that this method tends to understate the wealth of any section of the country which is rich in mines, fisheries or water power.

Whatever method is used, difficulty arises when we try to reduce all the things which go to make up wealth (things which once created are not themselves subject to violent change) to a common denominator. Estimates of national wealth must always be expressed in terms of the national currency. Yet the purchasing power of the currency unit is always fluctuating and since 1929 had increased at one point (February, 1933) by more than 50 p.c. in terms of wholesale prices. Even in 1930, the average index number of wholesale prices was down by nearly 10 p.c. from 1929, while in December of that year the average index number of wholesale prices was 19 p.c. lower than in the same month of 1929.

The effect of such drastic reductions in values is first felt by the commodities which are being currently produced and, through these commodities, the dollar value of production is diminished and consequently the national income of a country where most people are producers. Ultimately, a persistent decline of this character affects the capital values of real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., and its influence is then felt in a reduction in the national wealth as stated in dollars.

The first official estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was for 1921, being based on the census data collected in that year. It placed the national wealth at \$22,195,000,000. Later estimates were \$25,673,000,000 for 1925 and \$27,668,000,000 for 1927. The figures for 1929 as published at pp. 938-939 of the

*An explanation of method and of the background of early estimates of national wealth as applied to Canada will be found in the article "The Wealth of Canada and Other Nations" by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, published in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, October, 1919.

1934-35 Year Book have now been revised in view of certain improvements introduced into the 1933 estimate. The above estimates for 1921, 1925 and 1927 are, therefore, not exactly comparable but are sufficiently so for most purposes. The revised estimate for 1929 is \$31,276,000,000, and the 1933 estimate \$25,768,000,000. The former presents a picture at the peak of domestic prosperity, whereas, that of 1933 reflects the writing down of values resulting from the depression.

Wealth of Canada by Items, 1929 and 1933.—In the items showing the composition of the national wealth, as set out in Table 37, care has been taken to exclude duplication. In any consideration of the individual items it should be remembered that each item covers only the portion of wealth which is stated in the description attached thereto. For instance, the item "Fisheries" includes only capital invested in primary operations. Capital invested in fish-canning and -curing establishments is included with "Manufactures", though this also might be considered as part of the wealth connected with "Fisheries". Similarly, the items for "Manufactures" do not include lands and buildings in urban centres which are shown under the heading "Urban Real Property".*

*A fuller explanation of the composition of the separate items is contained in the bulletin "Canada's National Wealth", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician on application.

37.—Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Distributions of Component Items, 1929 and 1933.

NOTE.—For discussion of these items, see p. 871 of the 1933 Year Book and the bulletin referred to above.

Classification of Wealth.	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
1929.	\$	p.c.	\$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock).....	6,308,353,000	20.17	629.01
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders..	1,631,124,000	5.22	162.64
Totals, Agricultural Wealth.....	7,939,477,000	25.39	791.65
Mines (capital employed).....	867,021,000	2.77	86.45
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations).....	2,299,903,000	7.35	229.33
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations).....	33,935,000	0.11	3.38
Central electric stations (capital invested in lands and buildings other than office buildings and in equipment, materials, etc.)	1,003,070,000	3.21	100.02
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, duplication excluded).....	1,421,430,000	4.55	141.73
Manufactures (materials on hand and stocks in process, duplication excluded).....	837,805,000	2.68	83.54
Construction, custom and repair (estimate of capital invested in machinery and tools and materials on hand).....	137,685,000	0.44	13.73
Trading establishments (estimate of the value of furniture and fixtures, equipment and materials on hand).....	1,039,584,000	3.32	103.66
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment).....	3,321,033,000	10.62	331.14
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment).....	240,111,000	0.77	23.94
Telephones (cost of property and equipment).....	291,589,000	0.93	29.07
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimate for undervaluation by assessors and for roads, sewers, etc.).....	8,251,011,000	26.38	822.72
Canals (amount expended on construction to Mar. 31, 1930).....	241,946,000	0.77	24.13
Harbours (approximate amount expended to Mar. 31, 1930).....	405,346,000	1.30	40.42
Shipping (including aircraft).....	150,827,000	0.48	15.04
Automobiles (estimate of the value of automobiles registered).....	690,039,000	2.21	68.81
Highways, etc.....	532,972,000	1.70	53.14
Household furnishings, clothing, etc. (value estimated from production and trade statistics).....	1,370,000,000	4.38	136.60
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the general public.....	201,030,000	0.64	20.04
Grand Totals	31,275,814,000	100.00	3,118.54

37.—Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Distributions of Component Items, 1929 and 1933—concluded.

Classification of Wealth:	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
1933.	\$	p.c.	\$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock).....	4,760,844,000	18.48	445.73
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders..	802,946,000	3.11	75.17
Totals, Agricultural Wealth.....	5,563,790,000	21.59	520.90
Mines (capital employed).....	800,292,000	3.10	74.93
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations).....	2,090,821,000	8.11	195.75
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations).....	25,380,000	0.10	2.38
Central electric stations (capital invested in lands and buildings other than office buildings and in equipment, materials, etc.)	1,309,801,000	5.08	122.63
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, duplication excluded).....	949,721,000	3.69	88.92
Manufactures (materials on hand and stocks in process, duplication excluded).....	368,070,000	1.43	34.46
Construction, custom and repair (estimate of capital invested in machinery and tools and materials on hand).....	32,385,000	0.13	3.03
Trading establishments (estimate of the value of furniture and fixtures, equipment and materials on hand).....	708,043,000	2.75	66.29
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment).....	3,365,464,000	13.06	315.09
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment).....	223,704,000	0.87	20.94
Telephones (cost of property and equipment).....	330,491,000	1.28	30.94
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimate for undervaluation by assessors and for roads, sewers, etc.).....	6,913,530,000	26.83	647.27
Canals (amount expended on construction to Mar. 31, 1934).....	267,671,000	1.04	25.06
Harbours (approximate amount expended to Mar. 31, 1934).....	502,264,000	1.95	47.02
Shipping (including aircraft).....	135,506,000	0.53	12.69
Automobiles (estimate of the value of automobiles registered). Highways, etc.....	392,211,000	1.52	36.72
Household furnishings, clothing, etc. (value estimated from production and trade statistics).....	689,333,000	2.68	64.54
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the general public.....	913,397,000	3.54	85.52
	186,362,000	0.72	17.45
Grand Totals.....	25,768,236,000	100.00	2,412.53

Aggregate and Per Capita Wealth by Provinces, 1929 and 1933.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth in 1933 Ontario ranked first with an estimated aggregate wealth of \$8,796,000,000 or 34.14 p. c. of the total; Quebec second with \$6,738,000,000 or 26.15 p.c.; Saskatchewan third with \$2,527,000,000 or 9.81 p.c.; and British Columbia fourth with \$2,431,000,000 or 9.43 p.c. of the whole.

While Ontario and Quebec led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth. British Columbia held first rank with a per capita wealth of \$3,414, Alberta second with \$2,689 and Saskatchewan third with \$2,657. Ontario with a per capita wealth of \$2,496 was fourth, Quebec was fifth with \$2,269 and Manitoba sixth with \$2,164. The per capita wealth for the whole Dominion was estimated at \$2,413.

Further details, including revised figures for 1929, are shown in Table 38. In 1929 the provinces held the same relative places, both as regards aggregate and per capita wealth.

38.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Analyses, 1929 and 1933.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921 and 1925 are given on pp. 849-850 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for 1927 on p. 870 of the 1931 Year Book.

Province.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribution of Wealth.	Estimated Population, June 1.	Percentage Distribution of Population.	Wealth per capita. ³
	\$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	\$
1929.					
Prince Edward Island.....	167,117,000	0.54	88,000	0.88	1,899
Nova Scotia.....	925,822,000	2.96	515,000	5.14	1,798
New Brunswick.....	855,511,000	2.74	404,000	4.03	2,118
Quebec.....	8,403,854,000	26.87	2,772,000	27.64	3,032
Ontario.....	10,655,562,000	34.07	3,334,000	33.24	3,196
Manitoba.....	1,979,141,000	6.33	677,000	6.75	2,923
Saskatchewan.....	3,088,281,000	9.87	883,000	8.80	3,497
Alberta.....	2,427,957,000	7.76	684,000	6.82	3,550
British Columbia.....	2,756,844,000	8.81	659,000	6.57	4,183
Yukon.....	15,725,000	0.05	4,000	0.04	²
Totals.....	31,275,814,000	100.00	10,029,000¹	100.00¹	3,119
1933.					
Prince Edward Island.....	138,699,000	0.54	89,000	0.83	1,558
Nova Scotia.....	790,290,000	3.07	522,000	4.89	1,514
New Brunswick.....	730,297,000	2.83	420,000	3.93	1,739
Quebec.....	6,738,181,000	26.15	2,970,000	27.81	2,269
Ontario.....	8,795,801,000	34.14	3,524,000	32.99	2,496
Manitoba.....	1,562,421,000	6.06	722,000	6.75	2,164
Saskatchewan.....	2,527,147,000	9.81	951,000	8.90	2,657
Alberta.....	2,035,576,000	7.90	757,000	7.09	2,689
British Columbia.....	2,430,890,000	9.43	712,000	6.67	3,414
Yukon.....	18,934,000	0.07	4,000	0.04	²
Totals.....	25,768,236,000	100.00	10,681,000¹	100.00¹	2,413

¹Includes the population of the Northwest Territories: 9,000 in 1929 and 10,000 in 1933, 0.09 p.c. in both cases.

²As the statistics for Yukon are uncertain the per capita estimate of wealth is open to question and has not been shown.

³Per capita figures are worked out on the basis of revised populations, see p. 141.

Analyses of Itemized Wealth, by Provinces, 1929 and 1933.—In Table 39 will be found detailed statistics of the wealth of each province by leading items. As previously emphasized, the suggestive character rather than the strict accuracy of such data should be kept in mind. For example, specie holdings are distributed among the provinces according to their population since they are an asset of Canada as a whole rather than of the particular locality in which they happen to be deposited.

39.—Estimate of the National Wealth of

NOTE.—Figures for 1921 and 1925 are given on pp. 851-852 of the 1927-28

No.	Classification of Wealth. ¹	Canada	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	1929.				
1	Farm values.....	6,308,353,000	67,015,000	134,725,000	141,130,000
2	Agricultural products.....	1,631,124,000	25,976,000	43,412,000	39,919,000
3	Totals, Agricultural Wealth.....	7,939,477,000	92,991,000	178,137,000	181,049,000
4	Mines.....	867,021,000	2	67,357,000 ²	4,945,000
5	Forests.....	2,299,903,000	1,922,000	69,707,000	133,058,000
6	Fisheries.....	33,935,000	725,000	7,447,000	4,157,000
7	Central electric stations.....	1,003,070,000	777,000	15,189,000	25,097,000
8	Manufactures—machinery and tools, etc.....	1,421,430,000	1,301,000	40,168,000	40,221,000
9	Manufactures—materials on hand, etc.....	837,805,000	496,000	21,582,000	21,208,000
10	Construction, etc.....	137,685,000	171,000	3,176,000	1,678,000
11	Trading establishments.....	1,039,584,000	5,851,000	34,784,000	30,674,000
12	Steam railways.....	3,321,033,000	22,316,000	114,817,000	156,377,000
13	Electric railways.....	240,111,000	—	10,077,000	3,063,000
14	Telephones.....	291,539,000	766,000	8,457,000	5,369,000
15	Urban real property.....	8,251,011,000	13,954,000	181,262,000	98,894,000
16	Canals.....	241,946,000	—	1,494,000	45,000
17	Harbours.....	405,346,000	3,940,000	26,183,000	35,769,000
18	Shipping.....	150,827,000	883,000	13,417,000	3,615,000
19	Automobiles.....	690,039,000	3,556,000	23,226,000	18,448,000
20	Highways, etc.....	532,972,000	3,648,000	20,994,000	24,540,000
21	Household furnishings, etc.....	1,370,000,000	12,052,000	77,043,000	58,692,000
22	Specie, coin, etc.....	201,030,000	1,768,000	11,305,000	8,612,000
	Totals.....	31,275,514,000	167,117,000	925,822,000	855,511,000
	Percentages.....	100.00	0.54	2.96	2.74
	1933.				
1	Farm values.....	4,760,844,000	56,163,000	101,503,000	100,533,000
2	Agricultural products.....	802,946,000	12,731,000	24,919,000	20,876,000
3	Totals, Agricultural Wealth.....	5,563,790,000	68,914,000	126,422,000	121,409,000
4	Mines.....	800,292,000	2	59,727,000 ²	5,186,000
5	Forests.....	2,090,821,000	1,747,000	63,370,000	120,962,000
6	Fisheries.....	25,380,000	911,000	5,838,000	3,276,000
7	Central electric stations.....	1,309,801,000	1,039,000	29,057,000	30,637,000
8	Manufactures—machinery and tools, etc.....	949,721,000	1,094,000	32,278,000	29,747,000
9	Manufactures—materials on hand, etc.....	368,070,000	338,000	10,385,000	7,836,000
10	Construction, etc.....	32,385,000	108,000	945,000	893,000
11	Trading establishments.....	708,043,000	4,535,000	23,981,000	20,002,000
12	Steam railways.....	3,365,464,000	22,919,000	112,991,000	154,983,000
13	Electric railways.....	223,704,000	—	7,441,000	2,821,000
14	Telephones.....	330,491,000	1,000,000	9,883,000	6,784,000
15	Urban real property.....	6,913,530,000	14,265,000	160,518,000	83,374,000
16	Canals.....	267,671,000	—	1,517,000	44,000
17	Harbours.....	502,264,000	4,395,000	37,158,000	48,768,000
18	Shipping.....	135,506,000	1,078,000	9,017,000	3,070,000
19	Automobiles.....	392,211,000	2,531,000	14,672,000	9,749,000
20	Highways.....	689,333,000	4,660,000	31,335,000	37,406,000
21	Household furnishings, etc.....	913,397,000	7,611,000	44,639,000	35,916,000
22	Specie, coin, etc.....	186,362,000	1,554,000	9,116,000	7,335,000
	Totals.....	25,768,236,000	138,699,000	790,290,000	730,237,000
	Percentages.....	100.00	0.54	3.07	2.83

¹The full "stub" classification of the items has been contracted for reasons of space, the reader is referred to Table 37 for a more complete description.²Included in figures for Nova Scotia.³Includes

Canada, by Provinces, 1929 and 1933.

Year Book, and for 1927 on pp. 872-873 of the 1931 Year Book.

Quebec.	Ontario	Manitoba.	Saskatche- wan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,133,343,000	1,778,476,000	569,841,000	1,413,120,000	875,110,000	195,593,000	-	1
313,698,000	509,208,000	119,472,000	299,304,000	223,246,000	56,889,000	-	2
1,447,041,000	2,287,684,000	689,313,000	1,712,424,000	1,098,356,000	252,482,000	-	3
146,332,000	302,938,000	18,020,000	6,098,000	142,943,000	170,575,000	7,813,000	4
835,725,000	577,885,000	36,600,000	59,187,000	87,972,000	497,847,000	-	5
2,334,000	3,479,000	1,317,000	122,000	547,000	13,795,000	12,000	6
401,516,000	401,361,000	46,308,000	13,493,000	24,114,000	75,215,000 ⁴	s	7
439,539,000	661,790,000	31,460,000	6,842,000	26,803,000	173,306,000 ⁴	s	8
246,601,000	442,238,000	24,847,000	13,258,000	18,318,000	49,257,000 ⁴	s	9
40,711,000	53,495,000	9,652,000	8,772,000	7,640,000	12,390,000	-	10
267,765,000	367,499,000	75,120,000	86,368,000	77,442,000	92,026,000	2,055,000	11
395,471,000	879,076,000	347,199,000	627,530,000	448,189,000	325,368,000	4,690,000	12
67,846,000	109,673,000	16,364,000	4,322,000	6,265,000	22,501,000	-	13
60,227,000	117,340,000	20,347,000	31,351,000	25,284,000	22,383,000	65,000	14
3,190,295,000	3,032,338,000	479,322,000	246,594,000	256,795,000	751,557,000	-	15
35,804,000	204,603,000	-	-	-	-	-	16
171,063,000	93,926,000	17,946,000	502,000	503,000	55,119,000	395,000	17
54,167,000	40,204,000	2,121,000	168,000	165,000	35,581,000	506,000	18
98,246,000	313,999,000	44,911,000	74,631,000	57,378,000	55,517,000	127,000	19
71,320,000	240,940,000	11,840,000	57,500,000	45,550,000	56,640,000	-	20
376,591,000	457,903,000	92,832,000	121,317,000	90,424,000	83,146,000 ⁴	s	21
55,260,000	67,191,000	13,622,000	17,802,000	13,269,000	12,139,000	62,000	22
8,493,854,000	10,655,562,000	1,979,141,000	3,088,281,000	2,427,957,000	2,756,844,000	15,725,000	
26-87	34-07	6-33	9-87	7-76	8-81	0-05	
821,366,000	1,273,457,000	359,301,000	1,136,627,000	751,563,000	160,311,000	-	1
138,919,000	280,608,000	57,211,000	113,721,000	121,552,000	32,409,000	-	2
960,285,000	1,554,065,000	416,512,000	1,250,348,000	873,115,000	192,720,000	-	3
127,600,000	310,789,000	30,131,000	12,368,000	112,667,000	129,665,000	12,159,000	4
759,750,000	525,350,000	33,273,000	53,806,000	79,975,000	452,588,000	-	5
2,380,000	2,878,000	857,000	63,000	193,000	8,972,000	13,000	6
566,089,000	468,403,000	73,982,000	24,614,000	26,717,000	89,263,000 ⁴	s	7
280,522,000	428,812,000	20,297,000	5,553,000	14,094,000	137,324,000 ⁴	s	8
118,091,000	176,843,000	12,750,000	5,494,000	7,156,000	29,177,000 ⁴	s	9
8,888,000	13,955,000	1,693,000	1,161,000	1,575,000	3,067,000	-	10
183,170,000	259,202,000	50,186,000	54,018,000	50,661,000	61,219,000	1,069,000	11
389,700,000	871,878,000	355,242,000	676,186,000	453,088,000	323,829,000	4,648,000	12
70,028,000	94,446,000	14,653,000	3,882,000	7,015,000	23,418,000	-	13
69,787,000	135,749,000	22,341,000	32,283,000	25,140,000	27,438,000	86,000	14
2,435,745,000	2,732,705,000	388,406,000	204,530,000	217,935,000	676,052,000	-	15
36,831,000	229,279,000	-	-	-	-	-	16
210,869,000	112,455,000	23,886,000	557,000	557,000	63,205,000	414,000	17
48,760,000	42,561,000	1,425,000	219,000	166,000	28,814,000	396,000	18
57,621,000	189,027,000	24,847,000	30,725,000	31,136,000	31,824,000	79,000	19
106,213,000	284,501,000	17,588,000	73,405,000	56,429,000	77,796,000	-	20
253,983,000	301,359,000	61,743,000	81,326,000	64,736,000	62,084,000 ⁴	s	21
51,869,000	61,544,000	12,609,000	16,609,000	13,221,000	12,435,000	70,000	22
6,738,181,000	8,795,801,000	1,562,421,000	2,527,147,000	2,035,576,000	2,430,890,000	18,934,000	
26-15	34-14	6-06	9-81	7-90	9-43	0-07	

mines of Prince Edward Island.
Columbia.⁴Includes figures for Yukon.⁵Included in figures for British

Subsection 2.—National Income* and Income Tax Statistics.

Definition of National Income.—"The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life which it annually consumes, and which consist always either in the immediate produce of that labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations." —ADAM SMITH. This is perhaps the earliest modern definition of *national income*, and is still among the best, when it is interpreted in accordance with modern knowledge regarding the balance of international payments and the necessity of keeping productive equipment in running order. It must also be remembered that while the national income consists in goods and services of the most varied kinds, its total amount can be stated only in terms of money.

Following is a statement of the nature of national income from the standpoint of the statistical technique used in its compilation, the description also being in line with present-day economic theory.

"Year in, year out, the people of this country, assisted by the stock of goods in their possession, render a vast volume of work toward the satisfaction of their wants. Some of this work eventuates in commodities, such as coal, steel, clothing, furniture, automobiles; other takes the form of direct personal services, such as are rendered by physicians, lawyers, government officials, domestic servants, and the like. Both types of activity involve an effort on the part of an individual and an expenditure of some part of the country's stock of goods. If all commodities produced and all personal services rendered during the year are added at their market value, and from the resulting total we subtract the value of that part of the nation's stock of goods which was expended (both as raw materials and as capital equipment) in producing this total, then the remainder constitutes the net product of the national economy during the year. It is referred to as national income produced, and may be defined briefly as that part of the economy's end-product which is attributable to the efforts of the individuals who comprise a nation."†

The Difficulty of Measuring National Income.—The precise statistical measurement of the national income is a matter of insurmountable difficulty, and the most indefatigable research into all the relevant statistics, in order to establish a figure of national income, must always leave an appreciable margin of error. Indeed, it is no easy matter even for an individual to establish an accurate money figure as representing his *total* income, especially where he has to include in that total income, besides his cash income, an allowance for the rental value of his (owned) house and his durable belongings therein, together with an allowance for the money value of the commodities produced and consumed within the family, (such as eggs and garden produce) and of the services, ordinarily bought and sold, but rendered gratis within the family circle. Yet this is the only way of obtaining the total income of the family. While such income, not received directly in money, but in commodities produced and services rendered, is not, except for house and furniture rent, an important percentage of the family income in most urban families, it constitutes a very important part of the income of most rural families, who to a much larger extent consume the commodities which they themselves produce. For this reason, indeed, comparisons between the incomes of urban families and rural families are often misleading, through not allowing for the non-money income of the latter. Certainly most people never think of their non-money income as income at all, and would never dream of putting the rental value of their owned homes into

* The estimate of national income has been revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† See National Income 1929-32, U.S. Department of Commerce.

their income tax returns. Indeed, the income tax authorities of Canada do not expect them to do so.

Any difficulties experienced in expressing the total income of an individual as a single figure are multiplied a million-fold in any attempt to express the total of the national income as a single figure. The individual and corporate incomes which are to be combined into this grand total *without duplication*, are of such a heterogeneous character that any figure which may be given as the grand total of the national income must include some margin of error.

The Influence of Changes in the Price Level on National Income.—

Fluctuations in the general level of prices, which have been so great in the post-war period (see p. 878), have necessarily affected the money value of the national income. In these circumstances, it is absolutely essential that any estimate of the national income should be definitely stated as for a particular year, so that the national income for each year may be related to the price levels prevailing in that year and corrected by the price levels of that year. Thus, when the official index number of wholesale prices is taken to correct the estimate of the money value of the national income for the decline of prices, it is found that \$66.70 bought on the average as much in commodities in 1932 as \$95.60 bought in 1929. Then, if the money value of the national income had declined by one-half in these three years, the correction for the drop in prices would reduce the decline in the *real* national income of all commodities and services to 28.3 p.c., on the assumption that the prices of services rendered declined proportionately with the prices of commodities included in the index number of wholesale prices. Thus on the assumption that the money value of the national income in 1932 was only one-half of that of 1929, the *real* national income would be nearly 72 p.c. of the total of 1929. Much might be said here on the effect of falling prices in discouraging the actual production of commodities and the rendering of services, thus reducing the *real* national income, and conversely on the effect of rising prices in stimulating the actual production of commodities and rendering of services and thus increasing the *real* national income.

Estimate of National Income as Based upon the Survey of Production.—

The industries concerned with the production of *form* utilities employed, in 1931, approximately five-eighths of all gainfully occupied Canadians and produced commodities to the net value of about \$2,062,000,000 in 1933, as shown in the Survey of Production at pp. 203-211 of this volume. Then, on the assumption that the remaining three-eighths of the gainfully occupied Canadians who are engaged in the transportation and communications industries, in wholesale and retail trade, in finance and in personal and professional service, are proportionately as productive on the average as those who engage in the production of *form* utilities, we attain a total figure of what labour, assisted by capital, has presumably been able to produce in the course of a calendar year. This figure has, for the latest thirteen years, been published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Annual Survey of Production, and in the Canada Year Book.

On the basis of the annual Census of Industry and the occupational distribution of the population as ascertained at the Decennial Censuses of 1921 and 1931, the grand total value of the national production of commodities and services in each year from 1920 to 1933 inclusive, has been approximately estimated as follows: 1920, \$5,523,000,000; 1921, \$4,215,000,000; 1922, \$4,520,000,000; 1923, \$4,696,000,000; 1924, \$4,643,000,000; 1925, \$5,178,000,000; 1926, \$5,600,000,000; 1927, \$6,101,000,000; 1928, \$6,342,000,000; 1929, \$6,072,000,000; 1930, \$5,100,000,000; 1931, \$4,100,000,000; 1932, \$3,370,000,000; 1933, \$3,340,000,000. The totals for 1930-32 were recently revised in accordance with the findings of the decennial census.

40.—Total and Per Capita Production of the Gainfully Occupied Population in 1933, Based upon the Survey of Production, 1933, and the Percentage of Persons Occupied in the Production of Farm Utilities as Found at the Census of 1931.

Province or Territory.	Net Production.	Percentage of Gainfully Occupied Engaged in Production of Farm Utilities.	Estimated Amount Produced by All Gainfully Occupied Persons.	Production per Capita.
	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	11,725,908	75.83	15,463,000	173.74
Nova Scotia.....	73,602,044	66.19	111,198,000	213.02
New Brunswick.....	50,036,128	67.00	74,681,000	177.81
Quebec.....	531,203,671	61.04	870,255,000	293.02
Ontario.....	886,521,242	60.52	1,464,840,000	415.68
Manitoba.....	98,801,770	59.55	165,914,000	229.80
Saskatchewan.....	102,584,743	71.88	142,717,000	150.07
Alberta.....	145,507,280	68.65	211,955,000	279.99
British Columbia.....	159,002,785	57.19	278,025,000	390.48
Yukon.....	3,325,953	1	5,320,000	-
Canada.....	2,062,311,524	62.52	3,340,368,000	312.74

¹ Dominion average used.

The above table has the defect of making no deduction for the cost of the fuel and the power required for the carrying on of the productive process in the manufacturing industries; these two items amounted to \$69,400,000 in 1933. On the other hand, it makes no allowance for unrecorded production in such sidelines as the raising of garden produce, poultry, etc., by persons not deriving their main livelihood from such activities. (The value of farm produce raised elsewhere than on farms was secured at the Census of 1931 and was found to total nearly \$19,000,000 in 1930.) Again, the table makes no allowance for the difference between the producer's price of farm commodities and the price actually received by the farmer who brings in his produce to a farmers' market or peddles it along city streets or sells it to a peddler with no fixed store who undertakes to do the marketing for him. Finally, the table makes no allowance for the money value of the production of persons not ordinarily considered as gainfully occupied, such as the production of school-boys outside of school hours and of college students in their vacations. On the whole, it is felt that the omission of the value of such activities fully makes up for the inclusion of the figures referred to above. This leaves us with the figure of approximately \$3,340,000,000 to represent the grand total value of the productive activities of the Canadian people in 1933.

However, Canada is on balance a debtor country, and in order to ascertain her net national income, deduction must be made from her national production of the amount required to meet the *net* interest payments due to outsiders. Such *net* interest and dividend payments are estimated for 1933 in our "Balance of International Payments" at \$192,000,000, payments on this score reaching \$279,000,000 as against receipts amounting to \$88,000,000. When this outward balance of interest and dividend payments is deducted from the \$3,340,000,000 of the above table, the remainder is \$3,148,000,000, which may be considered as the national income of the Canadian people in 1933. It is subject to certain deductions required to maintain the national productive equipment in an efficient state.

Incomes Assessed for Income Tax in Canada.*—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes.

*This material has been revised by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue.

Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

The War introduced the income tax into Canada in 1917. Under the Income War Tax Act, the returns of the incomes of individuals and corporations are filed in the year following the earning of the incomes. Further, since the fiscal year ends on Mar. 31, the bulk of the receipts from the income tax usually comes in during the first two or three months of the next following fiscal year. Thus the income tax received in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, represents, in the main, income tax collected on 1933 income and the income tax collected in the fiscal year ended 1934 represents, in the main, 1932 income. It is important that these facts should be kept in mind when considering income assessed in different years. Further, the particular provisions of the income tax existing at any particular time and the amendments extending or contracting the scope of the income tax by raising or lowering the limit of taxable income, or increasing or lowering the allowances for children, etc., should also be borne in mind in the consideration of the following tables. Among these, Table 41 gives the grand total income of individuals and corporations assessed for the purpose of income war tax for the past fifteen years, while Table 42 gives this income by provinces for the past five years and Table 43 shows the amount of income tax collected by provinces in the past five years. Tables 44 and 45 analyse the payments of income tax in the past four years by size of income class and by occupation of the taxpayer, respectively.

41.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Individuals and Corporations, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-35.

Fiscal Year.	Individuals.		Corporations.		Total Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		\$		\$	\$
1921.....	190,561	-	3,696	-	912,410,429
1922.....	290,584	1,058,577,617	8,286	403,951,553	1,462,529,170
1923.....	281,182	823,100,878	6,010	269,307,041	1,092,407,925
1924.....	239,036	802,617,497	5,569	305,410,374	1,108,027,871
1925.....	225,514	701,892,820	6,236	297,267,428	999,160,243
1926.....	209,539	697,016,973	5,738	306,093,673	1,003,110,646
1927.....	116,029	465,689,900 ¹	5,777	278,494,991	744,184,891 ¹
1928.....	122,026	604,736,116	6,121	435,496,832	1,040,232,948
1929.....	129,663	668,687,536	7,438	526,714,731	1,195,402,267
1930.....	142,154	781,174,030	7,957	544,019,414	1,325,193,444
1931.....	143,601	815,714,684	7,603	555,763,956	1,371,478,640
1932.....	133,621	660,107,257	6,010	332,498,963	992,606,220
1933.....	166,972	685,543,980	6,483	258,547,584	944,091,564
1934.....	203,957	617,717,251	8,913	211,614,313	829,331,564
1935.....	184,195	655,380,912	10,458	273,174,118	928,555,030

¹In 1927 the exemption limits were raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for married, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for single persons.

42.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,238,000	1,981,321	2,015,664	2,072,019	2,256,109
Nova Scotia.....	22,954,032	22,748,690	23,699,355	19,701,482	21,405,900
New Brunswick.....	17,441,133	15,941,318	16,253,444	16,551,288	14,207,882
Quebec.....	374,899,266	234,313,011	259,566,516	179,807,900	273,987,869
Ontario.....	634,211,212	508,414,692	448,057,907	428,279,628	449,885,677
Manitoba.....	84,061,015	56,619,647	53,808,386	45,049,397	47,188,764
Saskatchewan.....	38,709,748	24,279,759	19,765,936	19,056,999	15,226,696
Alberta.....	79,999,021	45,115,980	32,757,215	43,652,512	35,653,360
British Columbia.....	115,849,332	82,033,481	87,124,464	73,972,698	67,822,116
Yukon.....	1,115,781	1,158,321	1,042,677	1,187,641	920,657
Totals.....	1,371,478,640	992,606,220	944,091,564	829,331,564	928,555,030

43.—Amounts of Income Tax Collected, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934. ¹	1935. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	45,671	40,930	84,860	128,932	329,667
Nova Scotia.....	666,009	833,836	889,349	910,801	957,893
New Brunswick.....	612,947	530,852	592,411	658,192	570,492
Quebec.....	23,087,571	20,671,026	21,452,067	20,153,390	20,483,134
Ontario.....	34,713,871	30,268,306	30,681,332	31,546,913	35,935,202
Manitoba.....	3,537,771	2,232,348	2,134,393	1,921,908	1,922,323
Saskatchewan.....	932,954	403,481	338,512	371,283	296,896
Alberta.....	2,316,043	1,853,848	1,408,126	1,390,425	1,298,740
British Columbia.....	5,106,454	4,403,853	4,082,526	3,872,376	4,526,254
Yukon.....	19,034	10,360	11,092	26,504	16,673
Head Office.....	9,697	5,560	392,029	418,448	470,792
Totals.....	71,048,022	61,254,100	62,066,697	61,399,172	66,803,066

¹Includes the 5 p.c. tax on dividends imposed in the 1933 fiscal year. See pp. 825 and 890.

44.—Numbers of Individual and Corporate Tax Payers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Income Class.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Under \$2,000.....	37,002	162,613	63,276	416,776	93,316	989,083	85,385	950,120
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000...	19,595	291,274	29,156	453,936	46,207	1,015,183	41,918	938,923
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000...	21,160	294,739	27,546	538,647	27,778	1,096,121	24,127	1,023,176
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000...	16,555	375,639	15,760	559,397	13,312	995,500	11,672	987,367
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000...	10,410	410,920	8,951	573,859	6,670	874,915	6,238	900,743
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000...	6,839	434,007	5,556	570,900	4,082	810,922	3,729	808,817
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000...	4,573	475,300	3,481	513,383	2,770	771,434	2,464	761,327
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000...	3,238	466,442	2,580	560,968	1,937	743,943	1,777	757,751
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000...	2,462	470,925	1,962	562,341	1,445	718,510	1,229	697,977
\$10,000 to \$15,000...	5,901	2,203,781	4,577	2,405,573	3,284	2,735,469	2,815	2,402,676
\$15,000 to \$20,000...	2,405	1,955,947	1,653	1,980,689	1,254	2,032,264	1,198	1,982,488
\$20,000 to \$25,000...	1,123	1,727,028	872	1,903,341	665	1,881,997	558	1,645,480
\$25,000 to \$30,000...	646	1,492,213	483	1,568,725	349	1,439,868	329	1,263,474
\$30,000 to \$35,000...	491	1,507,718	333	1,528,988	228	1,289,887	211	1,124,562
\$35,000 to \$40,000...	267	968,530	169	986,314	162	1,114,983	132	911,269
\$40,000 to \$45,000...	197	882,019	130	855,272	116	947,111	70	651,415
\$45,000 to \$50,000...	143	746,332	97	768,749	75	757,854	84	837,922
\$50,000 and over...	614	10,269,392	390	9,032,358	307	8,785,854	259	6,488,127
Totals.....	133,621	25,135,319	166,972	25,780,222	203,957	29,000,906	184,195	25,073,614
Unclassified amounts.....	—	148,595	—	564,750	—	501,980	—	450,950
Refunds.....	133,621	25,283,914	166,972	26,344,972	203,957	29,502,880	184,195	25,524,564
	—	511,068	—	385,500	—	319,165	—	323,172
Net Totals....	133,621	24,772,846	166,972	25,959,466	203,957	29,183,715	184,195	25,201,392

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Under \$2,000.....	—	—	—	—	4,575	331,105	6,167	479,820
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000...	1,123	54,297	1,423	91,654	1,040	209,587	885	280,660
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000...	555	91,214	693	141,045	542	199,204	482	249,672
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000...	431	122,421	529	187,115	337	185,218	314	226,180
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000...	343	145,178	355	151,721	252	176,256	251	201,651
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000...	294	147,203	296	164,531	188	166,846	177	175,257
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000...	222	135,742	206	129,184	142	119,845	169	170,205
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000...	197	143,269	210	180,129	131	156,980	129	170,536
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000...	140	112,685	188	159,422	105	131,742	113	160,873
\$10,000 to \$15,000...	495	550,720	520	656,580	342	567,791	366	677,923
\$15,000 to \$20,000...	354	531,830	344	574,294	204	493,291	247	575,809
\$20,000 to \$25,000...	229	496,928	242	599,364	156	483,036	155	503,561
\$25,000 to \$30,000...	176	437,202	153	471,897	97	340,525	118	412,059
\$30,000 to \$35,000...	175	555,401	149	525,761	91	447,571	98	467,861
\$35,000 to \$40,000...	119	457,740	113	469,670	61	326,112	58	322,354

44.—Numbers of Individual and Corporate Tax Payers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35—concluded.

2.—CORPORATIONS—concluded.

Income Class.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
\$40,000 to \$45,000..	100	446,056	75	393,761	50	272,523	63	376,584
\$45,000 to \$50,000..	80	405,241	77	432,857	54	416,218	43	321,751
\$50,000 and over...	971	31,868,113	904	31,229,794	540	22,939,240	617	30,590,016
Totals	6,010¹	36,701,293²	6,483³	36,560,007²	8,913³	27,969,757³	10,458⁴	36,363,794⁴
Unclassified amounts.....	—	266,755	—	1,106	—	18,869	—	30,219
	6,010 ¹	36,971,048 ²	6,483 ³	36,561,113 ²	8,913 ³	27,988,626 ³	10,458 ⁴	36,394,013 ⁴
Refunds.....	—	489,494	—	453,882	—	602,804	—	603,774
Net Totals	6,010¹	36,481,554²	6,483³	36,107,231²	8,913³	27,385,822³	10,458⁴	35,790,239⁴

¹Totals include 6 corporations paying \$3,053 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ²Totals include 6 corporations paying \$1,229 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ³Totals include 6 corporations paying \$6,664 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ⁴Totals include 6 corporations paying \$1,022 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers.

¹Totals include 6 corporations paying \$3,053 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ²Totals include 6 corporations paying \$1,229 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ³Totals include 6 corporations paying \$6,664 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. ⁴Totals include 6 corporations paying \$1,022 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers.

45.—Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Tax Payers, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Occupation.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Agrarians.....	653	36,379	249	27,620	262	22,334	416	24,083
Professionals.....	6,512	1,893,161	6,012	1,762,428	5,941	2,008,471	5,800	1,609,621
Employees.....	96,272	8,355,336	132,722	9,700,590	167,737	11,340,010	149,418	10,930,997
Merchants, retail..	7,314	830,524	6,009	620,154	4,960	527,693	5,104	552,256
Merchants, whole-sale.....	987	271,459	690	184,932	575	217,233	620	201,435
Manufacturers.....	823	162,354	531	179,678	467	129,978	442	112,466
Natural resources..	147	21,331	101	14,061	77	11,514	99	39,819
Financial.....	9,718	5,874,722	9,736	6,048,695	11,753	7,512,473	11,673	6,379,505
Personal corporations.....	568	3,082,674	510	3,113,532	618	2,768,992	584	2,351,883
Family corporations.....	2,628	1,993,797	1,780	1,685,614	1,576	1,354,613	116	154,329
All others.....	8,001	2,613,581	8,632	2,442,918	9,991	3,107,589	9,923	2,717,220
Unclassified.....	—	148,596	—	564,750	—	501,980	—	450,950
Totals	133,621	25,283,914	166,972	26,344,972	203,957	29,502,880	184,195	25,524,564
Refunds.....	—	511,068	—	385,506	—	319,165	—	323,172
Net Totals	133,621	24,772,846	166,972	25,959,466	203,957	29,183,715	184,195	25,201,392

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Agrarians.....	39	19,088	40	32,370	71	19,146	92	32,344
Merchants, retail..	1,044	2,241,079	1,017	2,060,741	1,427	1,332,731	1,645	1,542,673
Merchants, whole-sale.....	640	1,499,306	741	1,848,583	874	1,491,913	1,086	2,057,735
Manufacturers.....	1,803	17,692,605	1,829	16,357,552	1,897	11,849,040	2,250	15,079,937
Natural resources..	143	2,872,504	169	3,177,428	198	3,017,750	186	7,848,415
Financial.....	1,050	4,830,390	1,270	5,821,512	2,853	4,688,265	3,544	4,339,441
Transportation and public utilities...	312	4,769,437	316	4,451,196	434	3,607,251	463	3,695,881
All others.....	979	2,779,884	1,101	2,810,625	1,159	1,963,661	1,192	1,767,368
Unclassified.....	—	266,755	—	1,106	—	18,869	—	30,219
Totals	6,010	36,971,048	6,483	36,561,113	8,913	27,988,626	10,458	36,394,013
Refunds.....	—	489,494	—	453,882	—	602,804	—	603,774
Net Totals	6,010	36,481,554	6,483	36,107,231	8,913	27,385,822	10,458	35,790,239
Grand Totals, Individuals and Corporations ...	—	61,254,400	—	62,066,697	—	56,569,537	—	60,991,631

¹Exclusive of 5 p.c. tax on dividends.

Table 46 shows the amount received from the special 5 p.c. tax of 1933 imposed at the source on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada and on interest or dividends received by Canadian residents by way of bearer coupons or cheques where such are payable by Canadian debtors, optionally or otherwise, in foreign currencies, and such coupons or cheques are cashed in a currency which is at a premium over Canadian funds. The receipts are classified by provinces, no further classification being available.

46.—Amount Received from Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Province.	Amount of Tax Received.	Percentage of Total.
	\$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	186,857	3.21
Nova Scotia.....	42,047	0.72
New Brunswick.....	6,284	0.11
Quebec.....	1,413,800	24.31
Ontario.....	3,830,920	65.86
Manitoba.....	52,705	0.91
Saskatchewan.....	6,590	0.11
Alberta.....	38,546	0.67
British Columbia.....	238,686	4.10
Yukon.....	—	—
Totals.....	5,816,435	100.00

Subsection 3.—Outside Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Elsewhere.*

An estimate of the outside capital invested in Canada and the Canadian capital invested outside of the Dominion is prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Any estimate of this character is liable to a margin of error, but the utmost care has been taken in the computation and it is believed that the figures approximate to actual conditions. More complete information is being obtained from year to year, and a comprehensive revision and extension of the statistics on this subject is now in progress. In the meantime, the figures given are of the latest available date, *viz.*, Jan. 1, 1934; figures for previous years will be found on pp. 879-880 of the 1933 Year Book and p. 947 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

It is estimated that the total investment of British and foreign capital in Canada on Jan. 1, 1934, was \$6,813,361,255. Of this sum, \$2,734,197,116 was British capital, \$3,983,231,015 was from the United States and \$95,933,124 from other countries.

It must be borne in mind that Canadians have invested large amounts of capital abroad. The Bureau estimates that Canadian investments in other countries amounted to \$2,028,787,000 at the beginning of 1934, or nearly 30 p.c. of the amount of outside investments in Canada. Of this \$1,254,246,000 was placed in the United States, \$109,997,000 in the United Kingdom and \$664,544,000 in other countries. (Table 48.)

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX.

It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Canada is \$18,000,000,000. This sum includes the bonded indebtedness of Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments, investments in railways, all manufacturing concerns, mines and metal industries, public utilities, trading establishments, finance, insurance, land and mortgages. It does not include private capital in domestic enterprises such as farms, homes, etc. Of this sum it is estimated that 62½ p.c. or \$11,200,000,000 is owned in Canada; 22 p.c. or \$4,000,000,000 in United States; 15 p.c. or \$2,700,000,000 in the United Kingdom; ½ p.c. or \$95,000,000 in other countries.

If the basis of comparison is total national wealth, British and foreign investments decrease in significance. Canada's national wealth in 1933 was estimated at \$25,768,000,000 (see pp. 877-883); net British and foreign investments in Canada were about \$4,785,000,000, or 18.5 p.c. of the total.

47.—Estimated British and Foreign Investments in Canada, Jan. 1, 1934.

Type of Investment,	By Residents of the United Kingdom.	By Residents of the United States.	By Residents of Other Countries.	Total.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Government securities (Dominion, Provincial and municipal).....	567,714	1,113,429	3,257	1,684,400
Public Utilities—				
Railways.....	1,181,323	745,349	23,502	1,950,174
Other public utilities (traction, light, heat, power, telephone, etc.).....	180,457	563,929	7,519	751,905
Industries—				
Wood and wood products.....	92,931	364,437	1,093	458,461
Mining, clay products and other structural materials.....	145,884	218,825	3,647	368,357
Metal industries.....	73,400	323,824	4,318	401,542
All other industries.....	188,177	263,447	7,527	459,150
Merchandising and Service.....	71,750	143,500	4,100	219,350
Insurance.....	66,793	93,294	1,583	161,670
Finance and Mortgage.....	155,768	93,197	34,387	283,352
Miscellaneous (agricultural lands, summer homes, prospecting, etc.).....	10,000	60,000	5,000	75,000
Totals.....	2,734,197	3,983,231	95,933	6,813,361

48.—Estimated Total Investments of Canadian Capital in British and Foreign Countries, as at Jan. 1, 1934.

Item.	In the United Kingdom.	In United States.	In Other Countries.	Total.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Canadian Government credits.....	—	—	30,495	30,495
Net assets of Canadian banks abroad (including foreign securities).....	22,062	47,530	30,344	99,936
Investments of Insurance Companies held abroad.....	65,594	353,199	85,777	504,570
Foreign securities held in Canada by Insurance Companies.....	3,341	109,517	24,928	137,786
Direct industrial investments.....	9,000	260,000	173,000	442,000
Miscellaneous.....	10,000	484,000	320,000	814,000
Totals.....	109,997	1,254,246	664,544	2,028,787

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Section 1.—Canada's Monetary System.

Historical.—Early trade in Canada was carried on by barter, which at times resulted (e.g., in transactions between Indians and fur traders) in the adoption of beads, blankets, etc., as recognized media of exchange. Later, during the French period in Canada, while barter still formed perhaps the most important means of exchange between individuals and merchants, a more or less satisfactory currency system developed. Beaver and other furs, tobacco and wheat were at times used as substitutes for currency, the last named being at one time a legal tender. A makeshift currency system was also developed during the French *régime* when playing cards, stamped with a value and redeemable yearly on the receipt of bills of exchange on Paris, came into circulation. Other paper money was also issued, and the total amount outstanding at the time of the cession was estimated at 80,000,000 livres, which was nearly all lost to its holders.

The British Government next sought to establish a uniform standard of colonial currency, but since at this time French coinage again began to come into circulation and the Spanish dollar also rivalled the English shilling as the most common medium of exchange, this was not universally possible. English sovereigns were overrated in terms of dollars in an endeavour to encourage their circulation. A rate of 5s. to the dollar was set in Halifax and was in use in government accounting systems, while in Montreal, York currency (the rates prevalent in New York), giving the dollar an exchange value of 7s. 6d. or 8s., was in common use.

Canadians again became more or less familiar with the characteristics of paper money as a result of the experiences of the various neighbouring Northern States during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the War of 1812 this familiarity was increased by the establishment of an army bill office, issuing bills of various denominations, redeemable on presentation. The growing volume of trade between Canada and the United States also resulted in a tendency toward a decimal coinage, and in 1853 a measure was passed providing for the adoption of a decimal currency, with a dollar equivalent to the United States dollar; the British sovereign was made legal tender at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$. An Act of 1857 requiring all government accounts to be kept in dollars and cents came into force on Jan. 1, 1858; the formal adoption of decimal currency in the Province of Canada dates from that time.

By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion, the British sovereign was made legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle legal tender for \$10, while authority was given to coin a Canadian \$5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was issued, however, prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins struck being sovereigns similar to those of the United Kingdom, but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian \$10 and \$5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country, and, when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and United States gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

The Royal Canadian Mint.—The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened on Jan. 2, 1908, was by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 48, constituted a branch of the Department of Finance, and by the Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1931, issued under Section 3 of that Act, it has since Dec. 1, 1931, operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. At first the British North American provinces, and later the Dominion of Canada, obtained their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., and in its earlier years the operations of the Mint in Canada were confined to the production of gold, silver and bronze coins for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns, and of small coins struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica. Previous to 1914 small quantities of gold bullion were refined, but during the War the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England, and the subsequent great development of the gold-mining industry in Canada has resulted in gold-refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Gold coins have never been a popular medium of exchange in Canada and have not been struck since 1919, most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines being delivered to the Department of Finance in the form of bars worth approximately \$8,300 each, the rest being sold in a convenient form to manufacturers. The fine silver extracted from the rough gold, when not required for coinage, is sold in New York or disposed of to local manufacturing firms.

The domestic currency of Canada, as at present authorized by the Currency Act, consists of: \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2½ gold pieces, 900 millesimal fineness (only \$10 and \$5 pieces have been issued); of \$1, 50-cent, 25-cent and 10-cent silver pieces, 800 millesimal fineness; of 5-cent pieces of pure nickel (from metal produced in Canada); and of 1-cent pieces in bronze. The silver 5-cent piece is still legal tender but its coinage was discontinued in 1921; the silver dollar was never coined until 1935, when, by Royal Proclamation of April 12, the design of the new Jubilee Silver Dollar was set out. The proclamation went into operation on May 1, 1935.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves, but \$5 and \$10 gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9-10ths pure gold by weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23·22 grains of pure gold. These coins were first issued in 1912, authority to issue them having been conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns, which are legal tender for \$4.86½, and other gold coins, and the \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold coins of the United States, which contain exactly the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are also legal tender. These, however, were almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. On the establishment of the Bank of Canada, the chartered banks transferred their holdings of gold in Canada to this institution.

Table 1, compiled by the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, shows the value of the gold bullion received for treatment at the Ottawa Mint since its foundation, together with the gold coin and bullion issued. A statement of the gold, silver, nickel and bronze coinages issued to the separate provinces and to the Dominion of Canada since 1858 is published as Table 2. Table 3, compiled by the Bank of Canada, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years.

1.—Value of Gold Bullion Received for Treatment and Value of Gold Coin and Bullion Issued from the Ottawa Mint, 1908-16 and, by years, 1917-35.

NOTE.—Gold valued at the standard price of \$20-671834 per fine oz.

Calendar Year.	Gold Received.	Gold Coin Issued.		Bullion Issued.	Total Issued.
		Sovereigns.	Canadian.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1908 to 1916.....	10,463,623-94	1,585,058-69	4,868,420-00	2,916,552-87	9,370,031-56
1917.....	834,507-05	910-07	—	1,836,741-72	1,837,651-79
1918.....	4,942,051-11	636,404-24	—	3,461,337-80	4,097,742-04
1919.....	10,757,173-72	832,404-40	—	10,162,325-22	10,994,729-62
1920.....	11,530,413-82	19-47	—	11,729,633-29	11,729,652-76
1921.....	16,915,038-45	661-86	—	16,598,784-71	16,599,446-57
1922.....	22,474,548-41	—	—	22,452,310-79	22,452,310-79
1923.....	12,687,098-94	—	—	13,219,784-95	13,219,784-95
1924.....	2,298,565-73	—	—	2,224,224-68	2,224,224-68
1925.....	2,492,403-07	—	—	2,529,713-69	2,529,713-69
1926.....	28,434,159-27	—	—	27,858,765-72	27,858,765-72
1927.....	29,936,535-82	—	—	30,013,576-98	30,013,576-98
1928.....	27,392,510-27	—	—	26,980,873-75	26,980,873-75
1929.....	9-061,523-51	—	—	9,682,363-42	9,682,363-42
1930.....	17,820,668-21	—	—	14,934,758-75	14,934,758-75
1931.....	35,581,117-00	—	—	35,867,937-27	35,867,937-27
1932.....	58,491,549-39	—	—	59,394,754-05	59,394,754-05
1933.....	53,102,586-04	—	—	53,532,789-33	53,532,789-33
1934.....	62,201,080-02	—	—	62,801,423-68	62,801,423-68
1935.....	65,297,776-55	—	—	65-684,697-75	65,682-697-75
Totals.....	835,613,177-10¹	3,055,458-73	4,868,420-00	827,058,934-18²	834,982,812-91²

¹ Includes \$352,898,246-78 of Bank of England gold received between 1915 and 1919.

² Includes \$353,175,583-76 of Bank of England bullion issued between 1915 and 1919.

2.—Statement of Coinage (in Dollar and Cent Denominations) Issued to the Dominion of Canada, 1858-1907, 1908-16, and, by years, 1917-35.

Calendar Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Bronze.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Struck at Mints in England— ¹					
1858 to 1907.....	—	95,000	—	20,000	115,000
to Nova Scotia, 1861-24.....	—	—	—	30,000	30,000
Prince Edward Island, 1871.....	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
Canada, 1858-1907.....	—	12,459,996	—	804,429	13,264,425
Totals.....	—	12,554,996	—	864,429	13,419,425
Struck at The Royal Mint, Ottawa—					
1908 to 1916.....	4,868,420	8,595,327	—	459,204	13,922,951
1917.....	—	1,862,200	—	116,900	1,979,100
1918.....	—	2,402,000	—	131,817	2,533,817
1919.....	—	3,258,044	—	115,100	3,373,144
1920.....	—	1,356,000	—	209,085	1,565,085
1921.....	—	128,000	—	60,700	188,700
1922.....	—	24,000	69,000	12,400	105,400
1923.....	—	28,000	127,000	19,300	174,300
1924.....	—	—	74,500	11,900	86,400
1925.....	—	14,000	126,000	22,100	162,100
1926.....	—	50,000	168,500	28,200	246,700
1927.....	—	574,000	249,000	37,500	860,500
1928.....	—	867,000	250,000	92,100	1,209,100
1929.....	—	1,081,000	267,000	123,300	1,471,300
1930.....	—	326,000	164,500	13,400	503,900
1931.....	—	475,400	281,000	51,400	807,800
Struck at The Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa—					
1932.....	—	287,000	165,000	213,200	665,200
1933.....	—	155,000	125,000	120,800	400,800
1934.....	—	172,300	193,000	69,900	435,200
1935.....	—	601,020	194,000	75,100	870,120
Totals.....	4,868,420	34,811,287	2,453,500	2,847,835	44,981,042

¹ Struck at The Royal Mint in London, or at The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.

3.—Composition of Canadian Gold Reserve on Dec. 31, 1905-34¹.

NOTE.—Gold valued at the standard rate of \$20-671834 per fine oz.

Dec. 31—	British Coin.	U.S. Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1905.....	3,990,717	29,494,298	—	—	33,485,015
1906.....	7,375,857	31,040,149	—	—	38,416,006
1907.....	5,366,478	33,529,889	—	—	38,896,367
1908.....	6,261,715	54,909,076	—	—	61,170,791
1909.....	6,537,227	62,988,474	—	—	69,525,701
1910.....	6,304,524	68,261,279	—	222,934	74,788,737
1911.....	6,900,095	93,507,764	—	222,934	100,630,793
1912.....	4,554,691	98,648,736	650,185	222,934	104,076,546
1913.....	6,391,375	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,934	115,375,488
1914.....	4,482,524	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,345	94,625,639
1915.....	29,606,990	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201	120,334,881
1916.....	29,333,111	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002	119,597,793 ²
1917.....	27,476,790	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856	120,142,605
1918.....	27,362,255	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439	121,260,824
1919.....	27,661,192	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222	119,211,834
1920.....	26,728,016	35,896,485	3,387,125	35,090,344	101,101,970
1921.....	26,729,501	35,896,305	3,385,690	18,558,557	84,570,053
1922.....	26,730,576	67,941,550	3,340,650	34,572,504	132,585,280
1923.....	27,212,790	41,090,395	3,336,490	46,026,852	117,666,527
1924.....	26,342,019	77,173,105	3,327,125	34,905,387	141,747,636
1925.....	29,894,943	67,135,310	3,315,730	37,512,195	137,858,178
1926.....	32,133,941	72,423,610	3,221,930	23,415,643	131,195,124
1927.....	28,948,085	51,179,390	3,089,010	47,516,079	130,732,564
1928.....	34,163,297	31,018,970	2,931,835	25,202,771	93,316,873
1929.....	32,164,284	10,995,220	2,801,520	17,034,256	62,995,280
1930.....	30,634,058	28,748,085	2,733,150	34,096,809	96,212,102
1931.....	17,736,296	4,270,780	2,732,880	42,220,192	66,960,148
1932.....	17,638,240	4,271,355	2,704,930	48,429,889	73,044,414
1933.....	17,637,435	4,266,835	2,704,880	47,356,454	71,965,604
1934.....	17,637,445	4,266,850	2,704,865	49,291,619	73,900,779

¹ The statistical series given in this table has been terminated by the establishment of the Bank of Canada. Since Bank of Canada reserves are held at market value comparability for years subsequent to 1934 is vitiated. A new series will be commenced as soon as possible.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Token Currency.—Canadian silver dollars weighing 360 grains, 37-40ths fine, provided for by the Currency Act of 1910, were placed in circulation for the first time in 1935 (see p. 893). Fifty-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces of weight proportionate to their respective fractions of the dollar, and of the same fineness, are in circulation, but, by c. 9 of the Statutes of 1920, the standard of fineness was reduced to 8-10ths. In 1921 the coinage of a nickel 5-cent piece weighing 70 grains was authorized. Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, nickel coins to five dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents. Table 4 shows the *net* issue of silver and bronze coins (that is, the value issued less the value withdrawn), by years from 1901.

4.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-35.

NOTE.—Figures supplied by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Dec. 31—	Net Amounts of Silver Coin Issued. ¹		Amounts per head.		Net Amounts of Bronze Coin Issued. ¹		Amounts per head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.
1901.....	420,000	8,279,924	7·8	1·54	41,000	676,429	0·8	12·6
1902.....	774,000	9,053,924	14·1	1·65	30,000	706,429	0·5	12·8
1903.....	633,850	9,687,774	11·2	1·71	40,000	746,429	0·7	13·2
1904.....	350,000	10,037,774	6·0	1·72	25,000	771,429	0·4	13·2
1905.....	450,000	10,487,774	7·5	1·75	20,000	791,429	0·3	13·2
1906.....	807,461	11,295,235	13·0	1·82	41,000	832,429	0·7	13·4
1907.....	1,194,000	12,459,235	18·6	1·95	32,000	864,429	0·5	13·5
1908.....	38,541	12,527,776	0·6	1·89	21,604	886,033	0·3	13·4
1909.....	648,700	13,176,476	9·5	1·94	39,300	925,333	0·6	13·6
1910.....	1,151,186	14,327,662	16·5	2·05	42,020	967,353	0·6	13·8
1911.....	1,343,001	15,670,663	18·6	2·18	54,275	1,021,628	0·8	14·2
1912.....	1,303,237	16,973,900	17·7	2·30	49,977	1,071,605	0·7	14·5
1913.....	927,131	17,901,031	12·2	2·35	55,572	1,127,177	0·7	14·8
1914.....	626,198	18,527,229	7·9	2·35	35,057	1,162,234	0·4	14·8
1915.....	61,344	18,588,573	0·8	2·33	50,354	1,212,588	0·6	15·2
1916.....	1,179,516	19,768,089	14·7	2·47	110,646	1,323,234	1·4	16·5
1917.....	1,790,941	21,559,030	22·2	2·68	116,800	1,440,034	1·4	17·9
1918.....	2,329,091	23,888,121	28·6	2·93	131,777	1,571,811	1·6	19·3
1919.....	3,196,027	27,084,148	38·5	3·26	115,011	1,686,822	1·4	20·3
1920.....	1,300,702	28,384,850	15·2	3·32	208,961	1,895,783	2·4	22·2
1921.....	40,191	28,344,659	0·5	3·22	60,543	1,956,326	0·7	22·2
1922.....	-193,215	28,151,444	-2·2	3·16	11,742	1,968,068	0·1	22·1
1923.....	-99,097	28,052,347	-1·1	3·11	19,118	1,987,186	0·2	22·1
1924.....	-188,545	27,863,802	-2·1	3·05	11,430	1,998,616	0·1	21·9
1925.....	-150,483	27,713,019	-1·6	2·98	21,854	2,020,470	0·2	21·7
1926.....	-279,556	27,433,463	-3·0	2·90	23,363	2,043,833	0·2	21·6
1927.....	-328,929	27,104,534	-3·4	2·81	36,363	2,080,196	0·4	21·6
1928.....	633,429	27,737,963	6·4	2·82	91,461	2,171,657	0·9	22·1
1929.....	900,232	28,638,195	9·0	2·86	119,132	2,290,789	1·2	22·8
1930.....	-75,865	28,562,330	-0·7	2·80	6,616	2,297,405	0·1	22·5
1931.....	144,018	28,706,348	1·4	2·77	48,649	2,346,054	0·5	22·6
1932.....	147,392	28,853,740	1·4	2·75	212,908	2,558,962	2·0	24·4
1933.....	-323,400	28,530,340	-3·0	2·67	119,340	2,678,302	1·1	25·0
1934.....	172,300	28,702,640	1·6	2·65	66,994	2,745,296	0·6	25·3
1935.....	-295,472	28,407,168	-2·7	2·59	73,045	2,818,341	0·6	25·7

¹ These figures of *net* amounts of coin issued show the values issued less the values withdrawn and to this extent do not correspond with the figures shown in Table 2.

Bank of Canada Notes.—Prior to the taking over of the Dominion note issue by the Bank of Canada when it opened on Mar. 11, 1935, Dominion notes were issued under any one of three statutory authorities: (1) the Dominion Notes Act (Statutes of 1934, c. 34), which required a gold reserve of 25 p.c. to be held against the first \$120,000,000 of notes issued and full gold coverage against any issue in excess of \$120,000,000; (2) the Finance Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 70), Part II of which authorized the Minister of Finance to advance to any chartered bank or to the savings banks of Quebec, Dominion notes to any amount on the pledge of approved securities deposited with the Minister. These advances bore interest and no gold coverage was required to be held on Dominion notes so advanced; (3) Chap. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, authorizing the Government to issue Dominion notes to the amount of \$26,000,000 without gold coverage, but partly covered by the deposit of \$16,000,000 of railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.*

*An outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes was given on p. 952 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

Dominion notes were of two types, those in general circulation and those used only in inter-bank transactions, the latter being described as "special" notes. Notes in general circulation were of the denominations 25 cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$500, \$1,000, but for a considerable time no notes of \$4 and \$50 denominations have been issued. "Special" notes were mainly of \$5,000 and \$50,000 denominations, \$1,000 "specials" being no longer issued. The amounts of each denomination of both types of notes in circulation are given, as at Mar. 31, of each recent year, in Table 7, while Tables 5 and 6 are concerned with gold reserves.

5.—Dominion Notes Outstanding and Reserves as at June 30, 1900-31.⁶

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1890-99 inclusive are given at p. 886 of the 1933 Year Book.

As at June 30—	Notes Outstanding. ¹					Reserves of Specie.	Notes Outstanding Uncovered by Specie. ⁵	Percentage of Specie Reserves to Notes Out- standing.
	Small Notes, \$1,2,4 and 5, and Fractionals. ²	Large Notes, \$50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000. ³	Totals.					
			Amount.	Per capita	Index No. ⁴			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p. c.
1900.....	9,640,473	16,454,450	26,094,923	4-92	100	12,476,044	11,672,213	48
1901.....	10,161,809	17,736,700	27,898,509	5-19	105	14,578,117	11,394,769	52
1902.....	11,029,985	21,750,400	32,780,385	5-96	121	18,901,639	11,932,080	58
1903.....	12,173,248	26,832,950	39,006,198	6-91	140	25,930,594	11,128,938	65
1904.....	12,581,833	28,992,950	41,574,783	7-13	145	23,422,625	16,205,492	56
1905.....	13,045,820	34,288,400	47,334,220	7-88	160	28,890,837	16,062,098	61
1906.....	14,633,576	35,307,850	49,941,426	8-06	164	29,013,931	18,980,829	58
1907.....	15,939,131	42,377,400	58,316,531	9-09	185	34,989,270	21,380,595	60
1908.....	15,279,675	47,778,450	63,058,125	9-52	194	39,141,184	21,950,275	62
1909.....	15,860,149	63,145,150	79,005,299	11-62	236	55,363,266	21,695,367	70
1910.....	17,871,477	71,414,250	89,285,727	12-78	260	66,409,121	20,929,940	74
1911.....	19,840,695	79,468,250	99,308,945	13-78	280	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912.....	22,982,588	88,949,650	111,932,238	15-14	308	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913.....	28,845,737	87,517,800	116,363,537	15-24	310	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914.....	24,586,448	89,595,650	114,182,098	14-49	294	92,663,575	21,518,523	81
1915.....	25,183,685	126,937,050	152,120,735	18-94	385	89,573,041	62,547,693	59
1916.....	27,283,425	148,213,750	175,497,175	21-93	446	114,071,032	61,426,143	66
1917.....	29,498,409	149,069,600	178,568,009	22-15	450	119,110,113	59,457,896	67
1918.....	32,623,514	248,716,000	281,339,514	34-52	701	114,951,618	166,387,896	41
1919.....	35,084,194	265,665,650	300,749,844	36-19	736	118,268,407	182,481,437	39
1920.....	37,203,890	254,812,400	292,016,290	34-13	694	95,538,190	196,478,100	33
1921.....	34,403,934	234,365,250	268,769,184	30-58	621	83,854,487	184,914,697	31
1922.....	31,404,161	201,344,250	232,748,411	26-08	530	85,495,068	147,253,343	37
1923.....	33,276,533	200,869,900	234,146,433	25-98	528	121,025,725	113,120,708	52
1924.....	34,816,442	175,492,150	210,308,592	22-99	467	96,732,954	113,575,638	46
1925.....	32,294,827	176,096,650	208,391,477	22-42	456	116,263,994	92,127,483	56
1926.....	32,512,285	143,200,630	175,712,915	18-58	378	94,999,481	80,713,434	54
1927.....	33,845,891	143,160,024	177,005,915	18-37	373	105,700,181	71,305,734	60
1928.....	35,051,708	165,703,650	200,755,358	20-42	415	80,756,302	119,999,056	40
1929.....	37,159,177	172,803,650	209,962,827	20-93	425	58,931,581	151,031,246	28
1930.....	37,029,484	137,189,150	174,218,634	17-07	347	65,719,661	108,498,973	38
1931.....	35,288,353	110,028,650	145,317,003	14-00	285	70,534,481	74,782,522	49
1932.....	38,586,871	129,686,650	168,273,521	16-01	325	64,849,441	103,424,080	39
1933.....	38,194,409	146,232,650	184,427,059	17-27	351	69,271,556	115,155,493	38
1934.....	38,150,444	134,507,150	172,657,594	15-94	324	70,694,158	101,963,436	41

¹Includes Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserves as security for bank note circulation.

²Includes provincial notes amounting to \$32,857 in 1890, reduced to \$27,589 on June 30, 1933, and to \$27,555 on June 30, 1934.

³Includes issue of \$50,000 notes, 1919-35.

⁴Per capita circulation in

1900 is taken as 100. ⁵The circulation uncovered by specie reserve was to a considerable extent covered, between 1890 and 1910, by the holdings of guaranteed debentures amounting to \$1,946,666. Since 1914 a part of the issue of Dominion notes outstanding has been covered by the holding of securities approved under the Finance Act, 1914, and the Finance Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 70).

Table 3, p. 895.

⁶See footnote 1 to

**6.—Gold Held by the Minister of Finance and Dominion Notes in Circulation,
calendar years 1919-34.¹**

Calendar Year.	Dominion Notes in Circulation.	Gold Held for Redemption of Dominion Notes.	Gold Reserve Held on Postal Savings Bank Deposits. ²	Total Gold Held by Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	308,006,768	118,489,692	4,909,675	123,399,367
1920.....	305,806,287	98,751,773	4,067,897	102,819,670
1921.....	271,531,162	84,568,064	3,666,009	88,234,073
1922.....	240,429,548	89,939,108	3,293,287	93,232,395
1923.....	240,862,014	120,651,627	3,154,358	123,805,985
1924.....	226,002,628	107,257,428	3,308,575	110,566,003
1925.....	212,681,059	119,744,819	3,241,490	122,986,309
1926.....	190,004,824	109,369,550	3,162,930	112,532,480
1927.....	184,898,003	107,417,631	3,083,440	110,501,071
1928.....	201,171,816	89,218,454	2,994,001	92,212,455
1929.....	204,381,409	59,345,233	2,709,169	62,054,402
1930.....	174,616,019	79,000,297	2,483,959	81,484,256
1931.....	153,079,362	74,209,510	2,405,030	76,614,540
1932.....	165,878,510	66,854,214	2,324,246	69,178,460
1933.....	179,217,446	69,793,861	2,311,866	72,105,727
1934.....	190,261,981	70,249,952	2,257,367	72,507,319

¹ Yearly averages. This series will not be continued beyond 1934. See footnote 1 to Table 3, p. 895.

² In the Savings Bank Act (c. 15, R.S.C., 1927) it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall hold 10 p.c. gold reserve against postal savings bank deposits.

**7.—Denominations of Dominion Notes, or Bank of Canada Notes, in Circulation, as
at Mar. 31, 1931-36.**

Denomination.	Dominion Notes, 1931.	Dominion Notes, 1932.	Dominion Notes, 1933.	Dominion Notes, 1934.	Dominion Notes, 1935.	Bank of Canada Notes, 1936.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$1.....	18,193,832	18,655,811	17,937,899	13,968,653	20,717,996	20,771,857
\$2.....	13,283,168	13,433,639	12,427,570	13,072,254	14,263,627	14,240,767
\$4.....	31,455	31,083	30,748	30,336	29,936	29,660
\$5.....	1,125,298	5,109,547	5,220,280	5,023,835	17,671,832	9,969,152
\$10.....	—	—	—	—	9,324,320	15,260,730
\$20.....	—	—	—	—	1,613,100	4,976,930
\$25.....	—	—	—	—	—	106,225
\$50.....	650	650	650	650	401,900	1,971,700
\$100.....	—	—	—	—	474,200	2,898,600
\$500.....	2,018,000	2,491,000	3,066,500	2,702,500	2,201,000	2,466,000
\$1,000.....	4,496,000	6,143,000	7,928,000	6,546,000	11,856,000	11,601,000
\$1,000 special.....	609,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
\$5,000 special.....	8,255,000	7,990,000	8,510,000	8,760,000	3,435,000	—
\$10,000 special.....	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
\$50,000 special.....	91,700,000	102,200,000	124,500,000	116,200,000	12,950,000	—
Fractional currency.....	1,326,251	1,299,856	1,276,646	1,285,107	1,295,565	1,186,923
Provincial notes.....	27,603	27,594	27,589	27,587	27,584	27,584
Totals.....	141,056,257	157,388,180	180,926,882	172,617,922	96,263,060	85,518,128

Chartered Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium used in Canada. Under the Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof. These notes are not in normal times legal tender. See pp. 962-963 of the 1934-35 Year Book for the 1934 revision of the Bank Act, outlining gradual reduction in note issue of chartered banks.

In case of insolvency the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. Notes are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund, to which all banks contribute 5 p.c. of their average circulation. The sum thus secured is available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 8. Table 9 brings together the statistics of the amount of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible. "In the hands of the general public" here includes coin and small Dominion notes or Bank of Canada notes in the tills of the banks used for making change as well as those in the hands of the general public, but does not include Dominion notes of denominations larger than five dollars which were used for inter-bank transactions and reserves.* In both Tables 8 and 9 "bank notes in circulation" includes notes of other banks held by the banks, averaging about \$7,100,000 in 1935. As for the silver, nickel and bronze coinage in Table 9, the figures are the total amounts issued by the Mint since 1858 less amounts withdrawn from circulation and therefore include amounts held by the banks as well as coins lost by the public, which over such a period would probably amount to a considerable sum.

*As a result of the organization of the Bank of Canada in March, 1935, practically all Dominion notes have been withdrawn from circulation and replaced by Bank of Canada notes.

8.—Statistics of Chartered Bank Note Circulation, calendar years 1900-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year. Figures for 1892-99 will be found at p. 861 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Paid-up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund. (Held by Minister of Finance.)	Bank Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. per capita. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900.....	65,154,594	32,372,394	2,221,128	46,574,780	8.79	100
1901.....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	9.43	107
1902.....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,401	55,412,598	10.08	115
1903.....	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	10.66	121
1904.....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	10.60	121
1905.....	82,655,828	56,474,124	3,448,463	64,025,643	10.66	121
1906.....	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	11.40	130
1907.....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	11.83	135
1908.....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	10.78	123
1909.....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	10.88	124
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	11.65	133
1911.....	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	12.49	142
1912.....	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,881	100,146,541	13.55	154
1913.....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	13.79	157
1914.....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	13.28	151
1915.....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	13.17	150
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	15.84	180
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	19.98	227
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	24.38	277
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	26.35	300
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	26.75	304
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	6,417,287	194,621,710	22.15	252
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	6,493,593	166,466,109	18.66	212
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	6,662,665	170,420,792	18.92	215
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,666	6,347,378	166,136,765	18.17	207
1925.....	118,831,327	123,295,866	6,026,617	165,235,168	17.78	202
1926.....	116,638,254	125,441,700	5,790,572	168,885,995	17.87	203
1927.....	121,666,774	130,320,897	5,861,646	172,100,763	17.86	203
1928.....	122,839,879	134,087,485	6,027,466	176,716,979	17.97	205
1929.....	137,269,085	150,636,682	6,246,861	178,291,030	17.78	202
1930.....	144,560,874	160,639,246	6,590,934	159,341,085	15.61	178
1931.....	144,674,853	162,075,000	6,825,601	141,969,350	13.68	156
1932.....	144,500,000	162,000,000	6,721,355	132,165,942	12.58	143
1933.....	144,500,000	157,250,000	6,587,189	130,362,488	12.21	139
1934.....	144,916,667	132,604,166	6,618,517	135,537,793	12.51	142
1935.....	145,500,000	132,750,000	6,808,157	125,644,102	11.48	131

¹Circulation per capita in 1900 is taken as 100.

9.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, calendar years 1900-35.

NOTE.—Includes till money in the hands of the banks. See p. 899. The figures for 1935 below the rule, are not comparable with those of previous years owing to the operation of the Bank of Canada.

Cal- endar Year.	Silver. ¹	Nickel. ¹	Bronze. ¹	Bank Notes. ²	Dominion Notes. ² \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, and Fractionals. ³	Totals.		
						Amount.	Per capita.	Per capita Index Number. ⁴
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1900.....	7,911,998	—	635,429	46,574,780	9,997,044	65,119,251	12.28	100
1901.....	8,279,924	—	676,429	50,601,205	10,595,169	70,152,727	13.06	106
1902.....	9,053,924	—	706,429	55,412,598	11,442,138	76,615,089 ⁵	13.76	112
1903.....	9,687,774	—	746,429	60,244,072	12,321,172	82,999,447	14.69	120
1904.....	10,037,774	—	771,429	61,769,888	12,813,912	85,393,003	14.65	119
1905.....	10,487,774	—	791,429	64,025,643	13,499,894	88,804,740	14.80	121
1906.....	11,295,235	—	832,429	70,638,870	14,797,483	97,564,017	15.74	128
1907.....	12,489,235	—	864,429	75,784,482	15,973,227	105,111,373	16.39	134
1908.....	12,527,776	—	886,033	71,401,697	15,615,082	100,430,588	15.16	123
1909.....	13,176,476	—	925,333	73,943,119	16,235,774	104,280,702	15.33	125
1910.....	14,327,662 ⁵	—	967,353	82,120,303	18,098,111	115,513,429	16.52	135
1911.....	15,670,663	—	1,021,628	89,982,223	21,497,429	128,171,943	17.78	145
1912.....	16,973,900	—	1,071,605 ⁵	100,146,541	27,277,341	145,469,387	19.68	152
1913.....	17,901,031	—	1,127,177	105,265,336	29,067,278	153,360,822	20.09	164
1914.....	18,527,229	—	1,162,234	104,600,185	26,964,063	151,253,711	19.19	156
1915.....	18,588,573	—	1,212,588	105,137,092	25,881,570	150,819,823	18.89	154
1916.....	19,768,089	—	1,323,234	126,691,913	27,857,543	175,640,779	21.94	179
1917.....	21,559,030	—	1,440,034	161,029,606	31,221,311	215,249,981	26.71	218
1918.....	23,888,121	—	1,571,811	198,645,254	34,146,836	258,252,022	31.68	258
1919.....	27,084,148	—	1,686,822	218,919,261	35,492,643	283,182,874	34.08	278
1920.....	28,384,850	—	1,895,783	228,800,379	37,272,725	296,353,737	34.63	282
1921.....	28,344,659 ⁵	—	1,956,326	194,621,710	33,825,582	258,748,277	29.44	240
1922.....	28,151,444	69,000	1,968,068	166,466,109	31,888,024	228,542,645	25.62	209
1923.....	28,052,347	196,000	1,987,186	170,420,792	33,387,155	234,043,480	25.98	212
1924.....	27,863,502	270,488	1,998,616	166,136,765	34,332,178	230,601,549	25.22	205
1925.....	27,713,019	396,471	2,020,470	165,235,168	32,175,284	227,540,412	24.49	200
1926.....	27,433,463	564,865	2,043,833	168,885,995	32,675,174	231,603,330	24.51	200
1927.....	27,104,534	813,784	2,080,196	172,100,763	33,689,474	235,788,751	24.47	199
1928.....	27,737,963	1,063,627	2,171,657	176,716,979	35,093,625	242,783,851 ⁵	24.69	201
1929.....	28,638,195	1,330,498	2,290,789	178,291,030	36,811,966	247,362,478	24.66	201
1930.....	28,562,330	1,494,525	2,297,405	159,341,085	36,481,368	228,126,713	22.35	182
1931.....	28,706,348	1,775,139	2,346,054	141,969,350	36,465,462	211,262,353	20.36	166
1932.....	28,853,740	1,939,923	2,558,962	132,165,942	38,788,027	204,306,594	19.45	158
1933.....	28,530,340	2,064,054	2,678,302	130,362,488	38,282,588	201,917,772	18.90	154
1934.....	28,702,640	2,256,268	2,745,296	135,537,793	39,419,123	208,661,120	19.26	157
1935.....	28,407,168	2,449,278	2,818,341	125,644,102	49,672,475	208,991,364	19.00	155

¹Figures supplied by the Mint as at Dec. 31 of each year, are the net issues of coinage since 1858 (see Table 4, p. 896).

²Yearly averages.

³Dominion notes of larger denominations in hands of banks are not included, but provincial notes, amounting to \$27,584 in 1935, are included.

⁴Per capita circulation in 1900=100.

⁵Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

⁶Total

circulation less notes held by chartered banks. Average for ten months.

Section 2.—Banking in Canada.

Historical.—In the early days of banking, one of the chief functions of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the banks' credit was good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, and were the chief circulating medium in the Canadas. In some cases in the Maritime Provinces bank notes were preferred to those issued by the Provincial Governments.

The need of a uniform circulating medium in Canada was felt by the merchants of Montreal toward the end of the eighteenth century, and the prospectus of a proposed bank of issue to be known as the Canada Banking Company was issued in 1792. This scheme, however, depended chiefly on the co-operation of British capital and was frustrated by the outbreak of war with France. A second project in 1808 for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada failed to secure the assent of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

At the close of the War of 1812 the army bill currency was withdrawn, and public attention once more turned to the expediency of securing a currency through the establishment of banks. The Bank of Montreal began business toward the end of 1817 as a private institution, under articles of association based on the first charter of the Bank of the United States. In the following year, under similar articles of association, the Quebec Bank was established, as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The three Lower Canadian institutions obtained their provincial charters in 1822, while the Bank of Upper Canada was superseded by a second Bank of Upper Canada established at York (Toronto) as a chartered bank in 1821. Meanwhile the Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820, while in Nova Scotia the Halifax Banking Co. (private) commenced business in 1825, and the Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. With all of these earlier banks note issue was an important part of their business.

The Bank of British North America, previously incorporated in the United Kingdom, commenced business in Canada in 1836, while Molson's Bank was established in 1853, the Bank of Toronto in 1855, the Banque Nationale in 1860 and the Banque Jacques-Cartier (later the Banque Provinciale du Canada) in 1862. The Union Bank was established in 1866, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867. There were no fewer than 28 banks in existence at Confederation. These were as follows:—

Ontario and Quebec.

Bank of Montreal.
Quebec Bank.
Commercial Bank of Canada.
City Bank.
Gore Bank.
Bank of British North America.
Banque du Peuple.
Niagara District Bank.
Molson's Bank.
Bank of Toronto.
Ontario Bank.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Banque Nationale.
Banque Jacques-Cartier.
Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Royal Canadian Bank.

Union Bank of Lower Canada.
Mechanics' Bank.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Nova Scotia.

Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
People's Bank of Halifax.
Union Bank of Halifax.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Bank of New Brunswick.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.
St. Stephen's Bank.
People's Bank of New Brunswick.

Subsection 1.—The Canadian Banking System in General.

The Bank of Canada.—Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1934, "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada", provided for the establishment of a central bank in Canada. The capital of the Bank is \$5,000,000, divided into shares of \$50 par value. These shares were offered for public subscription by the Minister of Finance on Sept. 17, 1934, and were largely oversubscribed. The maximum allotment to any one individual or corporation was 15 shares.

Shares of the Bank may be held only by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, or by corporations controlled by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada. The maximum holding permitted one person is 50 shares. Directors, officers or employees of the chartered banks may not hold shares of the Bank.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends of $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum from its profits after making such provision as the board thinks proper for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds and all such matters as are properly provided for by banks. The remaining surplus will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to the rest fund of the Bank, in specified proportions.

The Bank may buy and sell securities of the Dominion, the provinces, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, without restriction if of a maturity not exceeding two years, and in limited amounts if of longer maturity. It may also buy and sell securities of British Dominions and France without restriction, if maturing within six months. Short-term securities of the Dominion or provinces may be rediscounted. The Bank may buy and sell certain classes of commercial paper of limited currency, and if endorsed by a chartered bank may rediscount such commercial paper. Advances for six-month periods may be made to chartered banks, Quebec savings banks, the Dominion or any province against certain classes of collateral, and advances of specified duration may be made to the Dominion or any province in amounts not exceeding a fixed proportion of such government's revenue. The Bank may buy and sell gold, silver, nickel and bronze coin and gold and silver bullion, and may deal in foreign exchange.

The Bank has assumed the liability for Dominion notes outstanding and is replacing them with its own notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The chartered banks are required (under the Bank Act of 1934) to reduce the issue of their own bank notes in Canada to 25 p.c. of their paid-up capital as at Mar. 11, 1935, during the next 10 years.

The Bank of Canada must maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada. The reserve,* in addition to gold, may include silver bullion, balances with the Bank of England, the Bank for International Settlements, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and central banks in gold standard countries, treasury bills of the United States of America or the United Kingdom having a maturity not exceeding 3 months, and bills of exchange having a maturity not exceeding 90 days, payable in London, New York, or in a gold standard country, less any liabilities of the Bank payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or a gold standard country.

*In the statement on p. 903, the net reserve is described as Item 1 of Assets less Item 5 of Liabilities (i.e., sundry liabilities payable in sterling, U.S.A. or other foreign gold currencies).

The Bank has an obligation to sell gold in the form of bars on demand, but this may be suspended, and is at present suspended until Mar. 11, 1937.

The chartered banks are required to maintain a reserve of not less than 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities within Canada in the form of deposits with, and notes of, the Bank.

The Bank acts as the fiscal agent of the Dominion of Canada and may by agreement act as banker or fiscal agent of any province. The Bank must not accept deposits from individuals and thus cannot compete with the chartered banks in commercial banking fields.

The Bank commenced business on Mar. 11, 1935. A statement is required of the assets and liabilities of the Bank as at the close of business on each Wednesday, while monthly statements are also issued. The statement of the Bank as at Dec. 31, 1935, follows:—

BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at Dec. 31, 1935.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	\$		\$
CAPITAL PAID UP.....	5,000,000.00	RESERVE, AT MARKET	
REST FUND.....	173,092.16	VALUES—	
NOTES IN CIRCULATION.....	99,677,228.95	Gold coin and bullion.....	180,509,342.65
DEPOSITS:		Silver bullion.....	1,638,365.96
(a) Dominion Government.....	18,262,843.88	Reserve in Sterling funds.....	219,235.47
(b) Provincial Governments.....	—	Reserve in U.S.A. funds.....	4,003,866.07
(c) Chartered Banks.....	181,636,033.98	Reserve in funds of other countries on a gold standard...	9,215.29
(d) Other.....	766,255.05	Total.....	186,380,025.44
Total.....	200,665,132.91	SUBSIDIARY COIN.....	128,777.87
DIVIDENDS DECLARED,		ADVANCES TO:	
payable Jan. 2, 1936.....	113,000.00	(a) Dominion Government.....	3,465,812.50
OTHER LIABILITIES.....	2,026,697.84	INVESTMENTS: at not exceeding market values—	
		(a) Dominion Government short-term securities....	30,873,168.86
		(b) Other Dominion Government securities.....	83,409,675.57
		Total.....	114,282,844.43
		BANK PREMISES.....	111,911.25
		ALL OTHER ASSETS.....	3,285,780.37
		TOTAL.....	\$307,655,151.86
TOTAL.....	\$307,655,151.86		

The head office of the Bank is at Ottawa, and it has an agency in each province, namely, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer, and he is assisted by a Deputy Governor and an Assistant Deputy Governor. The first appointments were made by the Government. Subsequent appointments are to be made by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

At the first meeting of the shareholders on Jan. 23, 1935, seven directors were elected for terms to run as follows: one until the 3rd annual general meeting, two until the 4th, two until the 5th, and two until the 6th annual general meeting. In future the directors will be elected by the shareholders for terms of 5 years. Directors must hold at least 10 shares of capital stock of the Bank, must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, must not receive remuneration out of public funds in any capacity, and must have no connection with a chartered bank.

There is also an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors consisting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and one member of the board, which must meet once a week. This committee has the same powers as the board, but every decision is submitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting. The board must meet at least four times a year. The Deputy Minister of Finance is an *ex officio* member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, but is without a vote.

The Chartered Banks.—A brief résumé of the Canadian banking system must emphasize: (1) its growth, from the beginning closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade and to the commerce of Halifax and Saint John; (2) its development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement; (3) its adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west; and (4) the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures, particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles, and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

The branch bank is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists to-day, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks has been the partially centralized system that now obtains—centralized as to banks, of which there are now 10, rather than as to districts as in the partially centralized system of the United States.

A second peculiarity of the system is the existence and operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Through this body, which was incorporated in 1900 and acts under the authority of the Dominion Treasury Board, co-operation of individual banks is facilitated and encouraged. The association supervises clearing-house transactions, and oversees the printing and issue of notes to its members. Adherence to similar principles and a linking together of the credit of the system result from the co-operation secured through the association.

The elimination of weaker banks or their amalgamation with more stable institutions has been a progressive move towards greater efficiency. Co-operation between

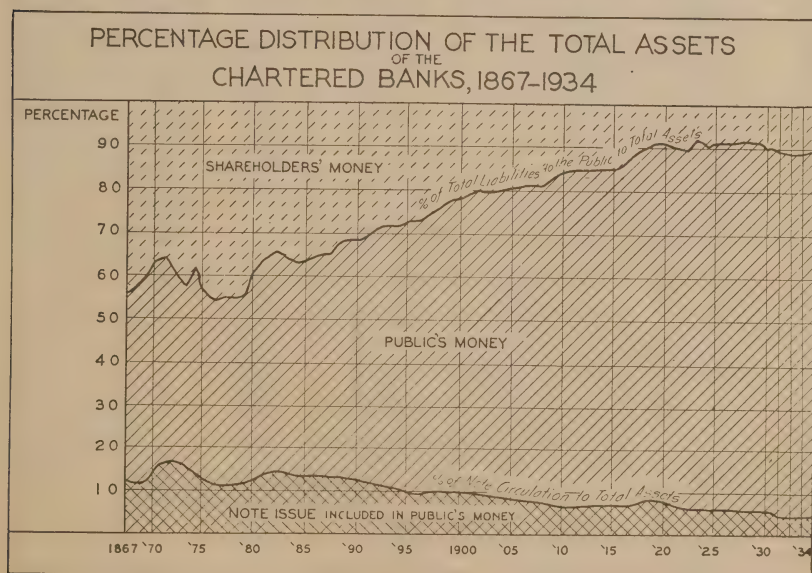
the banks and the Dominion Government has been made permanent through the medium of periodic returns and the regulation of note issues and reserves.

Apart from the many detailed services rendered to its clients, the Canadian banking system may be said to perform three main functions as follows:—

1. To put into circulation the paper currency which forms the circulating medium for small exchanges.
2. To provide a mechanism of exchange by the issue of bills of exchange, etc.
3. To form a means by which the credit of the banks and their unused deposits may be put to immediate productive use.

Legislation Regarding Chartered Banks.—An account of this subject was given at pp. 958-963 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book, to which the interested reader is referred, as considerations of space preclude its repetition here.

Statistics of Chartered Banks.—In Table 10 is given a historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, only the latter group being ordinarily considered when determining the financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities, and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets. The declining proportion of notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities were relatively insignificant prior to the Great War.



10.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages

LIABILITIES.

Cal- endar Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Demand Deposits in Canada.	Notice Deposits in Canada.	Total on Deposit. ¹	Total Public Liabilities. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 ³	30,926,470	-	9,346,081	-	-	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868.....	30,507,447	-	9,350,646	-	-	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869.....	30,782,637	-	9,539,511	-	-	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870.....	33,031,249	-	15,149,031	-	-	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871.....	37,095,340	-	20,914,637	-	-	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872.....	45,190,085	-	25,296,454	-	-	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873.....	54,690,561	-	27,165,878	-	-	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874.....	60,388,340	-	27,904,963	-	-	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875.....	64,619,513	-	23,035,039	-	-	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876.....	66,804,398	-	21,245,935	-	-	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877.....	65,206,009	-	20,704,338	-	-	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878.....	63,682,863	-	20,475,586	-	-	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879.....	62,737,276	-	19,486,103	-	-	73,151,425	96,760,113
1880.....	60,052,117	-	22,529,623	-	-	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881.....	59,534,977	-	28,516,692	-	-	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882.....	59,799,644	-	33,582,080	-	-	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883.....	61,390,118	-	33,283,302	-	-	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884.....	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	-	-	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885.....	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	-	-	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886.....	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	-	-	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887.....	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	-	-	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888.....	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	-	-	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889.....	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	-	-	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890.....	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	-	-	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891.....	60,700,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	-	-	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892.....	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	-	-	160,668,471	208,062,169
1893.....	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	-	-	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894.....	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,033	-	-	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895.....	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	-	-	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896.....	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	-	-	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897.....	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	-	-	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898.....	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	-	-	236,161,062	281,076,656
1899.....	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	-	-	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900.....	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	-	-	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901.....	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	95,169,631	221,624,664	349,573,327	420,003,743
1902.....	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	104,424,203	244,062,545	390,370,493	466,963,829
1903.....	75,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	112,461,757	269,911,501	424,167,140	507,527,550
1904.....	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	117,962,023	307,007,192	470,265,744	554,014,076
1905.....	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	138,116,550	338,411,275	531,243,476	618,678,633
1906.....	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	165,144,569	381,778,705	605,968,513	713,790,533
1907.....	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	166,342,144	413,014,657	654,839,711	769,026,924
1908.....	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	169,721,755	406,103,063	658,367,015	767,077,184
1909.....	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	225,414,828	464,635,263	783,298,880	882,598,547
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	260,232,399	532,087,627	909,964,839	1,019,177,601
1911.....	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	304,801,755	568,976,209	980,433,788	1,097,661,393
1912.....	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	359,431,895	625,705,765	1,102,910,383	1,240,124,354
1913.....	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	367,214,143	626,199,470	1,126,871,523	1,287,372,534
1914.....	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	346,069,908	656,760,687	1,144,211,363	1,309,944,006
1915.....	113,982,741	113,020,310	105,137,092	358,444,252	690,904,274	1,198,340,315	1,353,629,123
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	428,717,781	780,842,383	1,418,035,429	1,596,905,337
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	468,049,790	928,271,338	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	587,342,904	966,341,499	1,912,395,780	2,184,359,820
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	621,676,065	1,125,202,403	2,189,423,885	2,495,582,568
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	653,862,869	1,239,308,076	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	551,914,643	1,289,347,063	2,264,586,736	2,556,454,190
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	502,781,234	1,191,637,004	2,120,997,030	2,364,822,657
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	523,170,930	1,197,277,065	2,107,606,111	2,374,308,376
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	511,218,736	1,198,246,414	2,120,621,760	2,438,732,004
1925.....	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	531,180,578	1,269,542,584	2,221,160,611	2,482,891,061
1926.....	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	553,322,935	1,340,559,021	2,277,192,043	2,604,601,786
1927.....	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	596,069,007	1,399,062,201	2,415,132,260	2,685,324,713
1928.....	122,339,879	130,687,485	176,716,979	677,667,295	1,496,068,451	2,610,594,865	3,044,742,165
1929.....	137,269,085	150,636,682	178,291,030	696,387,381	1,479,870,058	2,696,747,857	3,215,503,098
1930.....	144,560,874	160,639,246	159,341,085	622,895,347	1,427,569,716	2,516,611,587	2,909,550,263
1931.....	144,674,853	162,075,000	141,969,350	578,604,394	1,437,976,832 ⁴	2,422,834,828	2,741,554,219
1932.....	144,500,000	162,000,000	132,165,942	486,270,764	1,376,325,128	2,256,639,530	2,546,149,789
1933.....	144,500,000	157,250,000	130,302,488	488,527,864	1,378,497,944	2,236,841,539	2,517,954,200
1934.....	144,516,667	132,604,166	135,537,793	513,973,506	1,372,817,869	2,274,607,936	2,548,720,432
1935.....	145,900,000	132,750,000	125,644,102	568,615,373	1,445,281,247	2,426,760,923	2,667,950,352

¹ Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments and also, since 1901, deposits elsewhere than in Canada. ² Includes other liabilities to the public. ³ Six-months average. ⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Chartered Banking Business, calendar years, 1867-1935.

computed from the twelve monthly returns.

ASSETS.

Cal- endar Year.	Specie and Dominion Notes. ¹	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities elsewhere.	Total Securities.	Total Loans.	Total Assets. ¹	P.C. of Public Li- abilities to Total Assets. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1867 ² ...	-	-	-	-	53,889,703	78,294,670	55-27
1868...	-	-	-	-	52,299,050	79,860,976	56,53
1869...	-	-	-	-	56,433,953	86,283,693	59-04
1870...	-	-	-	-	66,276,961	103,197,103	63-65
1871...	-	-	-	-	84,799,841	125,273,631	64-06
1872...	-	-	-	-	106,744,665	148,862,445	61-04
1873...	-	-	-	-	119,274,317	166,056,595	56-60
1874...	-	-	-	-	131,680,111	187,921,031	61-95
1875...	-	-	-	-	136,029,307	186,255,330	56-17
1876...	-	-	-	-	127,621,577	183,499,801	54-29
1877...	-	-	-	-	125,681,658	181,019,194	55-14
1878...	-	-	-	-	119,682,659	175,450,274	54-45
1879...	-	-	-	-	113,485,108	173,548,490	55-75
1880...	-	-	-	-	102,166,115	184,276,190	60-69
1881...	-	-	-	-	116,953,497	200,613,879	63-39
1882...	-	-	-	-	140,077,194	227,426,835	65-86
1883...	-	-	-	-	143,944,957	228,084,650	63-98
1884...	-	-	-	-	130,490,053	219,995,642	62-50
1885...	-	-	-	-	126,827,792	219,147,080	63-32
1886...	-	-	-	-	132,833,313	228,061,872	64-44
1887...	-	-	-	-	139,753,755	230,393,072	64-98
1888...	-	-	-	-	141,002,373	243,504,164	67-35
1889...	-	-	-	-	149,958,980	253,789,803	68-18
1890...	-	-	-	-	153,301,335	254,546,329	68-05
1891...	-	-	-	-	171,082,677	269,307,032	69-56
1892...	17,794,201	-	-	-	193,455,883	291,635,251	71-34
1893...	19,714,648	-	-	-	206,623,042	302,696,715	71-75
1894...	22,371,954	-	-	-	204,124,939	307,520,020	71-87
1895...	22,992,872	-	-	-	203,730,800	316,536,510	72-50
1896...	22,318,627	-	-	-	213,211,996	320,937,643	72-39
1897...	24,178,151	-	-	-	212,014,635	341,163,505	74-06
1898...	25,330,564	-	-	-	223,806,320	370,583,991	75-86
1899...	26,682,971	-	-	-	251,467,076	412,504,768	77-24
1900...	29,047,382	-	-	-	279,279,761	459,715,065	77-52
1901...	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176	-	388,299,888	531,829,324	78-97
1902...	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632	-	430,662,670	585,761,109	79-72
1903...	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472	-	472,019,689	641,543,226	79-11
1904...	50,207,871	10,705,202	15,560,145	-	509,011,993	695,417,756	79-67
1905...	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985	-	559,814,918	767,490,183	80-61
1906...	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670	-	655,869,879	878,512,076	81-25
1907...	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817	-	709,975,274	945,685,708	81-32
1908...	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937	-	670,170,833	941,290,619	80-96
1909...	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363	-	762,195,546	1,067,007,534	82-72
1910...	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,987	-	870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84-13
1911...	120,146,690	10,637,550	22,848,170	-	926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84-23
1912...	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119	-	1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84-36
1913...	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162	-	1,109,493,263	1,530,093,671	84-14
1914...	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738	-	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84-20
1915...	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091	-	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84-75
1916...	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686	-	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86-82
1917...	265,389,567	131,078,854	138,341,125	-	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88-38
1918...	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568	-	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89-81
1919...	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715	-	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90-60
1920...	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991	-	1,935,449,637	3,054,133,843	90-86
1921...	335,081,032	166,688,146	156,552,503	-	1,781,184,781	2,841,782,079	89-96
1922...	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	-	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89-62
1923...	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	401,792,206	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92-16
1924...	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	502,561,847	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90-28
1925...	259,714,043	358,344,887	147,563,292	565,505,647	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90-80
1926...	252,754,268	343,595,936	127,765,375	532,817,056	1,682,379,658	2,864,019,213	90-94
1927...	252,188,447	324,580,796	133,314,843	520,971,402	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91-04
1928...	264,804,251	333,837,004	124,996,823	522,628,208	2,022,403,628	3,323,163,195	91-62
1929...	261,625,173	341,744,572	104,309,024	499,015,138	2,279,247,504	3,528,468,027	91-13
1930...	232,016,616	316,196,343	101,585,131	471,637,542	2,004,597,746	3,237,073,853	89-88
1931...	207,983,857	454,386,965	154,829,056	674,357,232	1,704,088,477	3,066,018,422	89-82
1932...	206,925,103	489,709,241	150,891,599	695,758,801	1,582,667,310	2,869,429,779	88-73
1933...	209,550,285	626,881,709	163,834,318	841,151,958	1,409,067,110	2,831,393,641	88-93
1934...	214,419,280	683,498,403	139,850,099	866,725,958	1,373,683,071	2,837,919,961	89-81
1935 ³ ...	227,692,952	860,942,292	137,764,626	1,044,351,653	1,276,430,825	2,956,577,704	90-24

¹ Includes other assets.² Six-months average.³ Notes of, and deposits in, the Bank of

Canada, ten months average.

⁴ Including deposits in Central Gold Reserves, 1913-34.

Bank Assets and Liabilities.—Tables 11 and 12 show in detail the assets and liabilities of Canadian chartered banks for the four years 1932 to 1935, the figures being yearly averages of the totals shown in the monthly statements made to the Minister of Finance.

11.—Assets of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1932-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Assets.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quick Assets—				
Current gold and subsidiary coin.....	58,581,872	52,900,491	49,523,287	21,162,258
Dominion and Bank of Canada notes.....	126,373,999	137,343,062	145,797,586	60,217,751 ²
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves ¹	21,969,232	19,306,732	19,098,407	175,793,239 ^{2,3}
Notes of other banks.....	11,247,365	9,737,827	10,418,411	7,131,768
Government and bank notes other than Canadian.....	16,022,766	21,584,743	20,377,395	21,713,478
Cheques of other banks.....	82,948,867	84,112,614	93,681,134	95,892,529
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada.....	3,461,775	3,818,530	3,906,981	4,796,596
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	9,383,994	15,656,660	21,339,301	21,693,367
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	97,999,358	75,809,462	67,516,010	87,022,098
Totals, Quick Assets.....	427,989,228	420,270,121	431,658,512	495,423,084
Other Liquid Assets—				
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities.....	489,709,241	626,881,709	683,498,403	860,942,292
Canadian municipal securities, and public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	150,891,599	163,834,318	139,850,099	137,764,626
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	55,157,961	50,435,931	43,377,456	45,644,735
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds.....	117,224,745	102,360,658	101,592,436	82,395,250
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	84,227,574	92,234,373	106,698,437	71,554,988
Totals, Other Liquid Assets.....	897,211,120	1,035,746,989	1,075,016,831	1,198,301,891
Other Assets—				
Other current loans and discounts in Canada.....	1,032,081,481	906,477,585	868,940,687	828,722,109
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada.....	171,861,621	147,599,021	137,640,771	145,719,541
Loans to the Government of Canada.....	—	—	—	—
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	34,386,119	24,650,205	26,321,552	25,788,750
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	130,567,792	121,781,170	118,549,484	108,029,440
Non-current loans.....	12,317,980	13,964,098	13,939,704	14,220,747
Real estate, other than bank premises.....	7,141,708	7,734,125	7,810,619	8,419,183
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks.....	6,244,908	6,310,749	5,941,288	5,456,314
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off.....	79,714,603	78,840,626	78,132,351	76,794,405
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as <i>per contra</i>	48,671,585	46,612,850	52,355,627	55,037,693
Deposits with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,721,355	6,587,189	6,618,517	6,808,157
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	14,520,279	14,818,913	14,994,018	15,058,189
Totals, Other Assets.....	1,544,229,431	1,375,376,531	1,331,244,618	1,290,054,528
Grand Totals, Assets.....	2,869,429,779	2,831,393,641	2,837,919,961	2,956,577,704⁴

¹ To the extent that bank notes are issued against deposits in Central Gold Reserves, this should be regarded as allocated against a corresponding amount of note issue liability. ² Ten months average.

³ Deposits with the Bank of Canada. ⁴ This figure is a twelve months average of all assets and is not the total of the three divisions shown above.

12.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1932-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Liabilities.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities to the Public—				
Notes in circulation.....	132,165,942	130,362,488	135,537,793	125,644,102
Deposits by, and balances due to Dominion Government.....	55,598,660	38,766,203	35,059,418	25,457,951
Advances under the Finance Act.....	37,352,667	46,472,666	39,319,250	5,836,417
Deposits by, and balances due to Provincial Governments.....	26,151,681	23,229,169	30,773,142	39,333,219
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada.....	486,270,764	488,527,864	513,973,506	568,615,373
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada.....	1,376,325,128	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869	1,445,281,247
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	312,293,297	307,820,359	321,984,001	348,073,133
Deposits made by, and balances due to other banks in Canada.....	10,694,683	11,603,922	12,824,498	12,964,738
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	5,131,001	5,468,789	5,651,794	9,826,826
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	49,732,341	35,803,916	23,960,959	26,307,060
Bills payable.....	1,579,945	1,057,647	918,231	1,169,690
Letters of credit outstanding.....	48,671,585	46,612,849	52,355,627	55,037,693
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....	4,182,095	3,710,444	3,544,346	4,402,903
Totals, Liabilities to the Public.....	2,546,149,789	2,517,934,260	2,548,720,434	2,667,950,352
Liabilities to Shareholders—				
Capital paid up.....	144,500,000	144,500,000	144,916,667	145,500,000
Amounts of rest or reserve funds.....	162,000,000	157,250,000	132,604,166	132,750,000
Totals, Liabilities to Shareholders.....	306,500,000	301,750,000	277,520,833	278,250,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities.....	2,852,649,789	2,819,684,260	2,826,241,267	2,946,200,352

Deposits, Loans and Discounts.—As an index of the course of banking business, of the nature of many transactions undertaken and of the general security of bank assets, loans and discounts are of great value. They illustrate clearly the channels into which a large proportion of the potential earning power of the banks is directed, and, by providing a comparison between investments made in lending operations inside and outside of Canada, afford essential information regarding the conduct by a bank of one of its most important activities.

Bank deposits (the demand deposits being to a large extent the product of lending operations, by which credit is advanced on security followed by the deposit of the proceeds of a loan) are also of considerable importance, and, on account of their derivation, are one of the most valuable records of the volume of business done at any time.

Tables 13 and 14, following, give the deposits and loans of Canadian chartered banks for the years 1931 to 1935.

13.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the calendar years 1931-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits by the public in Canada—					
Payable on demand.....	578,604,394	486,270,764	488,527,864	513,973,506	568,615,373
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.....	1,437,976,832 ¹	1,376,325,128	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869	1,445,281,247
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	332,902,489	312,293,297	307,820,359	321,984,001	348,073,133
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	73,351,113	81,750,341	61,995,372	65,832,560	64,791,170
Totals, Deposits.....	2,422,831,828	2,256,639,530	2,236,841,539	2,274,607,936	2,426,769,923

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

As a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1934 deposits and loans are required to be classified according to size of the deposit, or purpose of the loan, each year. The following is the classification of deposits payable on demand in Canada and payable after notice in Canada as at Oct. 31, 1934 and 1935:—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.

Item.	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Deposits Payable on Demand—				
(1) Deposits of \$1,000 or less.....	580,929	71,760,883	574,333	76,008,059
(2) Deposits over \$1,000 to \$5,000.....	35,259	72,266,442	39,294	80,086,361
(3) Deposits over \$5,000 to \$25,000.....	8,633	88,673,885	9,355	95,421,344
(4) Deposits over \$25,000 to \$100,000.....	1,877	87,501,586	2,126	99,676,371
(5) Deposits in excess of \$100,000.....	599	218,350,690	752	271,030,681
(6) Adjustment representing drafts issued, certified cheques, items in transit, etc.....	—	3,890,260	—	2,713,508
Totals.....	627,297	542,443,755	625,860	624,936,324
Deposits Payable After Notice—				
(1) Deposits of \$1,000 or less.....	3,765,971	416,528,692	3,716,326	425,873,551
(2) Deposits over \$1,000 to \$5,000.....	246,057	485,695,559	263,449	518,525,239
(3) Deposits over \$5,000 to \$25,000.....	28,896	249,589,678	32,460	280,898,088
(4) Deposits over \$25,000 to \$100,000.....	1,853	82,550,359	2,276	99,785,473
(5) Deposits in excess of \$100,000.....	390	131,626,199	471	136,199,058
(6) Adjustment representing certified cheques, interest accrued on interest-bearing accounts, items in transit, etc.....	—	4,188,088	—	4,290,265
Totals.....	4,043,167	1,370,178,575	4,014,982	1,465,571,674

14.—Loans of Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the calendar years 1931-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	170,185,313	117,224,745	102,360,658	101,592,436	82,395,250
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	108,574,302	84,227,574	92,234,373	106,698,437	71,554,988
Current loans in Canada ¹	1,241,571,349	1,162,649,273	1,028,258,755	987,490,171	930,751,549
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	205,382,064	171,861,621	147,599,021	137,640,771	145,719,541
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	29,072,924	34,386,120	24,650,205	26,321,552	25,788,750
Non-current loans.....	9,302,525	12,317,980	13,964,098	13,939,704	14,220,747
Totals, Loans.....	1,764,088,477	1,582,667,313	1,409,067,110	1,373,683,071	1,276,430,825

¹ Includes loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

The following classification of bank loans in Canada as at Oct. 31, 1934 and 1935, has been made as a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1934:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.

Item.	1934.		1935.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Provincial Governments.....	-	26,822,179	-	29,651,382
2. Municipal governments and school districts.....	-	107,414,483	-	96,777,122
3. Agriculture—				
(a) Farmers' loans, cattle loans, fruit growers.....	64,229,744	-	59,949,953	-
(b) Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants.....	150,515,305	-	166,441,828	-
		214,745,049		226,391,781
4. Financial—				
(a) Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers.....	90,748,241	-	66,697,883	-
(b) Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies and other financial institutions.....	69,956,745	-	63,132,592	-
(c) Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified.....	115,192,444	-	101,183,396	-
		275,897,431		231,013,871
5. Merchandising, wholesale and retail.....	-	117,468,420	-	113,767,896
6. Manufacturers of, and dealers in, lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof.....	-	74,283,150	-	72,974,075
7. Other manufacturing of all descriptions.....	-	140,125,188	-	119,200,354
8. Mining.....	-	6,621,121	-	6,812,425
9. Fishing, including packers and curers of fish.....	-	6,965,205	-	7,207,205
10. Public utilities, including transportation cos.....	-	71,358,370	-	71,265,693
11. Loans to building contractors and others for building purposes.....	-	21,792,645	-	24,125,443
12. Loans to churches, parishes, hospitals, charitable and religious institutions.....	-	19,683,072	-	16,101,300
13. Other loans.....	-	66,532,517	-	52,320,478
Totals.....		\$1,149,708,830		\$1,067,609,025

Bank Reserves.—An important change has been made in the regulations governing bank reserves since the Bank of Canada commenced operations. Prior to the establishment of the Bank of Canada, the chartered banks were not required by law to maintain any specific amount of cash reserves against their liabilities. The cash reserve they did maintain was in the form of Dominion notes, specie and foreign currencies. The Bank Act required that 40 p.c. of whatever cash reserves a bank found it expedient to carry should be in the form of Dominion notes. Since the Bank of Canada commenced operations, the chartered banks are required to maintain a reserve of at least 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities in Canada in deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada. They are also required to maintain adequate reserves against external liabilities. In addition to these cash reserves, Canadian banks carry three other kinds of assets which are regarded as secondary reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are: (1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York (the favourite call loan market); and (3) readily marketable securities. These are shown, together with net liabilities, in Table 15. In Table 16, the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserves is shown.

15.—Reserves of the Chartered Banks in

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year. Figures for 1892-1900 were given on pp. 872-873 of the 1927-28 Year Book. The comparability

Calendar Year.	Specie, Dominion Notes and Foreign Currencies. ¹	Cash due from—			Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.
		Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.	All outside Banks.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	32,088,501	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,620,238
1902.....	35,478,598	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659
1903.....	42,510,574	5,638,954	14,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662
1904.....	50,307,871	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007
1905.....	56,590,323	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955
1906.....	61,287,581	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639
1907.....	70,550,520	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,390,885	52,907,513
1908.....	80,654,276	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075
1909.....	95,558,461	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263
1910.....	104,735,696	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530
1911.....	120,146,690	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704
1912.....	132,853,405	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070
1913.....	135,267,623	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,608,615
1914.....	159,775,124	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696
1915.....	200,113,021	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692
1916.....	207,797,164	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760
1917.....	210,475,400	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643
1918.....	256,656,174	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308
1919.....	257,429,889	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204
1920.....	259,462,332	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050
1921.....	255,474,332	12,857,830	60,885,266	73,743,096	172,137,325
1922.....	251,169,892	10,309,844	87,972,048	98,281,892	178,457,564
1923.....	234,501,513	8,090,470	54,358,289	62,448,759	198,047,516
1924.....	235,743,196	7,819,605	66,701,920	74,521,525	181,705,220
1925.....	230,011,447	8,583,316	59,921,935	68,505,251	225,461,687
1926.....	214,182,302	11,520,189	59,261,609	70,781,798	250,080,998
1927.....	210,433,492	9,790,411	61,793,595	71,584,006	268,536,339
1928.....	216,287,938	6,874,338	67,531,596	74,405,934	267,352,621
1929.....	221,479,645	4,826,444	86,178,585	91,005,029	301,091,053
1930.....	210,660,988	6,835,485	94,240,248	101,075,733	187,706,019
1931.....	198,204,732	4,503,753	97,749,022	102,252,775	108,574,302
1932.....	200,978,637	9,383,994	97,999,358	107,383,352	84,227,574
1933.....	211,828,296	15,656,660	75,809,462	91,466,122	92,234,373
1934.....	215,698,268	21,339,301	67,516,010	88,855,311	106,698,437
1935.....	249,624,033 ²	21,693,367	87,022,098	108,715,465	71,554,988

¹ Does not include "Deposits with the Minister of Finance for security of the note circulation" of insolvent banks, nor "Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves", instituted in 1913 as a reserve against additional bank-note circulation. The average amounts of these deposits during each of the latest four years are shown in Table 11.

² Ten months average, Mar. 31 to Dec. 31, notes of, and deposits with, Bank of Canada included.

Detail and Total Net Liabilities, calendar years 1901-35.

of the figures for Total Reserves for 1935 (below the rule), as of those of the first column for the same year (see footnote 2), is vitiated as a result of the establishment of the Bank of Canada.

Securities.				Total Reserves. ¹	Total Net Liabilities. ²	Calendar Year.
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian Municipal, and Public Securities other than Canadian.	Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.	Total.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	145,322,021	405,915,4681901
9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	160,911,236	451,052,6071902
11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	164,251,394	489,439,3031903
10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	180,905,675	534,147,7811904
8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	204,834,909	595,027,2641905
9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	217,277,455	684,185,6501906
9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	216,834,084	737,505,0391907
9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	254,031,984	726,443,6761908
11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	341,522,507	844,098,0721909
14,741,621	21,696,987	56,194,734	92,633,342 ⁴	357,341,003	974,731,1871910
10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	356,457,461	1,044,712,3671911
9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	384,860,354	1,178,577,7871912
9,995,237	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	379,329,682	1,222,752,2921913
11,697,603	22,707,788	68,636,267	103,041,608	424,418,919	1,251,372,6151914
12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	502,004,738	1,298,018,9891915
29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	685,538,519	1,520,438,6861916
131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	812,192,530	1,771,264,8821917
162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	949,144,061	2,071,307,7491918
214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	1,009,242,583	2,363,044,2151919
120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	918,544,961	2,608,151,1941920
166,688,146	156,552,503	45,728,878	368,969,527	870,324,280	2,393,459,3611921
198,826,031	90,131,491	43,208,758	332,166,280	860,073,353	2,219,372,7991922
242,292,315	112,642,627	46,857,264	401,792,206	896,789,994	2,222,479,5691923
314,099,097	135,597,860	52,864,890	502,561,847	994,531,788	2,314,701,7401924
358,344,887	147,563,292	59,597,468	565,505,647	1,089,484,032	2,396,104,3801925
343,595,936	127,765,375	61,455,745	532,817,056	1,067,862,154	2,481,678,1601926
324,580,796	133,314,843	63,075,762	520,971,402	1,071,525,239	2,616,056,0531927
333,837,004	124,996,823	63,794,381 ⁴	522,628,208	1,080,674,701	2,880,242,9991928
341,744,572	104,309,024	52,961,542	499,015,138	1,112,590,865	3,062,844,0091929
316,196,343	101,585,131	53,856,068	471,637,542	971,080,282	2,766,706,4521930
454,386,965	154,829,056	65,141,210	674,357,232	1,083,389,041	2,626,922,9501931
489,709,241	150,891,599	55,157,961	695,758,801	1,088,348,364	2,451,953,5571932
626,881,709	163,834,318	50,435,931	841,151,958	1,236,680,749	2,424,083,8191933
683,498,403	139,850,099	43,377,456	866,725,958	1,277,977,974	2,444,620,8891934
860,942,292	137,764,626	45,644,735	1,044,351,653	1,474,240,139	2,564,926,0551935

¹Net liabilities are obtained by deducting from total liabilities to the public, as shown in Table 10, the items "Notes of other banks", "Cheques on other banks", and "Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted", which represent indebtedness within the system and are counter-balanced by credits within the system.

²Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

16.—Ratios of Chartered Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities,¹ calendar years 1901-35.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are based upon the averages given in the preceding table of the twelve monthly returns in each year. Figures for 1892-1900 will be found at p. 874 of the 1927-28 Year Book. The figures for 1935 below the rules are not comparable with those of previous years, owing to the establishment of the Bank of Canada.

Calendar Year.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from Banks outside of Canada.	Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.	Percentage of Total Reserves to Net Liabilities.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1901.....	8.0	4.5	10.0	13.5	36.0
1902.....	7.9	4.4	10.2	13.1	35.6
1903.....	8.9	4.0	7.7	13.0	33.6
1904.....	9.4	4.5	7.7	12.1	33.7
1905.....	9.5	4.9	8.6	11.3	34.3
1906.....	8.9	3.7	8.7	10.4	31.7
1907.....	9.5	2.9	7.2	9.7	29.3
1908.....	11.1	5.5	8.3	9.9	34.8
1909.....	11.3	5.0	14.2	9.9	40.4
1910.....	10.7	4.8	11.5	9.5	36.5
1911.....	11.5	4.8	8.7	9.0	34.0
1912.....	11.3	4.3	8.9	8.1	32.5
1913.....	11.1	3.4	8.1	8.5	31.1
1914.....	12.8	3.9	9.0	8.2	33.9
1915.....	15.4	5.0	9.2	9.1	38.7
1916.....	13.7	6.4	10.8	14.2	45.1
1917.....	11.9	4.0	8.9	21.1	45.9
1918.....	12.4	2.8	7.8	22.8	45.8
1919.....	10.9	2.7	6.9	22.2	42.7
1920.....	9.9	3.1	7.7	14.5	35.2
1921.....	10.7	3.1	7.2	15.4	36.4
1922.....	11.3	4.4	8.0	15.0	38.7
1923.....	10.6	2.8	8.9	18.1	40.4
1924.....	10.2	3.2	7.9	21.7	43.0
1925.....	9.6	2.9	9.4	23.6	45.5
1926.....	8.6	2.8	10.1	21.5	43.0
1927.....	8.0	2.7	10.3	19.9	40.9
1928.....	7.5	2.6	9.3	18.1	37.5
1929.....	7.2	2.9	9.8	16.3	36.3
1930.....	7.6	3.7	6.8	17.0	35.1
1931.....	7.5	3.9	4.1	25.7	41.2
1932.....	8.2	4.4	3.4	28.4	44.4
1933.....	8.7	3.8	3.8	34.7	51.0
1934.....	8.8	3.6	4.4	35.4	52.3
1935.....	9.7 ²	4.3	2.8	40.7	57.5

¹See Table 15 for actual amounts of reserves and net liabilities.

²See footnote 2 to Table 15.

Subsection 2.—The Individual Chartered Banks of Canada.*

During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891, and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to

*Revised by A. W. Rogers, Secretary, The Canadian Bankers' Association.

25 in 1913 and to 10 in 1931. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table 10, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table 17, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, and shows a growth from 123 at Confederation to 4,083 inclusive of sub-agencies at Dec. 31, 1930. Since then, owing to the shrinkage in commercial activities as a result of the depression, some unprofitable branches have been closed and the total has declined to 3,431, exclusive of 149 branches and agencies in other countries, as at Dec. 31, 1935.

Table 18 gives the numbers of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1935, while Table 19 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which proceeded very rapidly in the war and early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then this number has gradually declined to 149 branches and sub-agencies in 1935.

17.—Numbers of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1931-35.

Province.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1920. ¹	1926. ¹	1931. ¹	1932. ¹	1933. ¹	1934. ¹	1935. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	—	9	10	41	28	28	28	28	27	27
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	169	134	138	138	136	134	134
New Brunswick..	4	35	49	121	101	101	100	99	98	97
Quebec.....	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,176	1,131	1,109	1,093	1,073
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,400	1,351	1,293	1,259	1,223
Manitoba.....	—	52	95	349	224	222	202	196	193	184
Saskatchewan....	—	—	—	591	427	394	361	339	309	290
Alberta.....	—	30	87	424	269	278	251	235	215	209
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	206	198	195	190
Yukon.....	—	—	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Totals.....	123	747	1,145	4,676	3,770	3,970	3,772	3,637	3,527	3,431

¹ Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

18.—Number of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries at Dec. 31, 1935.

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 602 in 1935, including 2 in "Other Countries".

Bank.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	13	13	110	193	35
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	8	36	35	21	125	7
Bank of Toronto.....	—	—	—	14	102	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3	—	13	105	14	—
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	6	18	6	60	243	39
Royal Bank of Canada.....	6	63	22	76	224	65
Dominion Bank.....	—	—	1	8	96	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	—	—	—	197	13	4
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	2	116	8
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals.....	24	130	90	594	1,127	182

18.—Number of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries at Dec. 31, 1935—concluded.

Bank.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	36	49	48	2	10	510
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	17	9	6	—	39	303
Bank of Toronto.....	26	13	9	—	—	176
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	135
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	75	53	61	2	13	576
Royal Bank of Canada.....	92	53	47	—	82	730
Dominion Bank.....	4	3	4	—	2	130
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	2	5	—	—	1	222
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	35	22	11	—	—	194
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals.....	287	207	186	4	147	2,978

19.—Number of Branches of each of the Canadian Chartered Banks in Other Countries, with their Locations, Dec 31., 1934 and 1935.

Bank and Location.	1934.	1935.	Bank and Location.	1934.	1935.
	Branches.	Branches.		Branches.	Branches.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			The Canadian Bank of Commerce—concluded.		
Newfoundland.....	5 ¹	5 ¹	South America.....	—	—
England.....	2	2	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	1
France.....	1	—	The Royal Bank of Canada—		
United States.....	3	3	Newfoundland.....	5	5
Mexico.....	—	—	England.....	2	2
The Bank of Nova Scotia—			British West Indies.....	11	11
Newfoundland.....	12	12	United States.....	1	1
England.....	1	1	Cuba.....	23	23
British West Indies.....	12 ¹	12 ¹	Puerto Rico, etc.....	12	12
United States.....	3	3	France (auxiliary).....	1	1
Cuba.....	8	8	Spain.....	1	1
Puerto Rico, etc.....	3	3	Central and South America..	26	26
The Canadian Bank of Commerce—			The Dominion Bank—		
Newfoundland.....	2	2	England.....	1	1
England.....	1	1	United States.....	1	1
British West Indies.....	3	3	Banque Canadienne Nationale—		
United States.....	5	5	France.....	1	1
Cuba.....	1	1	Totals.....	148²	147²
Mexico.....	—	—			

¹ Exclusive of one sub-agency.

² Exclusive of two sub-agencies.

Earnings of Canadian Banks.—The chartered banks of Canada are for the most part Dominion-wide institutions, doing business in all parts of the country. Their earnings, therefore, reflect with very considerable faithfulness the fluctuations of general business. So far as individual banks are concerned, the changes resulting

from amalgamations are apt to render the figures incomparable over a period of years. During the six years covered by Table 20, however, only one bank, the Imperial Bank of Canada, has absorbed another bank, *viz.*, The Weyburn Security Bank, on May 1, 1931.

23.—Net Profits of Canadian Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for their business years ended 1930-35.

Bank.	1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	6,519,031	12+2	5,386,380	12	4,663,100	11
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	2,535,643	16	2,579,802	16	2,303,434	15
Bank of Toronto.....	1,339,872	12+1	1,168,915	12	1,044,393	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	511,457	9	467,440	9	454,659	8½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	5,378,423	12+1	4,774,923	12	4,279,424	11
Royal Bank of Canada.....	6,572,627	12+2	5,448,327 ³	12	4,861,849	11
Dominion Bank.....	1,409,747	12+1	1,322,287	12	1,179,931	11
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	1,024,702	10	1,001,940	10	972,075	10
Imperial Bank of Canada...	1,424,081	12+1	1,328,864	12	1,205,335	11½
Barclays Bank (Canada) ¹ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	26,715,583	—	23,478,878	—	20,964,200	—

Bank.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	4,005,154	8½	4,105,024	8	4,007,302	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	2,035,900	12½	1,850,330	12	1,834,174	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,037,922	10	822,499	10	806,391	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	410,655	6½	417,366	6	400,843	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3,648,832	8½	3,413,654	8	3,389,031	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,901,649	8½	4,398,217	8	4,340,522	8
Dominion Bank.....	1,139,202	10	1,151,561	10	1,130,052	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	970,350	10	935,823	9½	915,790	8
Imperial Bank of Canada...	1,204,039	10	1,231,992	10	1,208,079	10
Barclays Bank (Canada) ¹ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	18,353,703	—	18,325,466	—	18,032,184	—

¹ This bank, which opened in September, 1929, had reported no profits or dividends up to the end of 1935.

² This bank paid at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum for the first half-year and 8 p.c. for the second.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

In Tables 21 and 22 will be found statistics showing the positions of the individual commercial banks on Dec. 31, 1935.

**21.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1935.**

Bank.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Notes of Bank of Canada.	Deposits with Bank of Canada.	Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian.	Due from other Banks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	1,554,331	12,938,425	49,699,440	336,524	64,517,098
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	2,750,829	2,980,731	22,738,275	3,206,378	19,714,218
Bank of Toronto.....	230,132	1,757,086	9,882,042	60,302	11,416,485
Banque Provinciale du Canada.	187,479	847,962	2,027,632	31,665	4,369,545
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	1,219,246	5,497,461	41,142,062	929,656	42,373,207
Royal Bank of Canada.....	8,808,786	6,912,859	37,381,032	19,522,891	66,212,872
Dominion Bank.....	264,028	2,271,569	9,931,529	88,180	12,350,652
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	448,749	2,605,706	6,267,226	51,882	7,262,698
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	330,533	4,690,308	2,124,716	59,478	10,655,041
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	2,516	76,819	442,654	2,736	5,488,401
Totals.....	15,796,629	40,578,926	181,636,608	24,289,692	244,360,217

Bank.	Securities.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets. ²
		Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada. ¹	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	375,160,229	4,603,275	225,154,267	33,106,304	794,863,991
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	113,245,040	5,917,439	84,578,670	16,904,020	288,822,887
Bank of Toronto.....	46,958,240	3,773,657	47,335,850	—	127,068,813
Banque Provinciale du Canada.	21,303,868	4,687,055	13,471,247	—	50,556,947
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	231,050,351	19,516,922	191,093,093	35,695,526	613,817,582
Royal Bank of Canada.....	226,623,252	24,424,277	218,154,550	120,439,465	779,856,228
Dominion Bank.....	39,516,077	7,256,258	48,039,852	3,501,631	134,123,806
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	56,339,094	5,658,230	44,281,106	72,412	132,165,174
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	39,670,848	5,739,950	71,159,644	—	143,705,214
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	4,809,524	1,403,932	1,322,394	—	14,127,524
Totals.....	1,154,676,523	82,980,995	944,590,673	209,719,358	3,079,108,166

¹Includes loans to Provincial Governments and to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

²Includes other assets.

**22.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1935.**

Bank.	Capital (paid up).	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.	Letters of Credit Outstanding.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	36,000,000	38,000,000	28,501,428	19,312,602	6,937,414
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	12,000,000	24,000,000	9,714,395	1,106,690	5,583,112
Bank of Toronto.....	6,000,000	9,000,000	4,548,965	981,774	1,443,616
Banque Provinciale du Canada.	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,392,742	239,287	39,204
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	30,000,000	20,000,000	23,606,450	11,503,065	16,797,727
Royal Bank of Canada.....	35,000,000	20,000,000	30,494,442	13,219,997	21,288,402
Dominion Bank.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,902,231	1,405,794	4,022,279
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	7,000,000	5,000,000	6,258,864	1,134,871	358,434
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	7,000,000	8,000,000	6,225,510	3,611,918	1,622,322
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1,500,000	750,000	283,635	76,374	97,653
Totals.....	145,500,000	132,750,000	118,928,662	52,592,372	58,190,163

Bank.	Deposits.			Due to other Banks.	Total Liabilities. ¹
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	177,222,512	405,295,046	70,257,986	9,417,152	793,014,236
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	46,887,268	141,501,862	41,714,265	4,304,752	288,111,258
Bank of Toronto.....	27,976,675	72,621,325	430,565	2,758,791	125,943,613
Banque Provinciale du Canada.	6,212,866	35,195,517	139,013	46,628	50,272,531
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	132,276,093	302,922,546	64,271,123	10,797,012	612,277,871
Royal Bank of Canada.....	163,063,281	287,976,506	195,435,919	11,084,862	778,221,010
Dominion Bank.....	31,765,343	69,297,778	3,468,295	3,141,954	133,531,106
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	22,658,362	86,130,194	1,648,391	1,258,295	131,811,807
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	31,491,360	81,596,367	525,708	2,431,883	142,680,824
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1,367,170	3,440,033	1,584,492	5,020,948	14,120,309
Totals.....	649,920,930	1,485,977,174	379,475,757²	59,262,277	3,069,934,565

¹Includes other liabilities.
Canadian.

²Includes \$30,307,116, deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian.

Bank Amalgamations and Insolvencies.—Two tables follow which may be of interest to students of Canadian banking history. The first, showing bank insolvencies since 1867, gives the capital paid up, reserves, assets and liabilities of insolvent banks, and shows also the payments to noteholders and depositors. In the majority of cases, both these classes of creditors have received payment in full. The table of bank absorptions gives the dates of absorption of the 36 banks which have been incorporated with other institutions since 1867.

23.—Bank Insolvencies

NOTE.—No bank that has failed since 1895 has paid anything to shareholders in respect of their capital investment. There is no reliable information as to earlier dates. Information is not available from which to compute losses with respect to liabilities other than deposits and circulation. In some instances these liabilities would include liabilities to Governments (having preference) and to banks and others. Noteholders have experienced no losses whatever since the inauguration of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund in 1890 or, in fact, since the failure of the Bank of Prince Edward Island in 1881. The amount of double liability actually collected from shareholders of the banks which latterly became insolvent was as follows:—

Name of Bank and Place of Chief Office.	Number of Branches when Operations Ceased.	Date of Charter.	Date of Suspension or Cessation of Normal Operations.	Capital Stock at Date of Suspension.		
				Auth- orized.	Sub- scribed.	Paid- up.
				\$	\$	\$
1 Commercial Bank of N.B., St. John, N.B.....	19	Incorporated 1834 in N.B.	— 1868	—	600,000	600,000
2 Bank of Acadia, Liverpool, N.S. ²	1	June 14, 1872	April 1873	—	500,000	100,000
3 Metropolitan Bank of Montreal.....	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1876	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,170
4 Mechanics Bank of Montreal.	2	Before Con- federation.	May 1879	1,000,000	243,374	194,794
5 Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N.S.....	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1879	500,000	500,000	370,548
6 Consolidated Bank of Canada (City Bank and Royal Can. amalgamated 1879).....	16	Sept. 18, 1875	Aug. 1879	2,400,000	2,091,900	2,080,920
7 Stadacona Bank, Quebec.....	1	June 14, 1872	July 1879 ¹	1,000,000	1,000,000	991,890
8 Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	Local	Nov. 28, 1881	—	—	120,000
9 Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.....	5	April 14, 1871	Sept. 1883	500,000	500,000	500,000
10 Maritime Bank of Dom. of Can., St. John, N.B.....	2	June 14, 1872	Mar. 1887	2,000,000	321,900	321,900
11 Pictou Bank, Pictou, N.S.....	4	May 23, 1873	Sept. 1887 ¹	500,000	500,000	200,000
12 Bank of London in Canada London, Ont.....	3	May 25, 1883	Aug. 1887 ¹	1,000,000	1,000,000	241,101
13 Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.....	4	May 25, 1883	Nov. 1887	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
14 Federal Bank, Toronto, Ont. (Changed from "Superior Bank.").....	11	May 26, 1874	Jan. 1888 ¹	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
15 Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	10	April 19, 1884	June 30, 1893	2,000,000	740,700	552,650
16 Banque du Peuple, Montreal..	7	June 27, 1884	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
17 Banque Ville Marie, Montreal.	19	June 14, 1872	July 25, 1899	500,000	500,000	479,620
18 Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N.S.....	1	April 15, 1859	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	300,000	300,000
19 Ontario Bank, Toronto ³	30	May 27, 1857	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
20 Sovereign Bank of Canada, Toronto ⁴	85	May 23, 1901	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
21 Banque de St. Jean, St. Jean, P.Q.....	5	May 3, 1873	April 28, 1908	1,000,000	500,000	316,386
22 Banque de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	6	May 23, 1873	June 24, 1908 ¹	1,000,000	504,600	331,235
23 St. Stephens Bank, St. Stephens, N.B. ⁵	1	About 1836	Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	200,000	200,000
24 Farmers Bank of Canada, Toronto ⁶	27	July 18, 1904	Dec. 19, 1910	1,000,000	584,500	567,579
25 Bank of Vancouver, Vancouver ⁷	10	April 3, 1908	Dec. 14, 1914	2,000,000	587,400	445,188
26 Home Bank of Canada, Toronto ⁸	68	July 10, 1903	Aug. 17, 1923	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,960,591
Total.....	340					

¹ Suspension or cessation of operations was voluntary.² This bank was only in existence three months and twenty-six days. It re-opened for a few days and redeemed a few thousand dollars worth of its notes. This lasted only a day or two, and the remaining noteholders with the exception of the Govern-

in Canada since 1867.

Bank of Yarmouth.....	\$ 264,667	Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	\$ 156,051
Ontario Bank.....	1,202,510	Farmers Bank of Canada.....	314,880
Sovereign Bank of Canada.....	180,500*	The Bank of Vancouver.....	178,111
Banque de St. Jean.....	161,975†	The Home Bank of Canada.....	1,713,629‡

* Apart from amount paid up for subscription to shares of International Assets Limited—see footnote 4, at end of table.

† This includes approximately \$7,000 collected on unpaid capital stock subscriptions.

‡ Includes interest of \$56,657.

Re- serve Fund.	Rate of Divi- dend.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Assets as per Returns at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Paid to—		Approx- imate Actual or Estimated Loss to Depositors and Note- Holders.	
						Note- Holders.	De- positors.		
\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	\$	
-	-	-	304,368	671,420	1,222,454	100	100	Nil.	1
-	-	-	17,959	106,914	213,346	-	-	100,000	2
-	-	40,447	129,731	293,379	779,225	100	100	Nil.	3
-	-	168,132	253,546	547,238	721,155	57½	57½	180,000	4
-	-	3,668	86,263	136,480	207,877	100	96½	3,000	5
-	-	423,819	1,013,934	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100	Nil.	6
-	-	152,481	188,372	341,500	1,355,675	100	100	Nil.	7
45,000	-	264,000	463,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½	295,000	8
300,000	8	467,385	2,206,377	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66½	742,000	9
60,000	6	314,288	1,091,570	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	10½	975,000	10
Nil.	Nil.	49,571	17,474	74,364	277,017	100	100	Nil.	11
50,000	7	209,045	680,954	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100	Nil.	12
45,000	6	492,855	2,125,040	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99½	7,000	13
150,000	6	670,492	1,005,446	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100	Nil.	14
50,000	6	396,890	771,456	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100	Nil.	15
600,000	7	818,648	6,874,217	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½	1,702,000	16
10,000	6	261,870	1,504,665	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½	1,242,000	17
35,000	5	50,409	276,505	388,660	723,660	100	100	Nil.	18
700,000	7	1,351,402	12,656,034	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100	Nil.	19
Nil.	6	1,988,585	11,215,506	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100	Nil.	20
10,000	4	219,334	340,004	560,781	326,118	100	30-27	237,000	21
75,000	6	253,860	918,770	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100	Nil.	22
55,000	6	149,935	386,160	549,830	818,271	100	100	Nil.	23
Nil.	4	429,470	1,314,016	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	Nil.	1,314,000	24
-	-	254,762	555,352	912,137	1,532,786	100	7½	317,000	25
550,000	7	1,724,165	15,462,569	18,356,373	15,848,400 (Curator's summary.)	100	-	8	26
Total								7,114,000	

ment got nothing. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

—(Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 922.)

24.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.¹

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. ²
Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.....	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.....	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molson's Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
	Standard Bank of Canada.....	Nov. 3, 1928
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Union Bank of P.E.I.....	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick.....	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank.....	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa.....	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders' Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank.....	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank.....	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Niagara District Bank.....	June 21, 1875
	The Weyburn Security Bank.....	May 1, 1931
Banque d'Hochelega ³	Banque Nationale.....	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick.....	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Merchants' Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank.....	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada.....	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada.....	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	April 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924

¹ The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.

² Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.

³ The Banque d'Hochelega after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

(Footnotes to Table 23 concluded.)—

⁴ This bank did not suspend payment, but when difficulties were encountered an arrangement was made whereby all liabilities were taken over by the Bank of Montreal which, with certain other banks, assumed responsibility for any loss which might result after realization of assets and double liability of shareholders. Depositors and other creditors accordingly experienced neither loss nor delay. By winding-up order of Sept. 29, 1908, the bank was placed in liquidation and shareholders proceeded against for double liability, in respect of which \$1,232,510 was collected but \$601,534 of that amount subsequently returned. Winding-up proceedings terminated in January, 1918.

⁵ This bank did not suspend payment. By agreement, certain other banks took over its various branches and assumed all of its liabilities; accordingly depositors and other creditors experienced neither loss nor delay. In 1911, when the assisting banks threatened to place the bank in liquidation for the purpose of enforcing payment of double liability of shareholders, a corporation named International Assets Limited, was formed, which assumed all liabilities to the assisting banks and took over the assets of the Sovereign Bank, upon which bonds were issued to the assisting banks for the amount owing them. Numerous shareholders of the Sovereign Bank subscribed to preference shares in the corporation and to the extent that they did so were released from their double liability on shares of the Sovereign Bank; as a result, in excess of \$2,000,000 was collected and paid over to the assisting banks. On Jan. 27, 1914, after it became apparent that a number of shareholders would not subscribe, or pay their double liability voluntarily, the Sovereign Bank (at a time when International Assets Limited was its sole creditor) was placed in liquidation.

⁶ In addition to realization of general assets, the President of this bank advanced sufficient to permit of all liabilities being paid in full without resort to the double liability of the shareholders.

⁷ A Royal Commission inquired into the failure of this bank in 1912 and its report, together with the evidence adduced at the inquiry, are matters of public record.

⁸ As indicated, the liability to noteholders has been fully provided for. A preferred claim of the Province of British Columbia for approximately \$103,000 was settled for \$65,000, subject to the proviso that the province might rank with ordinary creditors for the balance if or when such creditors had received a dividend of 25 p.c. The assets, however, realized only sufficient to pay a first and final dividend to depositors and other ordinary creditors of 7½ p.c. and after allowing for set-offs, etc., the liquidator estimated the loss to such creditors at \$279,000 plus the loss to the province of British Columbia of \$38,000, or a total of \$317,000.

⁹ Interim dividend of 25 p.c. paid by the liquidator in December, 1923, and he anticipated that by conserving the assets a further distribution of possibly 10 to 12 p.c. might be made eventually. Depressed conditions naturally affected the process of liquidation and the amount of the further dividend, if any, will depend entirely on future developments. The Government of Canada, pursuant to investigation by a Royal Commission into the responsibility for and causes of the failure, granted relief to the extent of 35 p.c. of the claims of certain classes of creditors, namely, all those individuals with claims of less than \$500 as well as those with larger claims who were found upon due inquiry to be in special need or straitened circumstances as a result of the failure. This involved a total outlay of approximately \$3,460,000.

Subsection 3.—The Volume of Business Transacted through the Banks.

In advanced industrial societies money is only "the small change of commerce." The great bulk of monetary transfers, particularly in the case of the larger transactions, is made through the banks. Thus it has been estimated that in the United States in 1917 about 6 p.c. of the business transactions of the country were financed by the use of money and the remaining 94 p.c. by the use of cheques. Accordingly, if we knew the aggregate amount of the cheques paid through the banks and charged to accounts, we should have an almost complete record of the volume of business transacted, and thus of the business activity of the country.

Statistics of this character were at first secured through the operation of the clearing houses—places where the representatives of all the banks met daily in the leading cities and presented for payment the notes of other banks and the cheques drawn upon other banks that had been paid in to their institutions in the regular course of business. In Canada, the first clearing houses to be established were those of Halifax (1887), Montreal (1889), Toronto (1891), Hamilton (1891) and Winnipeg (1893), and the number has subsequently increased to 32. In recent years, owing to the reduction in the number of the banks through amalgamations, the proportion of the inter-bank transactions recorded by the clearing houses to the grand total of banking transactions has declined, and the place of total bank clearings as a measure of business has been taken by total bank debits—*i.e.*, the totals of cheques charged to accounts at all banks. The total bank debits at all branch banks situated in the clearing-house cities of Canada have been compiled for 1924 and subsequent years by the Canadian Bankers' Association for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which has published the figures monthly and annually with interpretative analyses. Further, in order that an estimate might be made of the proportion of banking transactions outside the clearing-house cities to the total, the Canadian Bankers' Association secured for the month of January, 1935, the grand total of all cheques charged to accounts at all branch banks throughout the Dominion. The results were published in the Bureau's Monthly Review of Bank Debits for February, 1935, and showed that the aggregate of transactions outside the clearing-house cities was in January, 1935, 12½ p.c. of the grand total in the clearing-house cities. The corresponding figures in the five economic areas were as follows: Maritime Provinces 104.2 p.c., Quebec 6.9 p.c., Ontario 13.5 p.c., Prairie Provinces 8.4 p.c., British Columbia 16.7 p.c. Only in the Maritime Provinces does the total of bank debits in clearing-house cities appear to represent inadequately the grand total of business transactions throughout the whole area.

Clearing-House Transactions.—The following table shows for the years 1931-35 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches of the banks in each district.

The following is a description of the operation of the Central Clearing Settlement: From the beginning of 1927 until Mar. 9, 1935, balances due to or by each member of the Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver clearing houses, after having been settled and declared by the clearing-house manager, were communicated daily (in the case of the three latter clearing houses by telegraph) to a trustee—The Royal Trust Company—in Montreal. Each bank lodged with the trustee a substantial sum in Dominion notes. The trustee on receipt of the daily advice, made the appropriate credit or debit entry in each account kept for each bank. In the usual course the trustee made the entries and balanced the accounts

for the day by twelve o'clock noon, and each bank was immediately notified of the state of its account; if the debits of the day on balance exceeded the amount of Dominion notes held for any bank by the trustee, the bank concerned delivered, within an hour of notification thereof, an amount in Dominion notes sufficient to give it a credit balance.

On Mar. 11, 1935, the Bank of Canada and its Agents took over the functions of The Royal Trust Company in this connection. It was arranged that the clearing house at Ottawa should participate directly in the Central Clearing Settlement. Each bank maintains in its account with the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, a balance (in excess of whatever deposit is maintained as part of the 5 p.c. reserve against deposit liabilities in Canada required by statute) deemed sufficient to settle its clearing obligations. The debit or credit balances of the banks at the specified points are daily communicated by the clearing-house manager, and confirmed by the respective bank, to the local Agent of the Bank of Canada (to the Bank of Canada in the case of Ottawa) for transmission to the Bank of Canada at Ottawa by telephone or telegraph, which bank on the same day debits or credits, as the case may be, the account of the respective bank maintained with the Bank of Canada.

Inasmuch as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver are the settlement points for the clearing houses in their respective zones, practically all the banking transactions of the country are adjusted daily in Ottawa in the accounts maintained by the banks with the Bank of Canada.

25.—Amounts of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1931-35.

Clearing House.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	21,015,599	17,459,229	14,533,366	15,458,987	15,020,604
Brantford.....	48,891,417	39,446,268	36,878,757	38,456,332	41,207,595
Calgary.....	319,987,617	258,257,381	256,392,620	255,085,201	292,584,549
Chatham.....	27,388,592	22,190,250	21,461,353	22,211,932	22,192,630
Edmonton.....	237,843,012	194,356,935	173,437,240	189,164,864	199,411,079
Fort William.....	34,553,840	28,973,198	26,551,158	32,061,443	30,651,099
Halifax.....	150,986,615	114,384,527	100,859,483	110,685,559	112,710,681
Hamilton.....	247,414,617	190,818,400	175,111,440	191,235,709	197,844,548
Kingston.....	35,357,257	28,834,227	25,953,786	26,825,520	26,779,593
Kitchener.....	52,182,195	43,540,055	43,365,053	50,268,751	50,414,984
Lethbridge.....	20,849,308	17,287,271	17,301,733	20,785,708	23,963,854
London.....	145,511,234	127,365,483	116,906,848	128,018,177	134,707,964
Medicine Hat.....	12,319,717	9,648,413	9,819,336	10,988,541	12,995,361
Moncton.....	38,911,582	35,040,759	31,577,841	34,991,249	35,753,000
Montreal.....	5,773,473,678	3,971,576,104	4,249,531,044	4,653,226,857	4,582,416,573
Moose Jaw.....	37,751,168	27,706,507	25,548,000	24,740,854	27,283,900
New Westminster.....	30,103,730	23,366,543	21,278,157	25,028,251	27,463,691
Ottawa.....	323,349,845	227,999,793	196,686,205	219,698,923	1,076,864,472
Peterborough.....	38,026,819	30,253,664	27,848,985	30,920,440	31,325,062
Prince Albert.....	19,749,381	14,143,193	12,108,245	14,357,763	18,437,203
Quebec.....	285,294,714	210,822,180	191,774,625	200,669,727	207,012,322
Regina.....	192,876,855	176,858,737	170,858,649	181,277,356	191,995,407
Saint John.....	115,510,903	85,895,057	74,776,201	84,066,825	84,059,113
Sarnia.....	25,489,715	19,670,808	18,781,336	20,886,635	23,082,110
Saskatoon.....	89,784,777	73,353,023	59,500,613	65,343,280	74,956,723
Sherbrooke.....	37,092,630	29,246,459	27,452,934	28,628,148	28,659,155
Sudbury.....	36,319,007	24,215,334	26,470,130	34,881,455	38,895,230
Toronto.....	5,134,895,419	4,071,710,500	4,916,531,044	5,643,522,459	5,720,065,081
Vancouver.....	795,227,626	637,132,962	667,955,703	755,532,352	781,264,535
Victoria.....	95,261,092	70,673,068	69,300,609	73,931,173	79,007,606
Windsor.....	150,917,406	117,006,345	106,323,870	104,459,995	115,902,542
Winnipeg.....	2,253,265,522	1,974,922,067	2,807,734,669	2,676,160,032	2,622,557,766
Totals.....	16,827,602,919	12,914,154,710	14,726,611,033	15,963,570,498	16,927,486,132

Bank clearings, though generally regarded as a leading barometer of business conditions, are defective in that they record only inter-bank transactions—transactions through which one bank becomes either the debtor or the creditor of another. They do not record the numerous transactions in which the transfer of value is made within a single bank, as, for example, where the purchaser and the seller of values that are paid for by cheque carry their accounts in the same bank. As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations, there being only 10 in December, 1934, as compared with 18 in 1923, inter-bank transactions are bearing a steadily decreasing proportion to the total of business transacted, a fact which goes far to explain the relative smallness of the increase in bank clearings from 1926 to 1929.

Bank Debits.—Since bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business, the Bureau of Statistics in 1923 took up with the Canadian Bankers' Association the question of securing a record of bank debits, *i.e.*, of all cheques charged against accounts at all banks. The Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing-house centres of Canada, and the figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) are given for the years 1931-35 in Table 26.

It will be noted, as establishing the need of the newer record, that bank debits for 1932 decreased 40·6 p.c. as compared with those of 1928, while bank clearings in the later year show a decrease of 47·4 p.c. The bank debits are a comparable record for the five years; the bank clearings, owing to the reduction in the number of banks, are not a comparable record.

26.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1931-35.

Clearing-House Centre.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax.....	330,371,553	257,989,295	254,222,616	275,948,590	310,052,273
Moncton.....	87,229,007	73,548,793	72,568,809	87,228,253	90,680,025
Saint John.....	234,942,909	187,632,726	154,222,107	171,074,214	173,320,562
Totals.....	652,543,469	519,170,814	481,013,532	534,251,057	574,052,860
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	9,756,753,765	7,135,517,032	7,943,786,599	8,834,691,425	8,307,134,410
Quebec.....	701,258,405	560,686,426	558,047,475	550,663,976	606,964,150
Sherbrooke.....	92,060,809	69,997,106	65,236,186	64,354,455	63,430,463
Totals.....	10,550,072,979	7,766,200,564	8,567,070,260	9,449,709,866	8,977,529,023
Ontario—					
Brantford.....	106,212,582	85,438,727	80,401,856	84,950,018	94,136,017
Chatham.....	81,403,262	71,625,208	64,147,944	71,122,708	79,902,107
Fort William.....	66,540,124	55,335,694	47,791,570	49,838,324	50,202,917
Hamilton.....	649,599,942	526,940,741	460,728,640	528,307,959	559,388,191
Kingston.....	64,828,365	55,085,899	51,473,716	52,719,962	55,634,971
Kitchener.....	116,857,177	96,266,553	93,144,698	108,804,353	114,191,829
London.....	365,324,602	315,954,273	299,130,638	334,741,204	362,317,629
Ottawa.....	1,869,730,944	1,579,527,632	1,339,009,715	1,914,296,966	1,444,156,227
Peterborough.....	70,964,205	55,426,709	49,090,223	53,767,240	60,023,193
Sarnia.....	104,000,535	95,058,795	86,377,931	78,158,895	69,145,537
Sudbury.....	58,832,961	40,328,991	41,886,025	48,991,202	55,597,151
Toronto.....	9,512,342,450	8,066,207,006	10,221,687,968	11,389,321,892	10,642,516,427
Windsor.....	310,203,205	215,676,051	192,566,981	204,483,372	289,364,280
Totals.....	13,376,840,354	11,258,872,279	13,027,437,905	14,919,504,095	13,876,626,476

26.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1931-35—concluded.

Clearing-House Centre.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon.....	39,802,614	33,569,832	27,283,657	26,885,135	25,666,690
Calgary.....	647,871,720	513,557,662	557,891,735	526,966,099	616,831,075
Edmonton.....	489,783,798	393,433,400	366,409,278	382,681,968	400,418,426
Lethbridge.....	49,736,330	37,067,143	36,911,296	42,671,124	48,945,714
Medicine Hat.....	26,122,436	21,077,192	21,505,530	25,377,296	27,322,542
Moose Jaw.....	79,343,948	61,064,586	48,696,759	51,316,748	53,874,399
Prince Albert.....	29,802,629	21,124,445	17,844,842	21,106,682	24,434,064
Regina.....	412,701,024	462,876,073	439,593,195	475,031,328	505,052,792
Saskatoon.....	143,056,796	114,981,799	100,029,783	102,963,180	110,058,112
Winnipeg.....	3,279,817,622	3,138,453,543	4,798,187,549	4,682,240,160	4,632,791,950
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank.....	3,173,413 ¹	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	5,201,211,730	4,797,205,735	6,414,353,624	6,337,239,720	6,445,395,764
British Columbia—					
New Westminster.....	67,987,301	51,107,251	47,213,108	52,390,693	59,819,150
Vancouver.....	1,416,428,661	1,190,466,183	1,207,251,145	1,320,856,775	1,349,924,217
Victoria.....	321,383,768	261,265,467	237,125,920	252,720,716	262,718,851
Totals.....	1,805,799,730	1,502,838,901	1,491,590,173	1,625,968,184	1,672,462,218
Grand Totals.....	31,556,468,262	25,844,288,293	29,981,465,494	32,866,672,922	31,546,066,341

¹Three months only, the Weyburn Security Bank having been absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada.

The records of bank debits are also valuable as a contribution to Canada's "equation of exchange." Tables showing the terms of this equation for the post-war period were given in a bulletin published in May 1936; copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Subsection 4.—Government and other Savings Banks.

In a comparatively new country where capital is relatively scarce, it is a natural thing that the banks which finance the business institutions should also absorb the bulk of the people's savings for use in promoting the business of the country. Thus in Canada the great bulk of the current savings of the people is found in the savings or notice deposits of the Canadian chartered banks, the annual average figures of which are given for recent years in Table 10 of this chapter, the 1935 average being \$1,445,281,247. Further, the current savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1934 aggregating \$210,170,891. In comparison with the enormous figures of notice deposits in chartered banks and with total insurance in force, the deposits in the special savings banks are comparatively small, but are none the less significant.

There are three distinct types of savings banks in Canada at the present time, in addition to the savings departments of the chartered banks and of trust and loan companies. First, there is the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are a direct obligation of the Dominion Government. Secondly, there are Provincial Government savings banking institutions in Ontario and in Alberta, where the depositor becomes a direct creditor of the province. Thirdly, there are in the province of Quebec two important savings banks, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, established under Dominion legislation and making monthly reports to the Department of Finance.

Dominion Government Savings Banks.—Prior to 1929 there were two classes of Dominion Government savings banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings

Bank, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Bank, attached to the Department of Finance. The former was established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10) in order to "enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him together with the interest due thereon". Branches of the Government Savings Bank proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, were established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receivers-General and in other places, in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. The Dominion Government Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank in 1929. Historical statistics for both systems will be found in Table 27 and more detailed figures covering the last six years in Table 28.

27.—Deposits with Dominion Government Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-35.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.	At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	204,589	1,483,219	1916.....	40,008,418	13,519,855
1870.....	1,588,849	1,822,570	1917.....	42,582,479	13,633,610
1875.....	2,926,090	4,245,091	1918.....	41,283,479	12,177,283
1880.....	3,945,669	7,107,287	1919.....	41,654,960	11,402,098
1885.....	15,090,540	17,888,536	1920.....	31,605,594	10,729,218
1890.....	21,990,653	19,021,812	1921.....	29,010,619	10,150,189
1895.....	26,805,542	17,644,956	1922.....	24,837,181	9,829,653
1900.....	37,507,456	15,642,267	1923.....	22,357,268	9,433,839
1905.....	45,368,321	16,649,136	1924.....	25,156,449	9,055,091
1906.....	45,736,488	16,174,134	1925.....	24,662,060	8,949,073
1907.....	47,453,228	15,088,584	1926.....	24,035,669	8,794,870
1908.....	47,564,284	15,016,871	1927.....	23,402,337	8,519,706
1909.....	45,190,484	14,748,436	1928.....	23,463,210	7,640,566
1910.....	43,586,357	14,677,872	1929.....	28,375,770	2
1911.....	43,330,579	14,673,752	1930.....	26,086,036	2
1912.....	43,563,764	14,655,564	1931.....	24,750,227	2
1913.....	42,728,942	14,411,541	1932.....	23,919,677	2
1914.....	41,591,286	13,976,162	1933.....	23,920,915	2
1915.....	39,995,406	14,006,158	1934.....	23,158,919	2
			1935.....	22,547,006	2

¹Do not include Provincial Government savings banks.

²Included in Post Office Savings Bank.

28.—Summary of the Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Mar. 31, 1930-35.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits during year.....	2,746,050	2,535,563	3,582,988	3,669,427	2,565,470	2,223,907
Interest on deposits.....	784,582	732,733	706,270	683,814	580,946	510,592
Total cash and interest.....	3,530,632	3,268,296	4,289,258	4,353,241	3,146,415	2,734,499
Withdrawals.....	5,820,366	4,604,105	5,119,808	4,352,003	3,908,411	3,346,412
At credit of depositors.....	26,086,036	24,750,227	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919	22,547,006

Provincial Government Savings Banks.—Institutions for the deposit of savings are operated by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Alberta, while a similar institution was in operation in Manitoba from 1924 to 1932 when the depositors' accounts were taken over by the chartered banks.

Ontario.—In the session of 1921, the Legislature of Ontario authorized the establishment of the Province of Ontario Savings Office, and in March, 1922, the first branches were opened. The funds received from this source are used almost exclusively to finance farm loans under the Agricultural Development Act. Interest

at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on all accounts. The deposits are all repayable on demand. Total deposits on Mar. 31, 1936, were over \$32,000,000 and the number of depositors at that date was over 106,000. Twenty-four branches are in operation throughout the province.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Provincial Treasury receives savings deposits and issues demand savings certificates bearing interest at 3 p.c., or term certificates for one, two or three years, in denominations of \$25 and upwards, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for one year and $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for two or three years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1935, was \$9,359,777, made up of \$4,878,634 in demand certificates and \$4,481,143 in term certificates.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Dec. 31, 1935, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$4,500,000, savings deposits of \$54,921,401 and total liabilities of \$56,112,670. Total assets amounted to \$60,962,790, including over \$46,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on Dec. 31, 1935, savings deposits of \$12,818,350, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$2,500,000 and total assets of \$15,958,824.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (184 reported to the Provincial Government in 1934) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Thus on Dec. 31, 1934, savings deposits in these banks amounted to \$6,089,713, while the amount on loan was \$7,934,002. Loans granted in 1934 numbered 11,295 amounting to \$2,141,801. Profits realized amounted to \$441,876. (See also pp. 780-781 of this volume.)

29.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, as at June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-35.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At June 30—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.
	\$		\$		\$
1868.....	3,369,799	1910.....	32,239,620	1923.....	59,327,961
1870.....	5,369,103	1911.....	34,770,386	1924.....	64,245,811
1875.....	6,611,416	1912.....	39,526,755	1925.....	65,837,254
1880.....	6,681,025	1913.....	40,133,351	1926.....	67,241,344
1885.....	9,191,895	1914.....	39,110,439	1927.....	69,940,351
1890.....	10,908,987	1915.....	37,817,474	1928.....	72,695,422
1895.....	13,128,483	1916.....	40,405,037	1929.....	70,809,603
1900.....	17,425,472	1917.....	44,139,978	1930.....	68,846,366
1905.....	25,050,966	1918.....	42,000,543	1931.....	69,820,422
1906.....	27,399,194	1919.....	46,799,877	1932.....	68,683,324
1907.....	28,359,618	1920.....	53,118,053	1933.....	68,113,501
1908.....	28,927,248	1921.....	58,576,775	1934.....	66,673,219
1909.....	29,867,973	1922.....	58,292,920	1935.....	66,496,595

¹At Mar. 31.

Section 3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

The Canada Year Book, 1934-35, presented at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to trust and loan companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. The statistics of Tables 31 and 32 refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning in 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the province of Nova Scotia, and brought

by the laws of that province under the examination of the Dominion Department of Insurance, have been included. Also, since 1922 provincially incorporated loan and trust companies have made voluntary returns of their statistics to the Dominion Department of Insurance, so that all-Canadian totals are again available for recent years. As indicating the progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada, it may be stated that the book value of the assets of all loan companies rose from \$188,637,298 in 1922 to \$213,649,794 in 1931, although declining slightly to \$206,950,770 in 1934. The total assets in the hands of the trust companies increased from \$805,689,070 in 1922 to \$2,664,448,085 in 1934. The latter figure included \$2,436,101,468 of "estates, trust and agency funds". (Table 30.)

Functions of Loan Companies.—The principal function of loan companies is the lending of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

Functions of Trust Companies.—Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits, but the lending of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The figures of Table 30 are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their functions, are mainly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

30.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1934.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Item.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Book values of assets.....	66,803,717	140,147,053	206,950,770
Liabilities to the public.....	30,840,102	103,536,768	134,376,870
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	56,589,929	59,150,000	115,739,929
Subscribed.....	25,834,885	26,719,600	52,554,485
Paid-up.....	22,739,776	19,373,841	42,113,617
Reserve and contingency funds.....	12,415,915	15,800,582	28,216,497
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	709,984	1,424,763	2,128,747
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	35,859,675	36,599,186	72,458,861
Net profits realized during year.....	965,609	1,082,464	2,048,073

TRUST COMPANIES.

Assets—			
Company funds.....	63,046,911	15,901,219	78,948,130
Guaranteed funds.....	117,747,430	31,651,057	149,398,487
Estates, trust and agency funds.....	2,205,871,185	230,230,283	2,436,101,468
Totals.....	2,386,665,526	277,782,559	2,664,448,085
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	67,452,600	20,650,000	88,102,600
Subscribed.....	30,371,238	12,109,670	42,480,908
Paid-up.....	27,821,557	10,652,618	38,474,175
Reserve and contingency funds.....	18,298,383	3,746,260	22,044,643
Unappropriated surpluses.....	2,723,946	500,642	3,224,588
Net profits realized during year.....	2,684,931	457,262	3,142,193

31.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-34.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Total. ¹	Debentures and Debenture Stock.		Deposits.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total. ²
				Canada.	Elsewhere and Sundries.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,688,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915.....	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916.....	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917.....	19,813,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918.....	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919.....	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	—	—	9,347,096	—	42,405,175
1920.....	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	—	51,302,620
1921.....	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	54,651,433
1922.....	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,013,363	20,360,480	22,390,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923.....	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,093
1924.....	22,592,057	13,734,681	37,122,138	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,989,554
1925 ³	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926 ³	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480
1927 ³	20,699,710	14,867,432	38,596,121	47,818,386	19,965,321	27,019,323	868,694	95,895,897
1928 ³	20,139,831	14,113,871	36,179,771	51,269,133	15,292,362	30,671,257	940,528	98,453,583
1929 ³	20,292,840	14,438,022	35,806,640	52,857,277	14,813,287	29,602,789	942,178	98,347,526
1930 ³	20,475,116	14,632,128	35,799,585	58,058,682	15,063,313	31,581,913	978,891	106,378,655
1931 ³	20,680,307	14,753,181	36,078,600	63,158,214	14,837,565	30,823,662	1,027,677	110,779,994
1932 ³	19,506,063	14,739,341	35,803,553	61,959,437	14,858,798	29,418,924	989,303	107,758,082
1933 ³	20,230,120	15,205,070	36,865,775	60,483,299	15,161,505	24,287,270	996,132	101,666,653
1934 ³	20,350,591	15,866,141	37,718,013	61,157,872	16,222,139	24,908,363	1,004,063	105,056,563

ASSETS.

Year.	Real Estate. ³	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company Property.	Cash on hand and in Banks	Interest, Rents, etc., Due and Accrued.	Total. ⁴
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	1,763,892	53,710,084	—	11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915.....	1,779,030	52,807,357	—	12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916.....	1,485,267	51,981,926	—	13,482,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917.....	1,577,576	49,712,872	—	14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918.....	1,512,520	48,293,988	—	16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919.....	—	—	—	—	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920.....	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921.....	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922.....	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,305	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923.....	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,635	3,467,822	3,353,822	104,866,102
1924.....	4,035,532	71,468,506	1,722,803	18,568,856	3,636,592	2,470,756	101,919,837
1925 ⁵	3,982,921	79,106,407	1,532,366	20,210,387	3,442,928	2,180,700	110,638,667
1926 ⁵	4,150,307	89,873,578	1,161,886	18,426,169	4,284,648	2,274,535	120,321,095
1927 ⁵	3,999,808	102,501,193	1,585,891	18,884,434	5,672,479	2,020,087	134,669,734
1928 ⁵	4,172,704	105,121,365	2,610,947	17,874,808	3,258,762	1,746,138	134,793,527
1929 ⁵	6,156,227	103,806,670	2,700,720	17,654,463	3,195,801	1,834,297	135,358,095
1930 ⁵	7,069,914	105,503,098	3,019,202	20,834,907	4,313,669	2,559,065	143,308,774
1931 ⁵	8,112,501	106,628,854	1,797,490	23,430,382	3,295,037	3,529,451	147,921,556
1932 ⁵	8,271,679	102,661,879	1,135,726	21,521,472	4,549,735	4,366,369	143,566,386
1933 ⁵	8,860,817	98,357,741	1,468,250	18,767,937	4,639,525	5,437,535	138,560,381
1934 ⁵	9,112,878	97,169,985	233,458	21,693,414	4,669,353	6,532,256	142,807,787

¹Includes other liabilities to shareholders.²Includes other liabilities to the public.³Book

value of real estate for companies' use and other real estate.

⁴Includes other assets.⁵Includes

statistics of loan companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance.

32.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-34.

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, Borrowed Money, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915.....	5,307,128	1,150,470	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916.....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	7,206,473	620,470	7,826,943
1917.....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918.....	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,836,137
1919.....	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920.....	7,465,376	1,908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921.....	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,659	499,264	9,945,923
1922.....	7,678,401	1,912,123	46,068	9,636,592	329,827	9,966,419
1923.....	7,772,749	1,908,887	5,674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924.....	8,796,479	1,918,567	169,390	10,884,436	766,783	11,651,219
1925 ¹	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474
1926 ¹	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225
1927 ¹	9,824,031	2,653,673	443,377	12,921,081	571,279	13,492,360
1928 ¹	10,424,249	2,877,766	549,905	13,851,920	741,364	14,593,284
1929 ¹	10,512,879	3,325,020	257,288	14,095,187	325,914	14,421,101
1930 ¹	10,260,025	3,431,538	718,240	14,409,803	294,897	14,704,700
1931 ¹	10,493,608	3,478,889	629,215	14,601,712	464,719	15,066,431
1932 ¹	10,601,822	3,461,760	457,518	14,521,100	368,279	14,889,379
1933 ¹	10,630,336	3,555,585	444,302	14,630,223	206,372	14,836,595
1934 ¹	10,652,618	3,746,260	591,103	14,989,981	246,466	15,236,447

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Year.	Loans.			Real Estate.	Government, Municipal and School Securities Owned.	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	All other Assets belonging to the Companies.	Total Assets of the Companies.
	On Real Estate, First Liens.	On Real Estate, Second Liens.	On Stocks and Securities.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	—	787,400	—	179,928	3,033,756	9,861,601
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	—	876,760	—	172,448	1,529,522	7,301,169
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	—	1,116,110	—	266,964	1,585,513	7,794,712
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	—	1,145,815	—	173,130	1,789,364	7,652,961
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	—	1,839,000 ²	—	724,689	1,936,365	8,830,272
1919....	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	—	2,170,618	—	706,763	1,635,773	9,999,549
1920....	4,736,064	—	512,800	761,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	847,463	10,224,252
1921....	4,408,914	—	344,302	908,618	2,400,914	253,779	603,618	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922....	5,254,434	—	391,475	973,022	1,584,234	264,186	473,687	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923....	5,402,752	—	375,129	1,048,682	1,656,304	292,564	481,672	1,573,436	10,830,509
1924....	5,114,753	—	446,001	1,551,673	1,598,971	336,818	524,368	2,483,675	12,056,259
1925 ¹	5,143,123	—	118,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926 ¹	5,459,907	—	580,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	1,317,785	13,195,277
1927 ¹	5,668,574	—	977,514	2,140,344	1,993,823	494,083	834,469	1,603,906	13,862,713
1928 ¹	5,651,201	—	1,156,698	2,148,354	2,838,630	495,004	917,619	1,589,288	14,766,284
1929 ¹	5,652,084	—	1,121,536	1,959,581	3,228,722	425,077	659,466	1,623,031	14,669,497
1930 ¹	5,573,596	—	1,183,298	2,049,285	3,176,348	458,392	732,025	1,779,338	14,952,282
1931 ¹	6,034,794	—	1,035,169	2,140,792	3,211,183	488,995	551,595	1,996,819	15,459,347
1932 ¹	6,057,336	—	628,586	2,306,950	3,105,079	447,940	773,537	2,042,228	15,361,056
1933 ¹	5,413,800	—	706,146	2,655,924	3,418,374	451,552	624,363	2,081,259	15,351,418
1934 ¹	5,034,509	—	973,532	3,008,327	3,681,872	454,975	667,932	2,080,072	15,901,216

For footnotes see end of table, p. 932.

32.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-34—concluded.

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.	Total.
	Principal. ²	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	8,560,468	—	8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915.....	9,727,099	—	9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916.....	10,405,318	—	10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917.....	11,149,958	—	11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918.....	12,743,379	—	12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919.....	12,704,672	—	12,704,672	52,084,047	64,788,719
1920.....	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921.....	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,802,281
1922.....	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923.....	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924.....	14,027,120	133,583	14,160,703	123,082,289	137,242,992
1925 ¹	15,897,339	—	15,897,339	131,420,502	147,317,841
1926 ¹	17,979,412	—	17,979,412	139,777,235	157,756,647
1927 ¹	22,464,753	—	22,464,753	161,040,661	183,504,814
1928 ¹	24,105,724	—	24,105,724	202,655,185	226,760,909
1929 ¹	24,465,263	—	24,465,263	210,005,726	234,470,989
1930 ¹	26,408,829	—	26,408,829	205,282,593	231,691,422
1931 ¹	25,718,221	—	25,718,221	215,698,469	241,416,690
1932 ¹	25,222,913	—	25,222,913	215,702,235	240,925,148
1933 ¹	27,396,708	—	27,396,708	225,484,151	252,880,859
1934 ¹	31,651,057	—	31,651,057	230,230,283	261,881,340

¹ Includes statistics of trust companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance. ² Includes money in trust for investment amounting to \$2,562,455 in 1914, \$3,113,170 in 1915, \$3,799,149 in 1916, \$3,443,682 in 1917, and \$5,170,463 in 1918; corresponding amounts are included under the heading "Estate, trust and agency funds" for the years 1920 to 1934. The figures for 1919 are not available. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 4.—Sales of Canadian Bonds.

Interesting aspects of public financing and of the investment of capital in Canadian development since 1911 are illustrated by the sales of Canadian bonds by classes, shown in Table 33. (The figures are reproduced from the *Monetary Times Annual*, 1936.) In the first part of this table, the bonds sold in each year are divided according to whether the financing was for Dominion or Provincial Governments, or for municipalities, railways or other corporations, while in the second part of the table the sales in each year are distributed according to sales in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The total sales of Canadian bonds naturally reached a very high mark toward the close of the War owing to the Dominion Government financing required to cover the war expenditures. However, the total sales were greater in 1931 than in any other year, owing largely to the Dominion Government's conversion loans.

Dominion Government financing through bond sales since 1907 may be divided into three periods: the first from 1908 to 1914, when the money was required largely for internal development of the country, public works and Government railways; the second from 1915 to 1919, when war expenditures required very large borrowings; and the third since the War, when the issues have been largely required for refunding former loans at lower interest rates and for expenditures in connection with public works and railways.

Provincial bond issues have been on a much larger scale since the War than formerly, probably due to the development of provincially-owned public utilities

and of improved highways. Sales of the bonds of Canadian municipalities, on the other hand, were greater in 1913, toward the end of the "land boom", than they have been in any other year, although sales in 1930 almost reached the record. However, allowing for the increased population in cities and towns, there has not been the same marked increase in the average annual sales of municipal bonds in the period since the War, as compared with the period before the War, that is noticeable in the case of provincial bonds.

Sales of corporation bonds, which from 1926 to 1930 had averaged over \$257,000,000 per year, dropped to \$10,550,000 in 1932, and to \$4,385,000 in 1933, this being largely due to the uncertainty of the industrial outlook. Railway bonds also showed a precipitate decline to \$12,500,000 in 1932, and fell to \$1,000,000 in 1933. In 1934 and 1935 substantial recoveries were shown in both classes.

A very striking change has taken place during the present century in the market in which Canadian bond issues are principally sold. Prior to the War, a great part of the capital required for Canadian development came from the United Kingdom, and the major portion of Canadian bond issues was sold there. The outbreak of war temporarily eliminated that market, and Canadians turned largely to the United States for outside capital. However, the great increase in wealth during and since the War has enabled a much greater proportion of public and industrial financing to be done at home, and beginning with the Victory Loan campaigns, Canadians not only learned how to invest their money in bonds, but had the necessary funds to invest on a large scale in bond issues. These facts are reflected in the latter part of Table 33 showing that since 1915 a greatly increased proportion of the total issues of Canadian bonds has been sold within Canada. Thus, in 1935, 84.0 p.c. of all bonds issued were sold in Canada, 15.9 p.c. in the United States and 0.1 p.c. in the United Kingdom.

33.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, calendar years 1911-35.

(From the *Monetary Times Annual*. Figures for 1904-10 inclusive will be found at p. 921 of the 1933 Year Book.)

CLASSES OF BONDS.

Calendar Year.	Dominion.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Railway.	Corporation.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	-	11,375,000	30,295,838	85,611,265	139,530,885	266,812,988
1912.....	25,000,000	25,639,700	47,159,288	45,014,925	130,124,069	272,937,982
1913.....	34,066,666	36,850,000	110,600,936	65,895,880	126,381,813	373,795,295
1914.....	48,666,666	56,100,000	79,133,996	59,719,000	29,315,405	272,935,067
1915.....	170,000,000	48,105,000	67,393,328	33,675,000	15,933,000	335,106,328
1916.....	175,000,000	33,173,000	93,977,542	22,240,000	32,492,000	356,882,542
1917.....	650,000,000	15,300,000	24,189,079 ¹	17,700,000	18,850,000	726,039,079
1918.....	689,016,000	18,605,000	43,570,361	19,600,000	4,565,000	775,356,361
1919.....	753,000,000	52,374,000	26,274,089	35,359,133	42,930,000	909,937,222
1920.....	-	125,993,000	56,371,391	96,500,000	46,050,276	324,914,667
1921.....	-	160,745,400	84,776,931	96,733,000	61,335,825	403,591,156
1922.....	200,000,000	114,918,000	87,088,877	13,505,100	76,885,500	492,397,477
1923.....	200,000,000	106,279,000	83,686,422	27,500,000	97,352,320	514,817,742
1924.....	175,000,000	89,640,000	88,731,612	157,375,000	69,179,180	579,925,792
1925.....	169,333,333	106,970,000	46,218,987	40,925,195	120,085,833	483,533,348
1926.....	105,000,000	76,633,267	65,020,194	34,500,000	250,919,200	532,072,661
1927.....	45,000,000	114,795,500	72,742,114	80,000,000	289,680,067	602,217,681
1928.....	-	92,992,500	27,120,588	48,396,000	285,083,000	453,592,088
1929.....	-	119,960,500	98,667,809	199,200,000	243,330,600	661,158,909
1930.....	140,000,000	160,004,000	109,648,063	137,238,000	220,355,000 ¹	767,245,063
1931.....	858,109,300	126,239,205	85,290,066	121,750,000	59,432,000	1,250,820,571
1932.....	226,250,000	128,217,000	95,600,632	12,500,000	10,550,000	473,117,632
1933.....	440,000,000	82,889,000	41,282,513	1,000,000	4,385,000	569,556,513
1934.....	400,000,000	139,868,000	24,690,132	32,500,000	40,902,696	637,960,828
1935.....	739,300,000	123,407,000	44,793,200	48,400,000	60,605,700	1,016,505,900

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

**33.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale,
calendar years 1911-35—concluded.**

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES.

Calendar Year.	Sold in Canada.	Sold in United States.	Sold in United Kingdom.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	44,989,878	17,553,967	204,269,143	266,812,988
1912.....	37,735,182	30,966,406	204,236,394	272,937,982
1913.....	45,603,753	50,720,762	277,470,780	373,795,295
1914.....	32,999,860	53,944,548	185,990,659	272,935,067
1915.....	115,325,214	178,606,114	41,175,000	335,106,328
1916.....	102,938,778	206,943,764	47,000,000	356,882,542
1917.....	546,330,714	174,708,365	5,000,000	726,039,079
1918.....	727,446,361	33,310,000	14,600,000	775,356,361
1919.....	705,385,419	199,446,670	5,105,133	909,937,222
1920.....	101,830,667	223,084,000	—	324,914,667
1921.....	213,326,543	178,113,613	12,151,000	403,591,156
1922.....	250,184,984	242,212,493	—	492,397,477
1923.....	427,868,742	84,517,000	2,432,000	514,817,742
1924.....	336,758,887	239,544,405	3,622,500	579,925,792
1925.....	271,251,682	181,870,000	30,411,666	483,533,348
1926.....	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927.....	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928.....	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929.....	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930.....	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931.....	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932.....	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933.....	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934.....	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935.....	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900

Section 5.—Corporation Dividends.

(From the *Financial Post Business Year Book*.)

The 1935 improvement in Canadian business, as indicated by higher corporate earnings, was reflected in the total annual dividend payments of \$213,014,633, compared with \$185,769,736 in 1934, or a gain of 14·7 p.c. As compared with the low year of 1933, the increase represents a gain of nearly 60 p.c. Of the total disbursements for the year, mining companies account for \$57 millions, or 26 p.c. In Table 34 below there is given a six-year record of aggregate monthly dollar payments and yearly totals for all companies paying dividends in Canada:—

34.—Dividend Payments by Canadian Companies, 1930-35.

Month.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	30,310,039	27,959,397	20,400,598	13,854,450	14,416,545	14,785,266
February.....	7,946,299	5,101,369	4,095,424	3,335,428	3,783,396	3,495,904
March.....	22,770,591	24,376,795	18,944,825	16,754,000	17,267,509	9,440,340
April.....	32,634,632	32,126,789	21,273,875	11,602,414	12,265,579	14,621,079
May.....	6,580,454	5,301,127	4,674,523	2,931,000	4,793,184	4,025,448
June.....	33,847,306	28,899,218	19,342,689	17,497,407	41,938,738	55,291,661
July.....	29,301,051	21,908,004	16,008,127	12,672,273	16,432,866 ¹	18,679,493
August.....	7,037,106	4,967,051	4,391,902	3,260,000	4,463,924 ¹	4,361,816
September.....	23,668,503	19,765,080	16,049,340	14,271,323	9,731,678	12,315,185
October.....	35,889,965	24,451,599	15,919,557	11,807,000	13,849,280	14,800,721
November.....	6,738,450	4,756,132	3,652,381	3,656,148	4,188,056	3,601,369
December.....	47,921,152	26,738,555	20,209,250	23,037,916	42,638,981	57,596,351
Totals.....	284,641,548	226,351,116	164,962,492	134,679,359	185,769,736¹	213,014,633

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 6.—Foreign Exchange.

The Canadian dollar, adopted as our currency in 1857, was equivalent to 15/73 of the pound sterling; in other words, the pound was equal to \$4.866 in Canadian currency at par, and remained so, with minor variations between the import and export gold points representing the cost of shipping gold in either direction, until the outbreak of the Great War. During the first eleven years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in the United States, as the United States dollar was not, after the Civil War, redeemable in gold until 1878. From the latter date, the dollar in the two countries was equivalent at par, and variation was only between the import and export gold points or under \$2 per \$1,000.

At the outbreak of the Great War, both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar were made inconvertible into gold and fell to a discount in New York, though this discount was "pegged" or kept at a moderate percentage by sales of United States securities previously held in the United Kingdom, borrowing in the United States, and, after the United States entered the War, by arrangements with the United States Government. After the War, when the exchanges were "unpegged" about November, 1920, the British pound went as low as \$3.18 and the Canadian dollar as low as 82 cents in New York. In the course of the next year or two, exchange was brought practically back to par, and the United Kingdom resumed gold payments in 1925 and Canada on July 1, 1926. From then until 1928 the exchanges were within the gold points, but in 1929 the Canadian dollar again fell to a moderate discount in New York. With the exception of a few months in the latter half of 1930, this discount caused the persistence of the dislocation of exchange in 1931. Dollar rates were below the gold export points, however, only for a few scattered intervals.

Recent Movements in Canadian Exchange.*—Because of Canada's close financial and commercial relationships with the United Kingdom and the United States, Canadian exchange rates are influenced to a large extent by the London and New York markets. The United Kingdom buys much more from Canada than Canada buys from her, but the reverse is the case as regards the trade between Canada and the United States. The result is that there is a supply of bills on London in excess of the amount needed to meet current obligations in the United Kingdom. By offering these for sale for United States funds in London or New York, a triangular balance is approximated by book transactions and the amount of gold transfers is thereby greatly reduced. The volume of sterling exchange on Canadian account thus passed to the New York market does not greatly influence New York rates of sterling exchange under normal conditions; on the contrary, the volume of the New York-London transactions is sufficient to carry the Canadian rates along with them.

In September, 1931, the equilibrium of international exchange was seriously disturbed. This unfortunate turn of events followed a period of over six years during which the nations of the world had worked steadily towards the stabilization of their currency systems upon a gold basis. Within two months of the time when the United Kingdom found it necessary to suspend free gold shipments, however, only a very small number of countries, including the United States and France were left with currencies unshaken by preceding abnormal gold movements. The decision of the United Kingdom to go off the gold standard (Sept. 21, 1931) resulted in a sharp depreciation of sterling in New York. Canadian rates depreciated also,

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and fluctuated broadly with sterling until the United States dollar dropped from the ranks of gold standard currencies on April 19, 1933.*

During the balance of that year, the premium on United States dollars at Montreal gradually diminished from approximately 20 p.c. until in November it was replaced by a small discount of about 1 p.c. The pound sterling meanwhile advanced from \$4.234 in April to \$5.082 in November. The course of foreign exchanges throughout 1934 was more stable than it had been since 1931. Sterling reacted gradually until it reached its former parity of \$4.866 in September, and subsequent fluctuations centered around that level. This movement was accompanied by minor irregular changes in the United States dollar, which regained a fractional premium early in 1935. The Montreal premium on gold currencies has risen until it stood in the early part of 1935 at approximately 65 p.c. No further major fluctuations occurred in leading exchanges during the remainder of the year. The Belgian belga was devalued, however, in March by approximately 28 p.c., and in November the China (Shanghai) dollar was stabilized at a value equal to roughly 30 cents in Canadian funds.

*The U.S. dollar was subsequently replaced on a gold basis on Jan. 31, 1934, but the gold content of that dollar was reduced from 23.22 grains to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of an ounce. The new U.S. gold dollar, therefore, has a gold content equal to 59.06 p.c. of that of the former gold dollar.

35.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—The nominal closing quotations in Canadian funds upon which these averages are based, have been supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Month.	Australia. Pound.		Austria. Schilling.		Belgium. Belga.		Czecho- slovakia. Krone.		Denmark. Krone.		Finland. Markka.	
	Par.		-4.8666		-1407		-1390		-0296		-2680	
	1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	4.053	3.904	.181	.188	.222	.233	.048	.042	.229	.219	.022	.022
February.....	4.055	3.901	.188	.188	.231	.234	.045	.042	.227	.218	.023	.022
March.....	4.081	3.853	.190	.191	.234	.231	.042	.043	.228	.216	.023	.021
April.....	4.110	3.882	.191	.189	.234	.171	.042	.042	.230	.217	.023	.021
May.....	4.072	3.910	.190	.188	.234	.170	.042	.042	.228	.219	.023	.022
June.....	4.003	3.949	.189	.189	.232	.170	.041	.042	.224	.221	.022	.022
July.....	3.980	3.969	.188	.189	.231	.170	.041	.042	.223	.222	.022	.022
August.....	3.952	3.981	.187	.190	.232	.170	.041	.042	.222	.223	.022	.022
September.....	3.877	3.976	.187	.190	.231	.170	.041	.042	.217	.222	.022	.022
October.....	3.868	3.982	.187	.191	.230	.171	.041	.042	.216	.222	.022	.022
November.....	3.891	3.982	.184	.190	.228	.171	.041	.042	.218	.222	.022	.022
December.....	3.903	3.980	.187	.189	.231	.170	.041	.042	.218	.222	.022	.022

Month.	France. Franc.		Germany. Reichs- mark.		Holland. Guilder.		Italy. Lira.		Norway. Krone.		Spain. Peseta.	
	Par.		-0392		-2382		-4020		-0526		-2680	
	1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	.063	.066	.378	.400	.641	.674	.084	.085	.256	.246	.131	.137
February.....	.065	.066	.393	.402	.667	.667	.087	.085	.256	.246	.135	.137
March.....	.066	.067	.398	.408	.675	.686	.086	.084	.257	.243	.138	.139
April.....	.066	.066	.395	.405	.678	.678	.086	.083	.259	.244	.137	.138
May.....	.066	.066	.394	.403	.678	.678	.085	.083	.257	.246	.137	.137
June.....	.066	.066	.381	.405	.673	.680	.085	.083	.252	.249	.136	.137
July.....	.065	.066	.382	.405	.670	.682	.085	.083	.251	.250	.135	.138
August.....	.065	.066	.386	.405	.669	.680	.085	.082	.249	.251	.135	.138
September.....	.065	.067	.392	.406	.667	.681	.084	.082	.244	.250	.135	.138
October.....	.065	.067	.396	.408	.668	.687	.084	.082	.244	.250	.135	.139
November.....	.064	.067	.392	.407	.660	.685	.084	.082	.245	.250	.134	.138
December.....	.065	.067	.397	.406	.668	.684	.084	.082	.246	.250	.135	.138

For footnote see end of table, p. 937.

35.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1934 and 1935— concluded.

Month.	Sweden. Krona.		Switzer- land. Franc.		Argentina. Peso. ² (paper.)		Brazil. Milreis. ³		Mexico. Peso.		Hong Kong. Dollar.	
	Par.		-1930		-4244		-1196		-4985		-3000 ¹	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	-262	-252	-309	-323	-264	-251	-087	-	-279	-278	-382	-434
February.....	-262	-252	-321	-324	-285	-258	-087	-	-279	-279	-388	-448
March.....	-264	-249	-324	-329	-257	-257	-087	-063	-278	-280	-390	-489
April.....	-265	-251	-324	-326	-253	-258	-087	-062	-276	-279	-383	-536
May.....	-263	-253	-325	-324	-238	-259	-085	-056	-278	-278	-365	-601
June.....	-259	-255	-323	-327	-246	-265	-084	-055	-277	-278	-365	-586
July.....	-257	-256	-322	-328	-247	-267	-085	-055	-276	-278	-374	-539
August.....	-256	-257	-322	-328	-269	-270	-084	-054	-272	-278	-380	-507
September.....	-251	-257	-321	-328	-265	-273	-082	-055	-271	-280	-385	-508
October.....	-250	-257	-321	-330	-260	-276	-082	-057	-273	-281	-400	-498
November.....	-251	-257	-317	-328	-253	-274	-082	-056	-272	-281	-406	-370
December.....	-252	-257	-320	-327	-248	-275	-081	-056	-275	-280	-420	-329

Month.	India. Rupee.		Japan. Yen.		Shanghai. Dollar.		London. Sterling.		New York. Dollar.	
	Par.		-3650		-4985		-4167 ¹		4-8666	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	-385	-369	-305	-285	-347	-353	5-070	4-887	1-005	-999
February.....	-385	-370	-302	-285	-350	-368	5-078	4-883	1-008	1-001
March.....	-385	-365	-302	-284	-350	-389	5-107	4-825	1-002	1-010
April.....	-388	-368	-304	-286	-342	-396	5-148	4-862	-998	1-005
May.....	-384	-371	-303	-289	-328	-412	5-100	4-896	-998	1-002
June.....	-377	-374	-298	-292	-329	-403	5-012	4-943	-992	1-001
July.....	-375	-375	-296	-293	-337	-385	4-985	4-967	-988	1-002
August.....	-373	-377	-294	-295	-342	-370	4-951	4-985	-977	1-003
September.....	-365	-377	-290	-293	-345	-380	4-855	4-970	-971	1-005
October.....	-365	-375	-282	-291	-344	-364	4-843	4-978	-979	1-014
November.....	-367	-375	-285	-290	-328	-299	4-872	4-978	-976	1-011
December.....	-368	-376	-286	-290	-339	-297	4-887	4-976	-988	1-009

¹Par rate given is that recognized in pre-war years, no post-war financial readjustment having been effected.

²Free market rates.

³Free market rates in 1935.

CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE.*

Insurance business is transacted in Canada by companies of the following classes, *viz.*, (1) companies incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the former "Province of Canada", (2) companies incorporated under the laws of the provinces of Canada, and (3) companies incorporated or formed under the laws of British and foreign countries. The word "companies" as here used, includes fraternal benefit societies, associations and exchanges which transact the business of insurance. The Dominion Insurance Acts provide that companies of classes (1) and (3) above may not transact business anywhere in Canada unless registered† by the Dominion, but these Acts also provide that fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected in companies of class (3) even though not registered, if the insurance is effected without solicitation, advertising or the use of the mails, and if an office is not maintained in Canada, though property to be insured may be inspected and losses may be adjusted. Insurance so effected is generally known as "unlicensed insurance". Companies of class (2) above may transact business in the province of incorporation, subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or in any other province subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or, on compliance with the Dominion laws, may be granted Dominion registration. Most of these companies limit their business to the province of incorporation or to one or more other provinces; a few only have been granted Dominion registration.

What has been said above implies that jurisdiction concerning insurance companies and insurance business is divided between the Dominion and the provinces. There have been many references to the courts and appeals to the Privy Council with a view to determining the respective legislative domains, both in respect of insurance legislation specifically and in respect of legislation affecting companies generally, including insurance companies. The latest Privy Council decision was handed down in 1931. It may now be taken as established that the Parliament of Canada may require companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada to obtain Dominion registration and to continue to be so registered as a condition of transacting business in Canada, and these companies may be required to make returns from time to time of their business and doings in Canada and to furnish evidence of their solvency. The powers of the Dominion go much further in reference to companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, but include all of the powers which may be exercised over companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada and registered by the Dominion. The Acts passed in 1932‡, as since amended, implement the powers of the Dominion as determined by the Privy Council decisions.

The Dominion Acts under which companies are registered are administered by the Department of Insurance under the Minister of Finance. The chief officer of the Department of Insurance is the Superintendent of Insurance. The first Super-

*The statistics of Fire, Life and Miscellaneous Insurance have been revised by G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, and those pertaining to Government Annuities (Section 4) by W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour.

†Prior to 1932, the Dominion Insurance Acts provided for the "licensing" of companies; the Acts passed in 1932 provide for "registration". The change in terminology does not indicate any change in substance.

‡The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 Geo. V, c. 46). The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 George V, c. 47).

intendent was appointed in 1875 as head of a newly created Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1910 the Insurance Branch was constituted into a separate Department, the Department of Insurance, under the Minister of Finance.

Precedent to obtaining first registration, in addition to filing certain documents, including a full and complete financial statement, a company must satisfy the Minister that it is sound and solvent and must make the required initial deposit of securities, varying from \$10,000 to \$100,000, depending on the class of business to be undertaken. Annual returns are required of all registered companies and the Acts require an examination to be made, by the Superintendent or on his behalf, of the books and records of companies with a view to substantiating the accuracy of the statements filed and the soundness of the companies. Should any company show an unsatisfactory financial condition, the Acts require remedial measures to be taken. British and foreign companies are required to maintain in Canada assets sufficient to cover all of their liabilities in Canada, while Canadian companies are required to maintain in Canada all of their assets, except such as it may be necessary to deposit outside of Canada as security for "out of Canada" business.

The statistics herein given for companies registered by the Dominion are divided into three classes relating to: (1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance, and (3) miscellaneous insurance, *viz.*, accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, sickness, steam boiler, title, tornado and weather insurance. These statistics are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance; throughout they apply to calendar years.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has collected statistics, included herein, of business transacted by provincial companies licensed by the provinces, classified as to: (1) business transacted within the province of incorporation, and (2) business transacted in other provinces.

Returns for "unlicensed insurance", above referred to, were required under Section 16 of the Special War Revenue Act for taxation purposes, and statistics compiled from these returns were published in the Canada Year Book, prior to the 1933 edition, as Table 8. This section of the Act having been held unconstitutional by the Privy Council decision, Oct. 22, 1931, on an appeal from the Court of the King's Bench of the province of Quebec, the returns for 1930 were incomplete and were not published in the 1933 Year Book. By an amendment to the Act at the 1932 session of Parliament, a section analogous to Section 16 was enacted, applicable to unlicensed insurance and the information was, therefore, revived in the 1934-35 edition. This information is, however, no longer required from such companies and has been again dropped.

Statistics of Dominion Government annuities are given at the end of this chapter. The Department of Labour administers the Acts under which these annuities are sold.

Section 1.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, now the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., which commenced

business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is available. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association, it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919, when it was granted a Dominion licence. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following: the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and now, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two United States companies, the Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, shows that at that date there were 235 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion registration; of these 50 were Canadian, 67 were British and 118 were foreign companies. In 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Department of Insurance, 27 companies operated in Canada—11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 p.c. to almost 79 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices have materially reduced the danger of serious conflagrations and have placed the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business, besides the large percentage of British and foreign companies, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada follow, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869 and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1934. The net amount of fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1934, with companies holding Dominion licences, was \$8,804,840,676, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was \$1,240,396,613. Thus the grand total fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1934, with Dominion and provincial companies was \$10,045,237,289.*

Table 1 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies registered by the Dominion, the relationship between losses paid and net premiums written, and the variation in the cost per \$100 of insurance. It will be observed that the cost of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921, 1922 and 1924, when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost

*According to preliminary figures fire insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion decreased by \$35,652,689 in 1935.

of fire insurance has decreased by 53.75 p.c. since 1905. Table 2 shows the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1934, while in Tables 3, 4 and 5 are given figures of the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenditures during the years 1930 to 1934, classified by nationality of companies. A further summary of business is given by provinces in Table 6 for the years 1933 and 1934, showing premiums and losses classified by provinces and by nationality of companies. Further, a summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table 7.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance in Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1935.

Year.	Amount in Force at End of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percent- age of Losses to Pre- miums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Average Cost per \$100 of Insurance.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56	171,540,475	1	1
1870.....	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77	199,102,070	1	1
1871.....	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73	244,437,172	1	1
1872.....	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66	277,387,271	1	1
1873.....	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,682,184	55.67	271,095,928	1	1
1874.....	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68	329,178,974	1	1
1875.....	364,421,029	3,594,704	2,563,531	71.31	331,098,419	1	1
1876.....	404,608,180	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.23	401,148,747	1	1
1877.....	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58	385,736,566	3,817,360	0.99
1878.....	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11	359,847,757	3,723,530	1.35
1879.....	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47	360,704,419	3,608,501	1.00
1880.....	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90	384,051,861	3,958,437	1.03
1881.....	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83	441,416,238	4,414,728	1.00
1882.....	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01	478,044,416	4,850,717	1.01
1883.....	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14	513,580,302	5,379,950	1.05
1884.....	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16	513,983,378	5,934,773	1.15
1885.....	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22	486,002,908	5,684,758	1.17
1886.....	586,773,022	4,932,335	3,301,388	66.93	505,752,907	5,854,172	1.16
1887.....	634,767,337	5,244,502	3,403,514	64.90	532,757,088	6,145,188	1.15
1888.....	650,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53	541,580,007	6,390,296	1.18
1889.....	684,538,378	5,586,016	2,876,211	51.47	572,782,104	6,628,336	1.16
1890.....	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97	620,723,945	7,019,319	1.13
1891.....	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63.31	623,418,422	7,248,495	1.16
1892.....	821,410,072	6,512,327	4,377,270	67.22	687,175,688	8,086,503	1.18
1893.....	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74.37	687,604,239	8,115,594	1.18
1894.....	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68.38	653,589,428	8,158,033	1.25
1895.....	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71.92	667,639,048	8,243,605	1.23
1896.....	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,173,501	58.98	669,288,650	8,397,876	1.25
1897.....	868,522,217	7,157,661	4,701,833	65.69	663,698,309	8,304,227	1.25
1898.....	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65.09	681,160,689	8,564,124	1.26
1899.....	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65.51	756,257,098	9,316,685	1.23
1900.....	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93.31	803,428,654	10,031,735	1.25
1901.....	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70.20	821,522,854	11,688,958	1.42
1902.....	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39.26	892,049,886	13,087,251	1.47
1903.....	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51.57	933,274,764	14,038,182	1.50
1904.....	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107.06	1,002,305,105	16,006,969	1.60
1905.....	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42.00	1,140,095,372	18,262,037	1.60
1906.....	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44.83	1,210,099,865	18,554,730	1.53
1907.....	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52.41	1,364,204,991	20,492,863	1.50
1908.....	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60.37	1,466,294,021	21,968,432	1.50
1909.....	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50.72	1,579,975,867	22,293,633	1.41
1910.....	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54.96	1,817,055,685	24,684,296	1.36
1911.....	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53.16	1,987,640,591	26,867,170	1.35
1912.....	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52.25	2,374,161,732	30,639,867	1.29
1913.....	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,759	54.39	2,925,200,553	36,032,461	1.21
1914.....	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,347,284	55.81	3,104,101,568	36,185,927	1.17
1915.....	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53.49	3,111,552,903	36,048,345	1.16

¹ Figures from 1869-76 not available.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance in Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1935—concluded.

Year.	Amount in Force at end of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percent- age of Losses to Pre- miums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Average Cost per \$100 of Insurance.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,063	54.40	3,418,238,860	37,231,691	1.09
1917.....	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52.42	4,049,059,999	43,515,822	1.07
1918.....	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,352	53.84	4,606,035,056	48,770,112	1.06
1919.....	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41.67	5,423,569,961	57,577,632	1.06
1920.....	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43.41	6,790,670,610	71,143,917	1.05
1921.....	6,020,513,832	47,312,564 ¹	27,572,560 ¹	58.28	6,139,531,168	68,161,786	1.11
1922.....	6,348,637,436	48,168,310 ¹	32,848,020 ¹	68.19	6,471,133,294	68,347,294	1.06
1923.....	6,806,937,041	51,169,250 ¹	32,142,494 ¹	62.82	7,311,835,110	73,037,471	1.00
1924.....	7,224,475,267	49,833,718 ¹	29,186,904 ¹	58.57	6,987,536,461	71,146,802	1.02
1925.....	7,583,297,899	51,040,075 ¹	26,943,089 ¹	52.79	7,646,026,555	74,679,130	0.98
1926.....	8,051,444,136	52,595,923 ¹	25,705,975 ¹	48.87	8,716,166,834	81,104,612	0.93
1927.....	8,287,732,966	51,375,637 ¹	20,831,931 ¹	40.55	8,531,139,424	76,423,855	0.90
1928.....	8,761,579,512	54,826,851 ¹	25,544,664 ¹	46.57	9,187,224,958	80,413,215	0.88
1929.....	9,431,169,594	56,112,457 ¹	30,209,839 ¹	53.84	10,791,096,165	87,317,411	0.81
1930.....	9,672,996,973	52,646,520 ¹	30,427,968 ¹	57.71	10,311,193,608	82,700,147	0.80
1931.....	9,544,641,293	50,342,669 ¹	29,938,409 ¹	59.47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0.80
1932.....	9,301,747,991	46,911,929 ¹	30,068,923 ¹	64.10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0.79
1933.....	9,008,262,736	41,573,986 ¹	21,655,460 ¹	52.09	9,644,787,101	78,980,010	0.74
1934.....	8,804,840,676	41,468,119 ¹	16,968,030 ¹	40.92	9,506,703,020	68,973,705	0.72
1935 ²	8,769,187,987	40,884,814 ¹	14,820,715 ¹	36.25	9,626,001,541	67,144,235	0.72

¹ These figures show premiums written and losses incurred. ² Figures for 1935 are subject to revision.

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, Operating Under Dominion Registration, 1934.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Pre- miums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Per- centage of Losses Incurred to Pre- miums Writ- ten.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Canadian Companies.						
Acadia.....	62,690,459	501,710	.80	204,966	84,243	41.10
Antigonish.....	304,000	3,482	1.15	3,482	1,931	55.45
Beaver.....	9,620,731	74,885	.78	23,404	7,713	32.96
British America.....	63,642,595	522,117	.82	346,098	141,054	40.76
British Canadian.....	7,965,914	94,437	1.19	61,542	25,673	41.71
British Colonial.....	18,586,600	203,535	1.10	79,397	73,979	93.18
British Empire.....	11,472,303	126,441	1.10	61,260	37,045	45.59
British Northwestern.....	63,656,860	330,164	.52	160,024	59,113	36.94
Canada Accident.....	48,160,524	447,274	.93	166,247	63,181	38.00
Canada Security.....	33,428,884	273,927	.82	138,048	62,571	45.33
Canadian Fire.....	54,770,029	442,884	.81	320,582	99,929	31.17
Canadian General.....	32,430,634	256,994	.79	127,259	50,621	39.78
Canadian Indemnity.....	21,045,108	165,185	.78	121,545	39,744	32.70
Canadian Surety.....	12,783,525	90,354	.71	40,959	14,395	35.15
Casualty.....	8,439,763	63,541	.75	34,959	10,448	29.89
Commerce Mutual.....	19,956,141	645,399	3.23	335,248	136,680	40.77
Consolidated.....	15,446,515	131,709	.85	86,937	45,011	51.77
Cumberland.....	224,350	3,100	1.38	3,044	2,795	91.82
Dominion Fire.....	52,683,309	445,434	.85	279,522	97,616	34.92
Dominion of Canada General	52,745,808	363,517	.69	194,131	61,811	31.84
Ensign.....	11,722,621	101,661	.87	66,966	20,983	31.33
Fire of Canada.....	57,365,163	585,155	1.02	283,050	148,754	52.55
General Accident of Canada	22,839,487	149,934	.66	78,317	19,269	24.60
Globe Indemnity.....	73,848,279	410,741	.56	141,758	67,613	47.70
Grain.....	67,566,710	687,465	1.02	563,066	223,094	39.62
Guardian Insurance.....	33,295,290	224,734	.67	109,486	61,534	56.20
Halifax.....	49,311,843	411,528	.83	218,289	67,250	30.81
Hudson Bay.....	98,330,065	491,180	.50	177,379	84,602	47.70
Imperial Guarantee.....	13,091,683	75,199	.57	43,964	17,622	40.08
Imperial Insurance.....	31,422,318	235,794	.75	113,110	32,281	28.54

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada by, Companies, Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—concluded.						
Kings Mutual.....	2,864,680	41,930	.46	41,272	22,463	54.43
Liverpool-Manitoba.....	85,591,791	603,532	.71	226,813	108,180	47.70
London and Lancashire						
Guarantee.....	11,979,769	75,576	.63	29,592	7,415	25.06
London-Canada.....	24,948,789	211,550	.85	120,645	63,526	52.66
Mercantile.....	42,580,366	224,390	.53	103,058	34,645	33.62
National-Liverpool.....	36,187,164	293,309	.81	113,406	54,090	47.70
North Empire.....	35,033,789	299,045	.85	136,644	56,161	41.10
North West Fire.....	20,861,842	179,021	.86	69,270	26,305	37.97
Occidental.....	40,250,128	293,798	.73	141,460	50,478	35.68
Pacific Coast.....	38,172,375	231,965	.61	100,088	36,209	36.18
Pictou County.....	910,060	6,723	.74	6,641	2,917	43.93
Pioneer.....	29,984,798	242,394	.81	99,776	47,589	47.70
Portage la Prairie.....	51,154,169	686,925	1.34	397,324	208,957	52.59
Quebec.....	43,510,119	317,799	.73	137,923	72,562	52.61
Reliance.....	22,304,012	140,059	.63	70,930	16,614	23.42
Scottish Canadian.....	20,071,920	141,666	.71	73,330	13,568	17.32
Security National.....	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Trans-Canada.....	17,725,800	216,231	1.22	107,896	74,785	69.31
Wawanesa.....	137,769,330	1,431,529	1.04	859,892	426,063	49.55
Western.....	109,684,384	773,507	.71	471,435	188,414	39.97
Totals, Canadian..	1,820,432,796	14,970,429	.82	7,916,434	3,369,496	42.56
British Companies.						
Alliance.....	81,410,500	446,540	.55	381,420	162,167	42.52
Anglo-Scottish.....	33,604,419	232,448	.69	131,402	48,244	36.71
Atlas.....	102,180,944	673,119	.66	519,100	190,610	36.72
Bankers and Traders.....	3,427,470	38,748	.13	33,086	12,423	37.55
British and European.....	10,899,929	109,751	.01	41,562	15,782	37.98
British Crown.....	58,069,510	355,175	.61	277,384	111,237	40.10
British General.....	8,875,015	191,040	.15	69,270	27,740	40.05
British Law.....	33,303,725	139,971	.42	67,943	26,159	38.50
British Oak.....	15,339,135	129,477	.84	95,733	42,871	44.78
British Traders.....	55,157,778	242,982	.44	173,101	49,651	28.68
Caledonian.....	47,751,871	366,982	.77	290,933	103,480	35.57
Car and General.....	38,093,139	255,581	.67	151,516	63,913	42.18
Central.....	36,134,284	300,219	.83	113,406	54,090	47.70
Century Insurance.....	52,741,002	347,293	.66	162,452	62,210	38.29
China.....	7,300,631	34,763	.48	27,170	2,806	10.33
Commercial Union Assurance.....	216,778,106	1,789,757	.83	670,197	258,372	38.55
Cornhill.....	40,824,556	256,172	.63	218,861	86,513	39.53
Eagle Star.....	73,661,629	388,716	.53	312,617	90,063	28.81
Employers' Liability.....	141,978,557	827,378	.58	579,355	230,991	39.87
Essex and Suffolk.....	26,120,617	191,090	.73	68,724	25,682	37.37
General Accident Fire.....	70,354,890	399,281	.57	280,265	86,479	30.86
Guardian Assurance.....	120,517,168	993,525	.82	779,063	397,002	50.96
Guildhall.....	23,852,613	135,457	.57	68,524	29,039	42.38
Indemnity Marine.....	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Law, Union and Rock.....	54,258,624	369,600	.68	304,549	100,767	33.09
Legal and General.....	38,758,914	270,036	.70	197,979	124,740	63.01
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	406,832,604	2,870,333	.71	1,038,112	492,868	47.48
Local Government.....	11,033,725	105,079	.95	58,905	19,470	33.05
London and County.....	13,950,660	121,927	.87	86,078	50,904	59.14
London and Lancashire.....	204,890,391	1,280,346	.62	995,361	457,684	45.98
London and Provincial.....	5,821,506	54,535	.94	43,340	14,489	33.43
London and Scottish.....	16,568,293	117,427	.71	81,184	30,085	37.06
London Assurance.....	90,942,177	535,839	.59	371,423	144,465	38.90
London Guarantee.....	44,685,408	376,216	.84	136,644	56,161	41.10
Marine.....	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Merchants Marine.....	38,773,379	217,746	.56	165,620	51,139	30.88
Motor Union.....	14,756,822	87,514	.59	61,036	33,219	54.43
National Provincial.....	24,710,282	165,658	.67	119,708	47,713	39.86
North British.....	170,445,069	1,053,861	.62	719,131	286,149	39.79
Northern Assurance.....	82,227,125	556,186	.68	418,110	207,264	49.57
Norwich Union.....	148,364,486	1,015,576	.68	763,201	323,105	42.34

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
British Companies—concluded.	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Ocean Accident.....	42,211,503	311,211	.74	225,072	67,279	29.89
Palatine.....	53,462,153	455,883	.85	193,955	78,095	40.26
Patriotic.....	27,628,140	174,502	.63	127,537	62,751	49.20
Pearl.....	38,821,261	239,895	.62	200,173	55,202	27.58
Phoenix of London.....	291,552,223	2,055,258	.70	878,259	435,587	49.60
Planet.....	23,153,271	132,774	.57	75,009	29,578	39.43
Provincial.....	37,612,904	353,541	.94	288,622	129,678	44.93
Prudential Assurance.....	176,498,622	822,615	.47	515,413	222,707	43.21
Queensland.....	763,409	10,028	1.31	8,927	3,622	40.57
Railway Passengers.....	9,966,568	70,123	.70	40,971	10,352	25.27
Royal Exchange.....	118,334,388	654,994	.55	462,394	152,836	33.05
Royal Insurance.....	485,683,923	3,459,365	.71	1,567,817	723,572	46.15
Royal Scottish.....	25,225,967	156,198	.62	106,107	42,624	40.17
Scottish Metropolitan.....	24,878,072	188,997	.76	124,785	55,084	44.14
Scottish Union.....	56,617,449	449,493	.79	369,805	189,616	50.46
Sea.....	23,914,867	126,551	.53	104,948	35,958	34.26
Southern.....	9,069,131	58,227	.64	35,526	15,542	43.75
State Assurance.....	11,890,961	97,844	.82	72,309	23,043	31.87
Sun Assurance Office.....	138,119,324	805,728	.58	592,734	235,889	39.80
Union Assurance.....	83,202,414	688,315	.83	277,079	108,790	39.26
Union of Canton.....	54,566,595	347,012	.64	261,410	77,063	29.48
Union Marine.....	35,822,420	300,059	.84	119,067	48,490	40.72
United British.....	11,364,766	77,151	.68	54,854	30,036	54.76
Westminster.....	15,744,507	89,180	.57	Nil	Nil	-
World Marine.....	15,288,789	76,195	.50	51,360	20,628	40.16
Yorkshire.....	46,171,357	368,885	.80	293,320	140,688	47.96
Totals, British.....	4,522,962,437	30,613,369	.68	18,120,918	7,609,455	41.99
Foreign Companies.						
Ætna.....	72,619,287	419,294	.57	367,597	119,584	32.53
Affiliated Underwriters.....	15,595,226	91,746	.59	76,002	16,920	22.26
Agricultural.....	15,749,267	85,271	.54	48,665	20,393	41.91
Alliance Insurance.....	51,520,984	184,293	.36	122,043	40,941	33.55
American Alliance.....	15,544,608	113,756	.73	42,504	22,614	53.20
American Central.....	16,726,006	159,729	.95	69,270	26,330	38.01
American Equitable.....	26,307,294	204,893	.78	147,239	90,175	61.24
American Exchange.....	3,555,660	11,849	.33	11,252	81	0.72
American Home Fire.....	16,829,029	183,092	.09	145,408	38,273	26.32
American Insurance.....	29,346,952	155,191	.53	83,206	40,192	48.30
American Reserve.....	16,295,123	155,437	.95	109,078	52,092	47.76
Automobile.....	260,172	1,126	.43	591	111	18.78
Baloise.....	15,895,575	182,628	.15	134,124	68,262	50.89
Bee Fire.....	28,579,801	182,390	.64	147,594	56,039	37.97
Boston.....	15,549,133	83,367	.54	59,492	30,319	50.96
Caledonian-American.....	8,336,510	75,762	.91	49,150	13,144	26.74
California.....	16,517,669	129,158	.78	41,562	16,487	39.67
Camden.....	9,123,131	67,102	.74	44,445	29,622	66.65
Central Manufacturers.....	11,755,889	106,067	.90	84,967	12,925	15.21
Central Union.....	12,941,367	114,770	.89	7,640	8,532	113.16
Citizens.....	15,804,444	71,324	.45	26,313	13,484	51.24
City of New York.....	16,024,218	81,245	.51	Nil	Nil	-
Columbia.....	27,542,473	190,049	.69	68,322	28,281	41.10
Commercial Union.....	2,281,070	23,805	.04	13,854	5,287	38.16
Connecticut.....	45,611,076	273,692	.60	143,793	45,137	31.39
Continental.....	59,626,864	454,687	.76	321,869	136,301	42.35
County Fire.....	38,431,943	328,908	.86	10,626	5,654	53.21
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	20,143,564	119,416	.59	28,759	9,028	31.40
Federal.....	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Fidelity-Phoenix.....	56,231,129	450,863	.80	348,633	102,504	29.40
Fire Association.....	37,561,806	210,822	.56	112,262	38,096	33.93
Fireman's Fund.....	43,123,477	235,827	.55	165,055	66,649	40.38
Firemens Insurance.....	22,905,134	214,993	.94	170,683	45,360	26.58
Fireproof Sprinklered.....	7,443,063	11,089	.15	8,564	760	8.87
First American.....	6,102,584	50,511	.83	39,643	20,796	52.46
First National.....	15,577,894	110,852	.71	Nil	Nil	-
La Fonciere.....	25,276,229	292,811	.16	201,595	81,530	40.44

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—continued.						
Franklin.....	12,180,528	122,585	1.01	Nil	Nil	—
General of Paris.....	31,983,527	254,248	.79	151,561	65,427	43.17
General Insurance of America.....	47,850,417	354,766	.74	293,755	71,294	24.27
Girard.....	4,325,925	36,131	.84	29,230	7,639	26.13
Glens Falls.....	31,824,004	172,120	.54	112,464	54,521	48.48
Granite State.....	8,181,892	48,986	.60	33,712	14,556	43.18
Great American.....	95,236,011	625,011	.66	485,167	257,903	53.16
Hanover.....	20,991,291	123,917	.59	81,658	49,480	60.59
Hardware Dealers.....	19,184,569	270,630	1.41	204,072	59,762	29.28
Hardware Mutual.....	19,653,158	277,413	1.41	214,647	63,829	29.74
Hartford Fire.....	115,781,224	777,121	.67	632,132	271,610	42.97
Home Fire and Marine.....	17,047,813	90,899	.53	68,207	30,401	44.57
Home Insurance.....	188,082,015	1,534,932	.82	1,210,457	468,947	38.74
Homestead.....	6,734,404	71,962	1.07	Nil	Nil	—
Imperial Assurance.....	39,717,598	280,428	.71	136,644	56,161	41.10
Indiana Lumbermens.....	6,075,589	72,404	1.19	57,885	20,632	35.64
Individual Underwriters.....	32,278,352	77,843	.24	66,715	13,743	20.60
Insurance Co. of North America.....	126,235,656	649,248	.51	468,158	243,876	52.09
Insurance Co. of State of Penn.....	439,882	1,330	.30	-11,134	2,956	—
Inter-Insurers Exchange.....	473,000	2,203	.47	1,978	Nil	—
Lumbermens Insurance.....	12,766,823	99,490	.78	83,043	35,732	43.03
Lumbermens Mutual Insurance.....	5,566,121	68,537	1.23	54,589	25,370	46.48
Lumbermens Underwriting Alliance.....	16,199,347	226,698	1.40	179,426	339,862	189.42
Lumber Mutual.....	7,943,096	114,112	1.44	89,459	21,345	23.86
Manufacturing Lumbermens	10,154,461	137,640	1.36	91,542	266,883	291.54
Maryland Insurance.....	11,604,708	92,387	.80	70,284	23,737	40.89
Merchants and Manufacturers	28,772,532	243,234	.85	169,261	66,704	39.41
Merchants Fire.....	29,598,419	229,895	.78	193,736	91,201	47.07
Mercury.....	15,149,231	101,791	.67	75,630	21,194	28.02
Metropolitan Fire.....	13,284,745	95,273	.72	71,684	31,911	44.52
Metropolitan Inter-Insurers.	16,920,265	47,619	.28	37,629	5,520	14.67
Michigan Fire.....	12,295,565	100,871	.82	27,377	15,491	56.58
Millers National.....	23,388,503	197,816	.85	149,195	78,960	52.92
Mill Owners.....	30,114,937	384,624	1.28	258,292	70,401	27.26
Minnesota Implement.....	19,334,320	271,941	1.41	206,192	59,747	28.98
National-Ben Franklin.....	21,076,722	197,537	.94	158,899	73,909	46.51
National Fire of Hartford.....	58,106,694	352,268	.61	279,254	95,780	34.30
Nationale Fire of Paris.....	52,280,043	542,577	1.04	455,247	252,556	55.48
National Liberty.....	7,520,170	73,911	.98	Nil	Nil	—
National Union.....	28,648,689	172,510	.60	132,418	74,643	56.37
Newark.....	31,884,593	251,882	.79	121,964	57,938	47.50
New Brunswick.....	16,607,412	90,618	.55	Nil	Nil	—
New Hampshire.....	28,238,215	191,908	.68	129,013	65,561	50.82
New Jersey.....	7,435,400	60,317	.81	50,266	13,301	26.46
New York Fire.....	24,437,780	238,370	.98	159,726	87,533	54.80
New York Reciprocal.....	29,330,008	58,593	.20	49,138	7,883	16.04
New York Underwriters.....	46,613,759	312,500	.67	90,002	22,395	24.88
Niagara.....	35,092,976	201,186	.57	148,104	58,702	39.63
North River.....	22,591,372	117,698	.52	82,492	27,219	33.00
Northwestern Mutual.....	63,514,434	883,091	1.39	576,697	199,627	34.62
Northwestern National.....	27,880,005	267,518	.96	169,261	64,797	38.28
Ohio Farmers.....	4,515,225	39,698	.88	35,087	9,541	27.19
Pacific Fire.....	39,736,588	319,538	.80	249,819	133,030	53.25
Pennsylvania Lumbermens.	5,637,532	75,509	1.34	56,821	21,764	38.30
Phenix of Paris.....	26,683,090	224,626	.84	132,370	59,938	45.28
Philadelphia.....	15,761,752	76,670	.49	53,584	21,674	40.45
Phenix of Hartford.....	82,007,821	515,054	.63	238,285	74,798	31.39
Pilot Reinsurance.....	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	—
Providence of Paris.....	20,065,000	161,385	.80	131,644	35,899	27.27
Providence Washington.....	22,486,757	137,908	.61	88,406	17,102	19.34
Queen of America.....	129,350,324	1,025,158	.79	510,928	243,232	47.61

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934—concluded.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—concluded.						
Retail Lumbermens.....	3,757,855	32,621	·87	28,757	6,518	22·67
Rhode Island.....	15,315,146	124,039	·81	82,833	48,775	58·88
Rossia.....	22,532,823	169,576	·75	127,207	53,100	41·82
St. Paul Fire.....	35,443,699	230,565	·65	156,041	53,398	34·22
Security.....	22,623,277	140,426	·62	76,806	35,456	46·16
Sentinel.....	9,375,835	73,518	·78	6,844	3,873	56·59
Springfield.....	63,865,779	436,584	·68	266,515	168,350	63·17
Sussex.....	10,833,871	104,903	·97	89,055	33,776	37·93
Svea.....	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	—
Tokio.....	10,851,595	48,060	·44	34,700	10,347	29·82
Transcontinental.....	3,377,188	15,393	·46	10,257	20,755	202·35
Travelers Fire.....	46,122,004	231,597	·50	196,512	98,434	50·09
Underwriters Exchange.....	3,113,000	8,972	·29	8,034	23	·29
L'Union of Paris.....	32,175,792	216,762	·67	174,980	75,813	43·33
United Firemens.....	13,814,209	112,089	·81	68,322	28,081	41·10
United Mutual.....	12,718,845	169,233	1·33	108,223	39,953	36·92
United States Fire.....	43,372,102	275,134	·63	210,734	85,744	40·69
Urbaine.....	12,560,570	86,580	·69	71,576	45,623	63·74
Westchester.....	27,718,742	159,909	·58	100,939	25,970	25·73
World Fire and Marine.....	10,127,515	81,995	·81	66,669	28,690	43·03
Totals, Foreign....	3,163,307,787	23,389,906	·74	15,430,776	6,794,999	44·02
Grand Totals.....	9,506,703,020	68,973,704	·72	41,468,128	17,773,953	42·86

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies.					
Real estate.....	2,511,558	2,511,543	2,525,736	2,085,756	2,020,588
Loans on real estate.....	1,778,085	1,735,227	1,623,502	1,220,132	1,116,048
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	48,499,291	45,313,224	44,960,198	44,080,324	45,611,133
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	4,388,152	3,775,499	3,378,107	3,200,097	3,220,983
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,735,137	5,199,251	4,429,593	4,782,809	5,451,675
Interest and rents.....	559,546	539,846	537,858	511,366	504,444
Other assets.....	4,879,270	4,288,504	4,049,393	4,295,782	3,899,758
Totals, Assets.....	67,351,039	63,363,094	61,504,387	60,176,266	61,824,629
British Companies.					
Real estate.....	3,006,944	2,992,944	2,914,810	2,935,910	2,995,983
Loans on real estate.....	2,256,382	2,776,577	2,879,540	2,738,679	2,733,535
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	46,793,525	46,630,770	46,647,883	46,925,785	50,857,791
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	5,039,725	4,466,151	4,181,109	3,890,121	3,967,856
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	5,077,833	4,243,425	3,224,750	3,916,951	4,514,297
Interest and rents.....	323,866	299,431	330,703	293,393	292,177
Other assets in Canada.....	1,098,075	1,196,188	1,235,939	1,022,852	978,444
Totals, Assets in Canada.....	63,596,350	62,605,486	61,414,734	61,723,691	66,340,083

¹ Or deposited with the Government.

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Foreign Companies.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	35,828,399	36,685,893	36,808,509	34,133,891	33,369,124
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,534,565	3,404,319	3,000,938	2,695,116	2,788,018
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	5,730,878	6,101,626	6,342,273	5,409,339	6,111,374
Interest and rents.....	378,566	341,324	19,977	296,283	262,193
Other assets in Canada.....	187,056	270,017	256,425	199,810	150,196
Totals, Assets in Canada.....	45,672,464	46,816,179	46,741,122	42,747,439	42,693,905
All Companies.					
Real estate.....	5,518,502	5,504,487	5,440,546	5,021,666	5,016,572
Loans on real estate.....	4,047,467	4,524,804	4,516,042	3,971,811	3,862,583
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	131,121,215	128,629,887	128,416,590	125,140,000	129,838,047
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	12,962,442	11,645,969	10,560,154	9,785,334	9,976,857
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	15,543,848	15,544,302	13,996,616	14,109,099	16,077,346
Interest and rents.....	1,261,978	1,180,601	1,188,538	1,101,042	1,058,814
Other assets in Canada.....	6,164,401	5,754,709	5,541,757	5,518,444	5,028,398
Totals, Assets in Canada.....	176,619,853	172,784,759	169,660,243	164,647,396	170,858,617

¹ Or deposited with the Government.

4.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Canadian Companies.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reserve for unsettled losses.....	5,236,160	5,413,329	5,135,795	4,871,034	4,976,772
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	15,461,848	14,750,374	13,747,055	12,765,072	12,598,953
Sundry items.....	6,359,644	7,671,793	7,590,953	7,197,726	6,540,093
Totals, Liabilities, Not Including Capital.....	27,057,652	27,835,496	26,473,803	24,833,832	24,115,818
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	40,293,387	35,527,597	35,030,584	35,342,433	37,708,811
Capital stock paid up.....	17,383,197	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004	16,772,229
British Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses.....	5,529,407	5,465,151	4,639,231	4,225,657	3,400,961
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	20,782,701	19,184,178	18,058,163	16,774,248	16,225,608
Sundry items.....	1,821,925	3,566,704	3,009,101	1,959,979	1,888,313
Totals, Liabilities in Canada.....	28,134,033	28,216,033	25,706,495	22,959,884	21,514,882
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	85,462,316	34,389,452	35,708,239	38,763,807	44,825,202
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses.....	2,303,806	2,140,705	2,411,555	1,832,977	1,059,395
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	13,254,976	13,183,442	12,334,525	10,678,271	10,531,393
Sundry items.....	996,381	1,048,678	990,333	918,349	986,749
Totals, Liabilities in Canada.....	16,555,163	16,372,825	15,736,413	13,429,597	12,577,537
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	29,117,300	30,443,354	31,004,709	29,317,842	30,116,368
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
All Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses.....	13,069,373	13,019,185	12,186,581	10,929,668	9,437,128
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	49,499,525	47,117,994	44,139,743	40,217,591	39,355,954
Sundry items.....	9,177,950	12,287,175	11,590,387	10,076,054	9,415,155
Totals, Liabilities in Canada, Not Including Capital.....	71,746,848	72,424,354	67,916,711	61,223,313	58,208,237
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	154,873,003	100,360,403	101,743,532	103,424,082	112,650,380
Capital stock paid up ¹	17,383,197	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004	16,772,229

¹ Canadian companies only.

5.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME.					
Canadian Companies.					
Net premiums written, Fire and other insurance.....	28,685,788	26,640,708	24,197,136	22,304,621	23,121,983
Interest and dividends earned.....	2,848,595	2,760,482	2,429,914	2,243,109	2,261,329
Sundry items.....	1,464,070	1,267,791	1,011,964	1,667,657	3,205,661
Totals, Income.....	32,998,453	30,668,981	27,639,014	26,215,387	28,588,973
British Companies.¹					
Net cash for premiums.....	36,695,357	32,297,387	28,944,515	26,482,370	26,243,241
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,864,956	1,792,392	1,660,570	1,418,894	1,523,618
Sundry items.....	1,021	613	6,697	7,644	11,696
Totals, Income¹.....	38,561,332	34,090,392	30,611,782	27,908,908	27,778,555
Foreign Companies.¹					
Net premiums written.....	25,194,339	23,023,408	21,013,821	17,020,224	17,611,181
Interest and dividends earned, etc.....	1,538,774	1,470,804	1,463,149	1,434,697	1,244,377
Sundry items.....	1,985	3,995	40,120	12,067	8,440
Totals, Income¹.....	26,735,098	24,498,207	22,517,090	18,466,988	18,863,998
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies.					
Incurred for losses (Fire).....	8,295,493	8,428,505	7,334,323	5,535,097	5,023,355
General expenses (Fire).....	8,796,488	9,322,508	6,863,370	7,022,317	7,113,962
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	14,333,965	14,390,806	12,207,206	11,535,019	12,176,171
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	1,480,357	3,244,089	1,474,712	958,223	1,049,407
Taxes.....	822,900	775,942	1,042,411	1,005,538	1,014,006
Totals, Expenditure.....	33,729,203	36,161,859	28,922,022	26,056,194	26,376,901
Excess of income over expenditure.....	-730,750	-5,492,869	-1,283,008	159,193	2,212,072
British Companies.¹					
Incurred for losses (Fire).....	13,608,322	13,131,973	12,495,764	9,689,271	7,267,241
General expenses (Fire).....	10,154,554	9,684,462	8,626,703	8,584,709	8,217,314
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	12,176,221	10,828,756	8,170,740	7,670,487	8,004,002
Taxes.....	953,010	908,673	1,233,827	1,129,150	1,196,576
Totals, Expenditure¹.....	36,892,107	34,553,864	30,527,034	27,073,617	24,685,133
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,669,225	-463,472	84,748	835,291	3,093,422

For footnotes see end of table, p. 949.

5.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENDITURE—concluded.					
Foreign Companies.¹					
Incurred for losses (Fire).....	11,943,324	11,757,919	12,969,086	8,272,440	6,492,204
General expenses (Fire) ²	8,727,443	8,871,031	7,692,132	7,187,426	7,015,547
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	5,569,255	3,360,589	2,308,319	1,737,754	1,969,564
Taxes.....	724,449	735,956	1,030,117	919,544	851,998
Totals, Expenditure¹.....	28,964,471	24,725,495	23,999,654	18,117,164	16,320,313
Excess of income over expenditure.....	-229,373	-227,288	-1,482,564	349,824	2,534,685

¹ Income and expenditure in Canada.

² Including dividends returned to policyholders.

revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

³ Re-

6.—Amounts of Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada by Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, and by British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance Business, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Province.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.						
P.E. Island.....	39,889	14,279	142,055	69,302	56,698	16,878
Nova Scotia.....	327,542	242,597	836,032	493,335	747,037	599,043
New Brunswick.....	210,205	184,854	839,430	730,224	540,189	727,990
Quebec.....	1,846,097	1,202,940	4,755,315	3,452,116	4,295,420	2,912,140
Ontario.....	3,049,221	1,572,239	6,518,562	3,340,544	4,675,530	2,502,734
Manitoba.....	934,268	315,894	1,222,825	370,459	974,399	334,447
Saskatchewan.....	1,163,167	375,199	1,074,110	447,905	978,541	365,664
Alberta.....	853,079	285,104	1,264,354	516,837	1,224,097	456,790
British Columbia.....	705,943	260,068	1,890,090	597,249	1,510,270	492,380
Yukon.....	2,424	5	9,297	11	11,651	21
Totals¹.....	9,149,956	4,453,179	18,569,674	10,030,930	15,027,458	8,421,309
1934.						
P.E. Island.....	39,783	16,258	156,822	52,871	58,007	15,055
Nova Scotia.....	348,207	152,442	870,658	376,382	835,424	317,805
New Brunswick.....	210,833	80,944	815,926	266,039	577,451	180,182
Quebec.....	1,767,423	917,316	4,587,652	2,344,517	4,538,796	2,173,137
Ontario.....	3,220,219	1,383,833	6,422,404	2,528,741	4,869,753	2,327,364
Manitoba.....	884,456	337,393	1,128,957	315,334	946,633	308,714
Saskatchewan.....	1,133,481	345,741	1,003,942	280,949	902,475	301,281
Alberta.....	886,086	258,962	1,242,395	360,683	1,196,141	366,438
British Columbia.....	660,987	215,976	1,866,787	741,090	1,492,603	501,347
Yukon.....	2,134	622	6,846	2,992	6,604	761
Totals¹.....	9,156,807	3,709,520	18,120,914	7,267,235	15,430,775	6,492,200

¹ Totals include, in many cases, small items unapportioned by provinces.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1934.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by companies holding provincial licences and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province of incorporation, but may be allowed to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is transacted by companies registered by the Dominion. Operations in 1934 are summarized in Table 7.

7.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1934.

Item.	Net Insurance Written.	Net in Force at end of Year.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion Licensees.....	9,506,703,020	8,804,840,676	41,468,119	16,968,030
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial Companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	560,128,981	1,173,209,309	5,098,543	2,725,719
(b) Provincial Companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	65,326,996	67,187,304	491,432	195,530
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	625,455,977	1,240,396,613	5,589,975	2,921,249
Grand Totals, 1934.....	10,132,158,997	10,045,237,289	47,058,094	19,889,279
Grand Totals, 1933¹.....	11,081,789,743	10,202,771,931	46,879,014	25,207,011

¹ These figures have been revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth and development of life insurance in Canada, contributed by A. D. Watson, of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pp. 937-944 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

Life Insurance Statistics.—Life insurance business was transacted in Canada in 1934 by 41 companies registered by the Dominion, including 27 Canadian, 6 British and 8 foreign companies. There were also 6 British and 6 foreign companies registered to write insurance but which had practically ceased to write new insurance, while 2 other British and 3 other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business in connection with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. One British company which retired as a writer of new insurance in 1878 has ceased all operations and has withdrawn from Canada. One foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1931, but has not yet written any life insurance business in Canada, except by way of re-insurance. Another foreign company was registered in 1934 but did not issue any life insurance in Canada during the year.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 8, life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total net life insurance in force in all companies licensed by the Dominion in 1869 being only \$35,680,082, while in 1934 it was \$6,220,725,929,* the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind

*This total does not include \$167,355,701 of fraternal insurance. Preliminary figures for 1935 indicate \$6,259,732,426 of life insurance in force in Dominion companies not including \$157,524,445 of fraternal insurance.

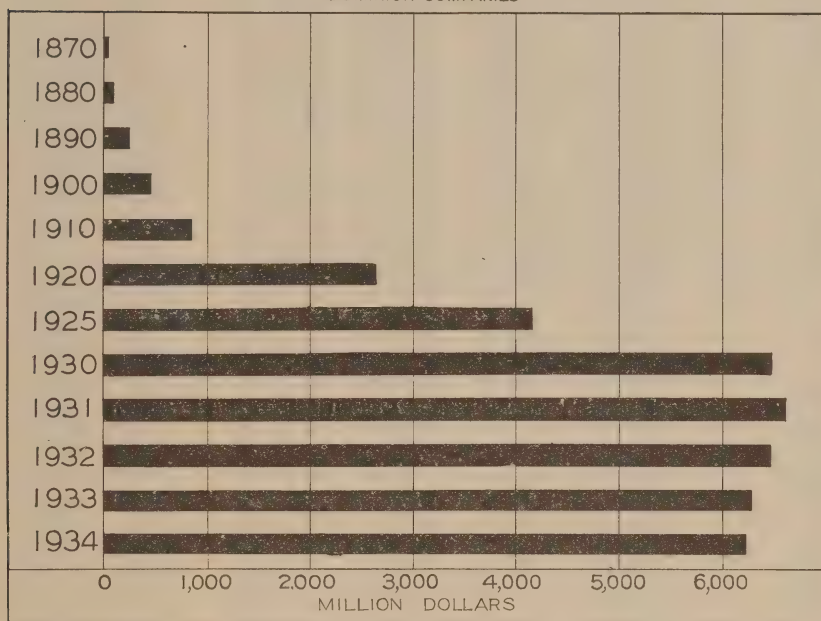
the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1934 was \$595,194,820,* as compared with \$578,585,659 in 1933, \$653,249,366 in 1932, \$782,716,064 in 1931, \$884,749,748 in 1930 and \$978,141,485 in 1929, while the premiums paid were \$202,583,536, as compared with \$206,954,224 in 1933, \$216,132,957 in 1932, \$225,100,571 in 1931, \$220,523,727 in 1930 and \$210,728,479 in 1929.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion between 1870 and 1931, and the slight decline between the latter year and 1934.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA

1870-1934

DOMINION COMPANIES



In Table 9 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies, respectively, by companies, in 1934, while Table 10 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Table 11 shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1934. Table 12 gives the insurance death-rates by classes of companies, and Tables 13, 14 and 15 show, respectively, the assets, liabilities, cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1930-34. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 16 and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 17, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1934, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$6,552,160,364.

*The net amount of new insurance effected in 1935 was \$588,348,611 according to preliminary figures.

8.—Life Insurance in Force and Effectuated in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1935.¹

Year.	Net Amounts in Force.				Insurance in Force per Head of Estimated Population. ²	Net Amount of New Insurance Effectuated during Year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082	10.01	12,854,132
1870.	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	11.78	12,194,696
1871.	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	12.42	13,332,626
1872.	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	17.91	21,070,101
1873.	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	20.26	21,053,618
1874.	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22.01	19,108,221
1875.	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21.50	15,074,258
1876.	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21.02	13,890,127
1877.	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21.08	13,534,667
1878.	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20.57	12,169,755
1879.	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20.62	11,354,224
1880.	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21.45	13,906,887
1881.	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23.88	17,618,011
1882.	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26.30	20,112,755
1883.	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28.04	21,572,960
1884.	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30.19	23,303,412
1885.	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146	33.05	26,767,488
1886.	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37.41	34,800,598
1887.	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41.44	37,381,810
1888.	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583	45.27	40,923,529
1889.	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	49.05	43,912,187
1890.	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51.98	39,802,956
1891.	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229 ⁴	54.16	37,609,287
1892.	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57.16	44,062,440
1893.	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59.95	44,802,847
1894.	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	61.89	49,111,010
1895.	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63.52	44,101,898
1896.	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64.60	42,293,322
1897.	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	67.16	47,710,165
1898.	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	71.21	54,387,303
1899.	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	77.21	66,184,063
1900.	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81.32	67,729,115
1901.	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86.35	72,854,859
1902.	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	92.61	79,638,914
1903.	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	97.05	90,732,415
1904.	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100.89	97,617,402
1905.	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105.02	104,719,585
1906.	420,864,847	45,655,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106.46	93,722,510
1907.	450,573,724	46,462,314	188,487,447	685,523,485	106.93	88,784,250
1908.	480,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	108.61	98,644,410
1909.	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	114.76	130,122,008
1910.	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	122.51	150,785,305
1911.	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131.85	173,341,738
1912.	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	144.85	212,772,151
1913.	750,637,902	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	153.12	225,606,787
1914.	794,520,423	60,770,658 ⁴	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	157.65	212,977,464
1915.	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	164.34	218,205,427
1916.	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	177.75	227,210,162
1917.	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	196.66	277,532,095
1918.	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	219.08	307,279,759
1919.	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	263.25	517,863,639
1920.	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	310.55	630,110,900
1921.	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333.96	514,654,111
1922.	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	355.58	502,279,333
1923.	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	381.03	548,640,800
1924.	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,623,756	3,763,996,472	411.64	615,372,723
1925.	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	447.44	712,091,889
1926.	2,979,946,768	111,375,336	1,518,874,230	4,610,196,334	487.65	797,940,009
1927.	3,277,050,348	113,883,716	1,653,474,770	5,044,408,834	523.44	838,475,037
1928.	3,671,325,188	115,340,577	1,820,979,858	5,507,645,623	570.16	918,742,064
1929.	4,051,612,499	116,545,637	1,989,104,071	6,157,262,207	613.94	978,141,485
1930.	4,319,370,209	117,410,860	2,055,502,125	6,492,283,194	636.00	884,749,748
1931.	4,409,707,938	119,262,511	2,093,297,344	6,622,267,793	638.17	782,716,064
1932.	4,311,747,692	115,831,319	2,044,029,535	6,471,608,546	615.99	653,249,366
1933.	4,160,351,570	113,807,916	1,973,466,488	6,247,625,974	584.93	578,585,659
1934.	4,139,796,088	116,745,642	1,964,184,199	6,220,725,929	574.13	595,194,820
1935 ⁵ .	4,165,489,026	123,148,855	1,971,094,545	6,259,732,426	571.72	588,348,611

¹ Figures do not include insurance in force and effectuated by Fraternal Societies operating under Dominion charters. The amount of insurance in force in such societies amounted to \$157,524,445 in 1935, according to preliminary figures. Corresponding figures for the years 1930-34 are given in Table 16, pp. 959-960.

² For estimates of populations upon which these figures are based see p. 141.

³ Subject to revision.

⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

9.—Life Insurance in Force and Effectuated in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table do not include the business of Canadian companies outside of Canada.

Company.	Policies Effectuated.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims. ¹
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—						
Canada.....	5,987	17,433,114	121,912	387,896,062	11,208,877	4,395,621
Capital.....	1,022	1,510,930	6,855	11,284,321	372,365	149,035
Commercial.....	1,268	1,234,096	5,244	10,003,377	304,419	121,617
Confederation.....	8,283	21,288,375	100,875	216,192,374	7,272,156	2,193,392
Continental.....	2,502	3,747,973	21,048	33,889,376	1,057,107	303,138
Crown.....	5,396	12,221,202	49,133	102,550,441	2,998,623	645,169
Dominion.....	4,130	15,316,090	55,449	133,086,436	5,087,619	1,034,110
Dominion of Canada.....	833	1,223,289	4,445	7,266,970	192,843	32,299
T. Eaton.....	1,452	2,422,805	12,341	23,857,072	842,189	171,072
Excelsior.....	3,989	8,818,075	42,445	82,940,891	2,677,556	718,366
Great West.....	11,083	26,008,618	205,896	458,225,286	14,472,103	3,715,219
Imperial.....	5,587	15,035,723	84,320	206,817,819	7,292,708	2,013,028
London.....	141,350	91,725,531	561,959	500,581,493	14,119,130	2,902,552
Manufacturers'.....	9,593	21,017,693	123,656	260,595,460	8,550,883	2,109,855
Maritime.....	631	1,380,324	3,418	6,990,798	178,283	40,228
Monarch.....	3,537	6,331,243	29,331	52,288,292	1,590,792	342,771
Montreal.....	2,675	5,195,671	16,157	33,885,973	1,012,802	296,276
Mutual of Canada.....	14,452	35,488,142	201,629	482,312,733	17,351,346	4,800,306
National of Canada.....	2,704	5,734,764	25,314	50,723,624	1,502,557	407,114
North American.....	5,703	13,734,319	76,589	161,180,097	5,564,108	1,541,697
Northern.....	1,483	3,103,252	26,087	40,725,082	1,256,684	348,430
Royal Guardians.....	1,290	493,409	6,473	3,309,986	108,428	69,928
Saskatchewan.....	876	1,054,680	5,800	8,029,037	218,264	33,000
Sauvegarde.....	2,368	2,939,753	17,210	23,952,029	699,340	169,100
Sovereign.....	1,356	3,024,230	12,711	24,982,364	751,790	163,427
Sun.....	16,422	48,554,737	256,634	809,058,805	24,600,214	6,377,386
Western.....	322	596,711	4,305	6,869,890	124,527	8,500
Totals.....	256,294	366,634,749	2,077,236	4,139,796,088	131,407,513	35,102,636
British Companies—						
Commercial Union ²	—	—	71	297,371	6,869	58,411
Gresham ²	—	—	861	1,740,120	49,818	197,547
Life Association of Scotland ²	—	—	12	21,248	1,253	7,781
Liverpool and London and Globe ²	—	—	2	8,924	22	—
London and Scottish.....	788	1,790,565	6,511	14,898,765	514,814	348,636
Mutual Life and Citizens (Australia).....	27,705	6,695,513	114,290	30,493,648	1,098,316	282,038
North British and Mercantile ²	—	—	198	787,596	27,621	57,240
Norwich Union ²	—	—	32	29,964	418	732
Phoenix of London.....	39	122,947	1,405	5,491,134	136,405	181,860
Prudential of London.....	1,649	4,290,655	4,388	11,540,888	366,167	41,523
Royal.....	512	1,846,135	5,548	22,360,968	651,949	214,457
Scottish Amicable ²	—	—	3	6,959	115	—
Standard.....	744	2,385,585	9,787	29,021,980	828,380	764,636
Star ²	—	—	24	46,077	540	4,039
Totals.....	31,437	17,131,400	143,132	116,745,642	3,682,687	2,158,900
Foreign Companies—						
Aetna.....	739	2,477,308	13,184	80,426,395	1,589,357	1,024,858
Connecticut Mutual ²	—	—	1	2,000	43	—
Continental of Illinois ³	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equitable ²	3	7,000	6,749	17,900,883	520,162	591,798
Guardian.....	1	1,000	36	134,618	3,707	—
Metropolitan.....	310,399	124,309,462	2,610,491	1,022,743,244	36,420,202	7,330,067
Mutual of New York.....	6	30,000	22,906	60,257,634	2,023,280	927,004
New York.....	2,797	6,095,700	70,774	159,573,543	5,260,315	1,993,730
Northwestern Mutual ²	—	—	8	9,288	31	1,452
Occidental.....	271	812,970	3,063	7,351,139	191,531	96,542
Pan American.....	—	—	16	135,717	2,331	7,085
Phoenix Mutual ²	—	—	19	6,268	85	8,240
Provident Savings ²	—	—	164	216,014	4,123	21,000
Prudential.....	202,628	70,506,269	1,365,802	492,359,916	18,425,284	3,575,685
State.....	—	—	152	1,036,084	20,549	27,528
Travelers of Hartford.....	1,661	6,999,600	24,149	115,641,747	2,836,592	902,216
Union Labour.....	5	6,000	42	77,500	2,807	—
Union Mutual.....	105	178,500	2,421	5,774,059	177,172	95,354
United States.....	2	4,862	179	538,120	15,765	18,500
Totals.....	518,617	211,423,671	4,120,156	1,964,184,198	67,493,336	16,621,659

¹ Including matured endowments. ² Ceased transacting new business in Canada. ³ Registered but not yet active.

9.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934—concluded.

Company.	Policies Effected.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims. ¹
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
SUMMARY.						
Canadian companies.....	256,294	366,634,749	2,077,236	4,139,796,088	131,407,513	35,102,636
British companies.....	31,437	17,131,400	143,132	116,745,642	3,682,687	2,158,900
Foreign companies.....	518,617	211,428,671	4,120,156	1,964,184,199	67,493,336	16,621,059
Grand Totals.....	806,348	595,194,820	6,340,524	6,220,725,929	202,583,536	53,882,595

¹ Including matured endowments.

10.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Canadian Companies—1					
Policies effected.....No.	308,490	273,945	247,256	237,655	256,294
Policies in force at end of each year ".....	2,173,363	2,191,340	2,131,824	2,059,069	2,077,236
Policies become claims....."	22,721	20,366	23,267	21,851	20,471
Net amounts of policies effected...\$	594,704,790	491,340,854	399,498,023	353,725,137	366,634,749
Net amounts of policies in force...\$	4,319,370,209	4,409,707,938	4,311,747,692	4,160,351,570	4,139,796,088
Net amounts of policies become claims.....\$	34,803,687	35,785,716	37,800,409	36,776,004	35,102,636
Amounts of premiums.....\$	142,059,595	145,990,909	138,805,014	133,693,742	131,407,513
Claims paid ²\$	36,017,299	36,994,531	39,148,951	38,514,102	36,246,115
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	3,297,337	4,164,333	4,051,937	4,082,544	4,537,956
Resisted.....\$	54,211	92,641	142,650	126,977	150,785
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	14,536	15,445	15,690	23,457	31,437
Policies in force at end of each year ".....	138,007	138,209	132,835	135,484	143,132
Policies become claims....."	1,377	1,329	1,561	1,814	1,972
Net amounts of policies effected...\$	10,769,103	13,735,682	13,054,139	13,930,045	17,131,400
Net amounts of policies in force...\$	117,410,860	119,262,511	115,831,319	113,807,916	116,745,642
Net amounts of policies become claims.....\$	1,963,563	1,935,905	2,134,503	1,931,290	2,158,900
Amounts of premiums.....\$	4,924,980	3,952,048	3,821,016	3,671,235	3,682,687
Claims paid ²\$	2,074,962	1,854,214	2,041,201	1,989,965	1,860,638
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	224,187	316,545	342,714	257,546	445,952
Resisted.....\$	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	548,578	589,587	546,053	497,794	518,617
Policies in force at end of each year ".....	4,422,273	4,442,864	4,322,793	4,156,354	4,120,156
Policies become claims....."	44,029	41,109	40,650	39,292	39,464
Net amounts of policies effected...\$	279,275,855	277,639,515	240,697,204	210,930,477	211,428,671
Net amounts of policies in force...\$	2,055,502,125	2,093,297,344	2,044,029,535	1,973,466,488	1,964,184,199
Net amounts of policies become claims.....\$	15,859,124	16,688,968	17,817,735	16,769,945	16,621,059
Amounts of premiums.....\$	73,539,152	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247	67,493,336
Claims paid ²\$	16,777,780	17,730,613	18,903,444	18,250,412	17,956,517
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	850,456	1,166,436	1,173,282	1,167,959	1,325,690
Resisted.....\$	114,473	115,242	136,706	195,266	103,098

¹ Figures of Canadian business only.

² Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

10.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	871,604	878,977	808,999	758,906	806,348
Policies in force at end of each year	6,733,643	6,772,413	6,587,452	6,350,907	6,340,524
Policies become claims....."	67,677	62,834	65,478	62,957	61,907
Net amounts of policies effected....\$	884,749,748	782,716,064	653,249,366	578,585,659	595,194,820
Net amounts of policies in force....\$	6,492,283,194	6,622,267,793	6,471,608,546	6,247,625,974	6,220,725,929
Net amounts of policies become claims.....\$	52,626,374	54,410,589	57,752,647	55,477,239	53,882,595
Amounts of premiums.....\$	220,523,727	225,100,571	216,132,957	206,954,224	202,583,536
Claims paid ¹\$	54,870,041	56,579,358	60,093,596	58,754,479	56,063,270
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	4,371,980	5,647,314	5,567,933	5,508,049	6,309,598
Resisted.....\$	168,684	207,883	279,356	322,243	253,883

¹ Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.**11.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in Force and Issued in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1934.**

Type of Policy and Nationality of Company.	Newly Issued.			In Force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
ORDINARY POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	147,374	358,241,623	2,431	1,633,122	3,762,170,597	2,304
British companies.....	4,946	12,709,687	2,570	38,429	102,233,963	2,660
Foreign companies.....	101,874	145,436,626	1,428	726,179	1,199,572,468	1,652
All Companies.....	254,194	516,387,936	2,031	2,397,730	5,063,977,028	2,112
INDUSTRIAL POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	128,017	50,156,821	392	442,306	164,464,993	372
British companies.....	26,929	5,680,731	211	104,698	17,011,953	162
Foreign companies.....	430,710	88,500,785	205	3,393,611	627,995,531	185
All Companies.....	585,656	144,347,337	246	3,940,615	809,472,477	205

12.—Insurance Death-Rates in Canada, 1931-34.

Type of Insurer.	1931.			1932.		
	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,510,889	14,365	5.7	2,513,684	14,769	5.9
All companies, industrial.....	4,261,714	29,275	6.9	4,186,083	29,332	7.0
Fraternal benefit societies....	219,418	3,134	14.3	213,403	3,137	14.7
Totals.....	6,992,021	46,774	6.7	6,913,170	47,238	6.8
	1933.			1934.		
	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,462,673	14,301	5.8	2,417,547	14,040	5.8
All companies, industrial.....	4,024,931	26,855	6.7	3,946,182	26,333	6.7
Fraternal benefit societies....	207,843	3,068	14.8	204,678	3,062	15.0
Totals.....	6,695,447	44,224	6.6	6,568,407	43,435	6.6

13.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1930-34.

NOTE.—Certain British companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not included here, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 3 on pp. 946.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—¹					
Real estate.....	47,165,903	53,819,137	58,337,559	63,073,581	69,379,472
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	14,269,209	11,698,617	13,037,053	13,932,171	14,538,336
Loans on real estate.....	338,122,114	345,431,316	335,551,887	323,148,767	310,791,592
Loans on collaterals.....	820,811	295,013	133,165	138,574	126,010
Policy loans.....	229,108,632	267,576,694	295,133,868	294,299,076	284,466,595
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	785,905,290	860,467,536	853,612,304	885,174,606	993,039,478
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	25,818,997	29,489,244	31,683,251	31,780,768	31,591,496
Cash on hand and in banks.....	18,764,106	13,273,995	17,139,284	31,424,004	32,249,720
Outstanding and deferred premiums....	46,289,991	49,426,002	47,408,318	44,595,013	42,499,654
Other assets.....	3,598,119	2,995,016	3,067,348	3,475,114	2,625,116
Totals, Assets².....	1,509,863,172	1,634,472,570	1,655,104,037	1,691,041,674	1,781,307,469
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	724,117	738,249	766,288	765,390	892,058
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	58,704	78,931	68,268	72,328	37,813
Loans on real estate.....	12,501,381	12,283,851	12,120,340	11,699,041	11,325,817
Loans on collaterals.....	2,741	12,331	10,773	13,850	13,610
Policy loans.....	4,136,916	4,698,574	4,846,743	4,661,193	4,568,307
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	36,912,816	38,579,807	40,807,801	42,767,734	52,949,697
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	583,919	629,823	607,922	620,861	638,897
Cash on hand and in banks.....	860,221	671,698	812,017	845,193	1,175,226
Outstanding and deferred premiums....	534,847	562,484	540,977	505,370	480,525
Other assets.....	141,706	183,390	14,468	20,673	18,482
Totals, Assets in Canada..	56,457,368	53,439,138	60,595,597	61,971,633	72,100,432
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	2,448,397	2,399,011	2,562,060	2,581,001	2,588,944
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	11,701	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	30,488,337	31,191,807	30,339,447	29,550,019	28,007,828
Loans on collaterals.....	—	—	—	—	—
Policy loans.....	43,325,671	50,847,585	57,986,328	60,478,765	61,198,865
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	311,786,613	331,352,030	340,762,120	340,788,017	372,056,124
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	5,330,201	5,742,800	6,000,489	6,224,729	6,292,263
Cash on hand and in banks.....	5,757,270	7,179,661	6,018,138	6,641,751	8,114,505
Outstanding and deferred premiums....	8,380,578	8,906,278	8,812,455	8,538,695	8,676,335
Other assets.....	10,344	6,043	7,200	6,527	8,747
Totals, Assets in Canada..	407,539,112	437,625,215	452,488,237	454,809,504	486,943,611

¹ A detailed classification of assets showing investments of Canadian companies and giving the percentage of the total in each group and sub-group for 1933 and 1934 will be found at p. lvi of the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934. ² The figures in the table give the book values. The authorized values of these assets were: \$1,511,411,068 in 1930, \$1,611,093,987 in 1931, \$1,632,528,293 in 1932, \$1,673,787,245 in 1933 and \$1,769,443,643 in 1934.

14.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims.....	10,994,745	12,227,216	11,364,699	12,100,194	11,871,872
Net re-insurance reserve.....	1,259,253,948	1,363,738,458	1,382,510,308	1,425,125,109	1,505,819,533
Sundry liabilities.....	169,337,563	182,738,585	195,435,568	193,018,372	206,856,557
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital.....	1,439,586,256	1,558,704,259	1,589,310,575	1,630,243,675	1,724,547,962
Surplus of assets, excluding capital.....	71,824,812	52,389,728	43,217,718	43,543,570	44,895,881
Capital stock paid up.....	11,140,654	10,846,497	10,917,714	10,849,899	10,851,079
British Companies—¹					
Unsettled claims.....	224,188	316,545	342,715	257,546	445,952
Net re-insurance reserve.....	32,861,364	33,618,926	33,477,760	33,164,530	32,732,196
Sundry liabilities.....	444,118	1,562,586	1,086,249	527,033	496,863
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital¹.....	33,529,670	35,498,057	34,906,724	33,949,109	33,675,011
Surplus of assets.....	22,979,884	23,001,461	25,695,188	28,028,839	38,431,736
Foreign Companies—¹					
Unsettled claims.....	964,929	1,281,677	1,309,988	1,363,223	1,428,789
Net re-insurance reserve.....	331,104,374	352,485,637	363,342,761	368,556,297	379,364,705
Sundry liabilities.....	18,949,502	20,047,887	19,748,735	19,330,173	19,250,375
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital¹.....	351,018,805	373,815,201	384,401,484	389,249,693	400,043,869
Surplus of assets.....	56,520,307	63,810,014	68,086,753	65,559,811	86,899,742

¹ Liabilities in Canada.
15.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration and Cash, Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME.					
Canadian Companies—¹					
Net premium income.....	273,381,096	289,968,212	268,073,016	246,770,876	244,421,711
Consideration for annuities.....	24,816,263	30,943,652	18,818,166	27,895,586	38,411,121
Interest, dividends and rents.....	78,424,368	77,191,229	73,702,893	72,963,331	76,754,763
Sundry items.....	28,746,973	31,252,614	31,273,618	31,830,679	33,509,328
Totals, Cash Income¹.....	405,368,700	429,355,707	391,867,693	379,460,472	393,096,923
British Companies—²					
Net premium income.....	4,927,869	3,954,937	3,823,905	3,671,235	3,682,687
Consideration for annuities.....	7,857	93,058	31,891	130,674	150,100
Interest, dividends and rents.....	2,319,073	2,432,176	2,488,544	2,378,363	2,577,378
Sundry items.....	68,420	90,128	125,961	145,600	125,954
Totals, Cash Income².....	7,323,215	6,570,299	6,470,301	6,325,922	6,536,119
Foreign Companies—²					
Net premium income.....	73,539,152	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247	67,493,336
Consideration for annuities.....	403,889	488,235	739,367	969,074	1,197,298
Interest, dividends and rents.....	20,290,992	23,034,373	25,043,772	25,074,984	25,190,898
Sundry items.....	2,249,119	2,338,618	2,075,486	2,404,369	3,191,575
Totals, Cash Income².....	96,483,152	101,018,840	101,365,552	98,037,674	97,073,107

¹ Includes income on business outside of Canada.² Income in Canada.

15.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
EXPENDITURE.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—¹					
Payments to policyholders.....	177,179,476	203,011,738	240,290,876	232,651,353	210,376,762
General expenses.....	77,271,147	72,011,435	62,764,123	55,818,105	54,521,948
Dividends to stockholders.....	3,022,993	2,148,144	1,284,255	978,401	1,032,675
Other disbursements.....	12,775,135	19,202,852	27,673,482	22,083,535	19,315,106
Totals, Expenditure¹.....	270,248,751	296,374,169	332,012,736	311,531,394	285,246,491
Excess of income over expenditure.....	135,119,949	132,981,538	59,854,957	67,929,078	107,850,432
British Companies—²					
Payments to policyholders.....	4,402,299	3,511,983	3,982,297	4,115,646	3,348,684
General expenses.....	984,147	1,085,483	1,076,476	1,057,672	1,113,153
Other disbursements.....	38,679	57,100	79,529	178,513	102,629
Totals, Expenditure².....	5,425,125	4,654,566	5,138,302	5,351,831	4,564,466
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,898,094	1,915,733	1,331,999	974,101	1,971,653
Foreign Companies—²					
Payments to policyholders.....	40,277,675	48,233,349	58,311,755	60,260,889	55,176,652
General expenses.....	15,474,742	14,970,837	14,310,784	13,511,680	13,342,697
Other disbursements.....	2,092,437	2,165,686	1,995,514	2,018,185	1,888,402
Totals, Expenditure².....	57,844,854	65,369,872	74,618,053	75,790,754	70,407,751
Excess of income over expenditure.....	38,638,298	35,648,968	26,747,499	22,246,920	26,665,356

¹ Includes expenditure on business outside of Canada. ² Expenditure in Canada.

Life Insurance Effected through Fraternal Benefit Societies.—In addition to life insurance, some fraternal benefit societies grant other insurance benefits to members, notably sickness benefits, but these are relatively unimportant. Table 16 gives statistics of life insurance effected with fraternal benefit societies by Canadian members, together with statistics of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to the whole business of Canadian societies and to the business in Canada of foreign societies. The rates charged by these societies are computed to be sufficient to provide the benefits granted, having regard for actuarial principles. Each benefit fund of every society must be valued annually by a qualified actuary (Fellow, by examination, of the Institute of Actuaries, London; of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; of the Actuarial Society of America; or of the American Institute of Actuaries), and unless the actuary certifies to the solvency of each fund a readjustment of rates or benefits must be made. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government. These numbered 9 in 1934, *viz.*, Alliance Nationale, Ancient Order of Foresters, Artisans Canadiens-Français, Canadian Woodmen of the World, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, Independent Order of Foresters, Grand Orange Lodge of British America and the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas of Canada.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, effective Jan. 1, 1920, all foreign fraternal benefit societies were required to obtain Dominion authority precedent to transacting business in Canada, but any such societies which at that date were transacting business under provincial licences, while forbidden to accept new members, were permitted to continue all necessary transactions in respect of the insurance of their then members. Most of these societies have since obtained Dominion authority to transact business, also some foreign societies which had not previously been licensed by the provinces. Of both classes of societies, 24 transacted business

in Canada in 1934, *viz.*, Aid Association for Lutherans, Association Canado-Américaine, Catholic Order of Foresters, Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America (accident business only), Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, First Catholic Slovak Union, First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union, Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Knights of Columbus, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Lutheran Brotherhood, Lutheran Mutual Aid Society, Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, National Slovak Society of U.S.A., Royal Arcanum, Slovene National Benefit Society, Sons of Norway, United Commercial Travelers of America (accident business only), Woman's Benefit Association, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, Workmen's Circle and Yeomen Mutual Life Insurance Company which is continuing the business issued by the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

16.—Statistics of Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
CANADIAN SOCIETIES. (Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected.....	14,598	12,793	9,661	9,836	16,167
Numbers of certificates become claims..	3,320	3,150	3,272	3,202	3,021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts paid by members.....	2,907,347	2,938,267	2,707,106	2,460,916	2,371,386
Amounts of certificates effected.....	11,255,675	9,599,293	7,447,664	7,895,886	9,760,802
Net amounts in force.....	129,852,173	127,947,418	122,608,742	118,005,740	116,738,500
Amounts of certificates become claims..	2,847,823	2,706,332	2,978,692	2,806,596	2,704,716
Benefits paid.....	3,376,260	3,278,621	3,474,082	3,576,423	3,458,203
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted.....	166,006	221,466	202,585	189,731	217,026
Resisted.....	—	4,000	3,500	1,750	7,000
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death.....	2,173,822	2,112,390	2,205,094	2,059,143	2,067,427
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	16,216,935	15,207,149	14,288,153	13,851,151	13,175,227
Totals, Terminated.....	18,390,757	17,319,539	16,493,247	15,910,294	15,242,654
Assets (whole business)—					
Real estate.....	2,175,663	4,854,070	5,494,042	7,033,220	8,585,993
Loans on real estate.....	17,897,910	22,317,457	22,067,172	21,189,642	18,515,117
Policy loans.....	9,892,340	9,894,384	10,381,483	10,382,167	10,255,430
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	36,495,997	40,273,777	40,649,374	39,673,098	40,877,813
Cash on hand and in banks.....	728,528	733,819	964,143	768,465	1,287,571
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	885,435	995,524	1,047,379	1,160,153	1,083,875
Dues from members.....	284,242	383,124	347,324	224,523	358,250
Other assets.....	2,609,696	2,716,965	2,562,840	1,755,639	1,547,646
Totals, Assets ¹	70,969,811	82,169,120	83,513,757	82,186,907	82,511,695
Liabilities (whole business)—					
Claims, unsettled.....	248,754	287,548	467,986	287,377	328,645
Reserves.....	62,062,212	71,063,568	69,184,229	67,413,206	67,004,964
Other liabilities.....	2,150,987	3,123,118	4,764,128	3,672,270	3,808,321
Totals, Liabilities.....	64,461,953	74,474,234	74,416,343	71,372,853	71,141,930
Income (whole business)—					
Assessments.....	5,585,562	5,543,026	5,730,869	5,183,021	5,075,666
Fees and dues.....	516,238	496,290	471,719	462,595	474,741
Interest and rents.....	3,551,694	3,588,780	3,822,615	3,556,741	3,647,972
Other receipts.....	70,334	119,290	56,217	98,626	139,281
Totals, Income.....	9,723,828	9,747,386	10,081,420	9,300,983	9,337,660
Expenditure (whole business)—					
Paid to members.....	6,058,918	5,961,192	7,379,724	7,460,236	6,503,369
General expenses.....	1,428,655	1,722,926	1,658,318	1,606,328	1,448,178
Other expenditures.....	148,894	96,176	264,442	124,454	99,045
Totals, Expenditure.....	7,636,467	7,780,294	9,302,484	9,191,018	8,050,592
Excess of income over expenditure.....	2,087,361	1,967,092	778,936	109,965	1,287,068

¹ The figures given are the book values. The authorized values of these assets were: \$71,510,045 in 1930, \$82,195,624 in 1931, \$82,884,579 in 1932, \$80,585,739 in 1933 and \$80,058,350 in 1934.

16.—Statistics of Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
FOREIGN SOCIETIES. (Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected.....	4,315	5,766	4,198	3,199	3,627
Numbers of certificates become claims..	868	880	760	725	804
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts paid by members.....	1,065,271	1,105,412	1,010,579	936,918	965,081
Amounts of certificates effected.....	4,709,995	5,883,799	4,308,350	3,569,550	3,437,570
Net amounts in force.....	55,436,601	55,698,821	53,299,968	52,707,770	50,617,201
Amounts of certificates become claims..	920,161	871,560	769,851	771,704	802,247
Benefits paid.....	899,186	867,624	918,553	901,237	1,012,918
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted.....	79,680	80,656	64,253	95,742	69,263
Resisted.....	—	917	—	—	384
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death.....	746,679	733,006	702,685	712,768	660,431
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	5,070,780	5,727,668	7,261,921	5,660,344	5,640,029
Totals, Terminated.....	5,817,459	6,460,674	7,964,606	6,373,112	6,300,460
Assets (Canadian business)—					
Real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	4,500	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275
Policy loans.....	97,606	178,365	279,866	426,319	463,612
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	2,533,842	2,699,294	2,943,642	3,137,522	3,721,489
Cash on hand and in banks.....	162,313	346,654	309,433	291,330	278,463
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	31,683	34,624	37,019	37,569	51,981
Dues from members.....	77,524	113,365	115,382	122,136	102,827
Other assets.....	—	503	—2,572	2	58
Totals, Assets.....	2,907,468	3,379,080	3,689,045	4,021,153	4,624,705
Liabilities (Canadian business)—					
Claims unsettled.....	90,889	109,398	91,250	118,079	94,681
Reserves.....	7,967,836	8,227,310	8,550,606	9,132,448	9,268,650
Other liabilities.....	18,515	23,100	32,091	49,586	53,173
Totals, Liabilities.....	8,077,240	8,359,808	8,673,947	9,300,113	9,416,504
Income (Canadian business)—					
Assessments.....	1,174,686	1,217,118	1,121,650	1,041,419	1,088,497
Fees and dues.....	281,461	279,914	246,649	236,640	211,021
Interest and rents.....	128,549	111,514	130,889	139,769	118,186
Other receipts.....	7,819	6,581	8,500	9,913	11,081
Totals, Income.....	1,592,515	1,615,127	1,507,688	1,427,741	1,428,785
Expenditure (Canadian business)—					
Paid to members.....	1,008,530	981,857	1,061,158	1,003,937	1,113,707
General expenses.....	185,820	196,802	187,449	159,167	160,640
Other expenditures.....	6,830	7,391	7,162	7,905	7,092
Totals, Expenditure.....	1,201,180	1,186,050	1,255,769	1,171,009	1,281,439
Excess of income over expenditure.....	391,335	429,077	251,919	256,732	147,346

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1934.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies registered by the Dominion, a considerable volume of business is also transacted by companies licensed by the provinces. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table 17, showing policies effected and in force, premiums received and losses paid, in Canada in 1934, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies, whether registered by the Dominion or licensed by the provinces.

17.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1934.

Business Transacted by—	New Policies Effected (net).	Net In Force Dec. 31.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Claims Paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion Licensees—				
(a) Life insurance companies.....	595,194,820	6,220,725,929	202,583,536	56,063,270
(b) Fraternal.....	13,198,372	167,355,701	3,336,467	3,506,963
Totals for Dominion Companies....	608,393,192	6,388,081,630	205,920,003	59,570,233
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies.....	8,747,028	61,964,140	1,799,175	820,548
(2) Fraternal.....	2,041,524	40,695,510	1,012,281	1,004,368
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies.....	3,794,935	25,331,084	745,284	446,527
(2) Fraternal.....	2,981,576	36,088,000	694,148	631,293
Totals for Provincial Companies....	17,565,063	164,078,734	4,250,888	2,902,736
Grand Totals.....	625,958,255	6,552,160,364	210,170,891	62,472,969

Section 3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been steady. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The report for the year 1934 shows that miscellaneous insurance in Canada now includes: accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, steam boiler, title, tornado, weather insurance, etc. In 1880, 10 companies transacted business of the miscellaneous kind but in 1934 such insurance was issued by 240 companies, of which 51 were Canadian, 64 British and 125 foreign; 183 of these 240 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 15 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and 2 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident insurance only.

Accident Insurance.—The first licence of this kind was issued to the Travelers' Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first licence to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. In 1927 life companies were empowered to include in life insurance policies additional insurance, payable only in event of death from accident, up to an amount not exceeding the amount payable in event of death from other causes, commonly known as "the double indemnity benefit". A large proportion of life insurance policies issued in recent years includes this benefit. Seventy-seven companies transacted accident insurance in 1934.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from \$80,446 in 1910 to \$573,604 in 1915 and to \$18,260,176 in 1930; for 1934 they were \$11,925,811, showing a very slight decrease as compared with 1933 and 34.7 p.c. decrease, compared with 1930. There has been an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 157 during the 24-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., a United States concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882. The 77 companies operating in Canada in 1934 received

premiums of \$508,960 and incurred losses of \$264,625. compared with premiums of \$468,120 and losses of \$243,627 for 1933.

Burglary Insurance.—In 1893 only one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905 and in 1910 five companies were operating, while 73 companies sold this type of insurance during 1934. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1934 to \$1,278,593, and the losses incurred amounted to \$588,837.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1934, 38 companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to \$494,216, and the losses incurred to \$473,346. The total premiums for the 25 years during which this business had been carried on in Canada amounted to \$66,932,408 and the total losses paid to \$46,169,147.

18.—Insurance by Companies Registered by the Dominion Government to Transact Business other than Fire and Life in Canada, by Classes of Insurance, 1934.

Class of Insurance.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not Restited.	Restited.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Guarantee (fidelity).....	1,177,254	305,459	237,156	23,331
Guarantee (surety).....	696,101	114,056	206,288	324,790
Personal accident.....	2,743,568	1,385,329	660,083	34,532
Personal accident and sickness.....	1,617,464	914,313	191,331	2,168
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	349,213	149,174	1,030,598	75
Other accident insurance.....	1,575,383	613,117	479,838	52,366
Sickness.....	1,240,965	695,704	291,695	1,375
Burglary.....	1,278,593	588,837	117,373	2,693
Steam boiler.....	516,228	22,920	18,003	—
Hail.....	494,216	473,346	238	—
Inland transportation.....	1,101,476	371,161	71,851	17,305
Plate glass.....	508,960	264,625	45,471	—
Automobile.....	11,925,811	6,140,315	3,091,921	125,247
Live-stock.....	22,113	18,303	6,435	—
Tornado.....	130,764	42,657	5,417	—
Earthquake.....	6,621	—	—	—
Forgery.....	38,794	8,755	23,426	—
Rain.....	7,146	7,759	500	—
Credit.....	148,961	25,201	97,491	—
Machinery.....	195,525	40,066	9,954	—
Fraud.....	14,902	3,783	—	—
Aviation.....	19,485	12,553	12,425	—
Falling aircraft.....	8,224	2,870	3,325	—
Sprinkler.....	5,956	2,793	2,007	—
Explosion (riot and civil commotion).....	34,547	161	—	—

19.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1934.

Company.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. ¹	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	552,171	391,551	160,620	967,438	471,401	496,037
Chartered Trust.....	385,265	316,371	68,894	4,679,370 ²	3,504,499	1,174,871
Confederation Life.....	46,229	33,300	12,929	127,429	11,065	116,364
T. Eaton General.....	14,692	36,837	—22,145	160,342	8,855	151,487
Fidelity Insurance.....	232,420	204,245	28,175	509,570	175,287	334,283
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	626,376	619,528	6,848	4,279,088	1,056,197	3,222,891
London Life.....	179,248	162,487	16,761	210,122	78,040	132,082
Merchants' Casualty.....	302,209	284,990	17,219	266,443	158,576	107,867
North American Accident.....	150,241	102,779	47,462	519,380	33,980	485,400
Protective Association.....	357,091	342,240	14,851	330,096	171,681	158,415
Royal Guardians.....	1,997	2,549	—552	21,208	10,635	10,573
Totals.....	2,847,939	2,496,877	351,062	12,070,486	5,680,216	6,390,270

¹ Not including capital stock. ² Including \$1,306,634 loans on collateral, and \$6,154 deposits with trust companies for investment.

20.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1934.

Company.	Income.			Expenditure.			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends Earned.	Total Income.	Net Losses Incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ætna Casualty.....	25,118	4,656	45,997	12,236	17,829	30,065	15,932
Ætna Life.....	37,992	5,024	43,015	25,078	6,031	31,109	11,906
American and Foreign.....	98	820	918	Nil	27	27	891
American Automobile Fire...	127,933	1,526	129,459	40,755	53,586	94,341	35,118
American Automobile.....	414,055	495	414,549	271,788	169,506	441,295	-26,746
American Credit.....	148,961	2,720	154,463	22,622	59,318	81,939	72,524
American Surety.....	31,187	5,743	36,930	6,302	18,689	24,991	11,939
Bee Hail.....	5,586	3,328	9,333	2,188	3,170	5,358	3,975
British and Foreign.....	3,147	6,251	9,398	144	1,878	2,022	7,376
Century Indemnity.....	183	14,300	14,483	8,976	643	9,619	4,864
Continental Casualty.....	490,007	24,491	514,498	191,334	255,480	446,815	67,683
Employers' Reinsurance.....	190,587	8,565	199,153	60,617	88,305	148,922	50,231
Fidelity and Casualty.....	12,764	Nil	12,764	7,993	8,322	16,315	- 3,551
Foncière Transport and Accident.....	245,117	5,934	251,052	95,389	117,041	212,431	38,621
General Casualty of America.	118,492	5,515	124,007	85,274	54,016	140,327	-16,320
General Casualty of Paris...	281,516	19,238	300,754	208,244	174,783	383,026	-82,272
General Exchange.....	430,472	16,073	446,610	159,735	84,837	244,571	202,039
General Reinsurance.....	Nil	7,020	7,020	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,020
Great American Indemnity..	64,224	9,283	73,507	37,796	41,200	78,996	- 5,489
Hartford Accident.....	147,333	15,142	162,476	74,553	78,171	152,724	9,752
Hartford Live Stock.....	15,190	3,125	18,316	16,201	8,213	24,415	- 6,099
Home Indemnity.....	- 694	4,500	3,804	-2,446	3,205	759	3,045
Indemnity Insurance.....	136,048	17,957	154,005	92,485	75,830	168,316	-14,311
International Fidelity.....	4,469	Nil	4,469	- 137	1,526	1,388	3,081
Loyal Protective.....	200,354	6,503	206,858	101,038	42,807	144,976	61,882
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty.....	208,796	14,424	223,219	138,638	56,056	254,171	-30,952
Maryland Casualty.....	170,828	18,270	189,097	92,644	92,060	184,704	4,393
Metropolitan Casualty.....	84,335	23,970	108,305	55,740	54,969	110,709	- 2,404
Metropolitan Life.....	556,689	17,733	575,675	350,734	143,446	506,587	69,088
Mutual Benefit, Health and Accident.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Surety.....	128,337	21,022	168,516	46,237	87,255	133,493	35,023
New York Casualty.....	48	808	760	-1,463	137	-1,326	2,086
North West Casualty.....	31,911	2,801	34,713	25,180	18,261	43,511	- 8,798
Occidental Life.....	3,142	3,275	6,417	1,133	1,073	2,205	4,212
Ocean Marine.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Preferred Accident.....	-4,890	10,000	5,110	-1,591	549	-1,041	6,151
Prudential Insurance.....	3,695	Nil	3,695	697	635	2,075	1,620
St. Paul-Mercury.....	17,190	2,590	19,779	25,569	8,618	34,187	-14,408
Standard Marine.....	24	500	525	Nil	8	8	517
Tornado Inter-Insurance.....	520	495	1,015	Nil	250	250	765
Travelers' Indemnity.....	415,333	37,832	453,165	184,070	200,521	384,590	68,575
Travelers' Insurance.....	696,548	61,981	758,528	223,921	285,726	509,647	248,881
United Pacific Casualty.....	911	1,094	2,004	1,302	638	1,939	65
United States Fidelity.....	569,356	51,500	620,856	201,481	319,656	521,137	99,719
United States Guarantee.....	19,173	117	19,290	10,790	9,681	20,470	- 1,180
Zurich.....	307,749	30,894	338,643	176,378	164,656	341,034	- 2,391
Totals.....	6,339,738	487,515	6,867,150¹	3,049,625	2,808,608	5,933,097²	934,053

¹ Including \$39,897, sundry income.

² Including \$74,864, dividends returned to policyholders.

21.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1934.
NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN.

Class of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.			Grand Total.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within Provinces by which they are Incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. in Provinces other than those by which they are Incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident—					
(1) Personal.....	2,743,568	2,768	2,006	4,774	2,748,342
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	349,213	159,915	34,969	194,884	544,097
(3) Other.....	1,575,383	46,770	22,356	69,126	1,644,509
Combined accident and sickness.....	1,617,464	51,242	14,658	65,900	1,683,364
Falling aircraft.....	8,224	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,224
Automobile.....	11,925,811	1,047,907	355,720	1,403,627	13,329,438
Aviation.....	19,485	Nil	Nil	Nil	19,485
Burglary.....	1,278,593	26,076	9,958	36,034	1,314,627
Credit.....	148,961	Nil	Nil	Nil	148,961
Earthquake.....	6,621	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,621
Explosion (riot and civil commotion).....	34,547	Nil	Nil	Nil	34,547
Forgery.....	38,794	191	133	324	39,118
Fraud.....	14,902	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,902
Guarantee (fidelity).....	1,177,254	52,514	13,406	65,920	1,243,174
Guarantee (surety).....	696,101	13,502	40,038	53,540	749,641
Hail.....	494,216	27,787	Nil	27,787	522,003
Inland transportation.....	1,101,476	6,730	8,727	15,457	1,116,933
Live-stock.....	22,113	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,113
Machinery.....	195,525	Nil	Nil	Nil	195,525
Plate glass.....	508,960	45,085	9,667	54,752	563,712
Rain.....	7,146	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,146
Sickness.....	1,240,965	2,096	Nil	2,096	1,243,061
Sprinkler ¹	5,956	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,956
Steam boiler.....	516,228	Nil	Nil	Nil	516,228
Title.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tornado.....	130,764	2,646	7,415	10,061	140,825
Weather.....	Nil	39,554	Nil	39,554	39,554
Totals.....	25,588,270	1,524,783	519,053	2,043,836²	27,902,106²

NET LOSSES INCURRED.

Accident—					
(1) Personal.....	1,385,329	243	879	1,122	1,386,451
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	149,174	86,143	25,146	111,289	260,463
(3) Other.....	613,117	12,966	12,858	25,824	638,941
Combined accident and sickness.....	914,313	23,922	6,651	30,573	944,886
Falling aircraft.....	2,870	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,870
Automobile.....	6,140,315	563,350	220,058	783,408	6,923,723
Aviation.....	12,553	Nil	Nil	Nil	12,553
Burglary.....	588,837	18,422	1,149	19,571	608,408
Credit.....	25,201	Nil	Nil	Nil	25,201
Earthquake.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Explosion (riot and civil commotion).....	161	Nil	Nil	Nil	161
Forgery.....	8,755	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,755
Fraud.....	3,783	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,783
Guarantee (fidelity).....	305,459	26,688	5,804	32,492	337,951
Guarantee (surety).....	114,056	1,019	349	1,368	115,424
Hail.....	473,346	41,106	Nil	41,106	514,452
Inland transportation.....	371,161	3,206	4,780	7,986	379,147
Live-stock.....	18,303	Nil	Nil	Nil	18,303
Machinery.....	40,066	Nil	Nil	Nil	40,066
Plate glass.....	264,625	22,938	3,065	26,003	290,628
Rain.....	7,759	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,759
Sickness.....	695,704	1,236	Nil	1,236	696,940
Sprinkler ¹	2,793	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,793
Steam boiler.....	22,920	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,920
Title.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tornado.....	42,657	1,457	4,236	5,693	48,350
Weather.....	Nil	15,862	Nil	15,862	15,862
Totals.....	12,203,257	818,558	284,975	1,103,533³	13,306,790³

¹ This business was transacted by a company not holding certificates of registry to transact fire insurance.

² Excluding \$1,441,714, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

³ Excluding \$724,191, losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

Section 4.—Government Annuities.

In the early years of the 20th century, there arose throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens, whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement at first took the form of providing, by establishing Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.* The cost of administering these annuities is borne by the Dominion Government.

Under the Government Annuities Act (c. 7, R.S.C., 1927, amended by c. 33, R.S.C., 1931), His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,200 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c., compounded yearly.

From Sept. 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of Mar. 31, 1935, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 22,736. Of these contracts, 2,510 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1935, 20,226 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$56,661,889. Table 22 gives the details of annuities contracted for and purchase money received from 1909 to 1935, by years.

*A Dominion-Provincial non-contributory scheme of old age pensions, providing for the payment, to persons 70 years and over, of pensions not exceeding \$20 per month, contributed by the Dominion and the provinces which become parties to the scheme, was enacted by Chapter 35 of the Dominion Statutes of 1927. The system is now in effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories. For further particulars, see pp. 777-778.

22.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1909-35.

Fiscal Years.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.	Fiscal Years.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1909 ¹	66	50,391	1923.....	339	1,028,353
1910.....	566	434,491	1924.....	409	1,458,819
1911.....	1,069	393,441	1925.....	486	1,606,822
1912.....	1,032	441,601	1926.....	668	1,938,921
1913.....	373	417,136	1927.....	503	1,894,885
1914.....	318	390,887	1928.....	1,223	3,843,088
1915.....	264	314,765	1929.....	1,328	4,272,419
1916.....	325	441,696	1930.....	1,257	3,156,475
1917.....	285	432,272	1931.....	1,772	3,612,234
1918.....	187	332,792	1932.....	1,726	4,194,384
1919.....	147	322,154	1933.....	1,375	3,547,345
1920.....	204	408,719	1934.....	2,412	7,071,439
1921.....	195	531,800	1935.....	3,930	13,376,400
1922.....	277	748,160			
			Totals.....	22,736	56,661,889

¹Seven months.

Statistics of the Annuities Fund and value of all contracts issued are given in Tables 23 and 24. From Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1935, 22,736 annuities had been issued. On Mar. 31, 1935, 8,834 immediate annuities and 11,392 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was \$47,178,019 and the amount of annuity under vested contracts in force on that date was \$3,675,398.

23.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS.					
Fund at beginning of year.....	20,612,250	23,306,955	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476
Receipts during the year, less payments..	2,694,704	3,275,589	2,581,359	5,859,573	11,882,716
Fund at end of year.....	23,306,954	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476	46,906,192
LIABILITIES.					
Net present value of all outstanding contracts.....	23,568,894	26,871,979	29,348,141	35,169,533	47,178,019
RECEIPTS.					
For Immediate Annuities.....	2,650,506	3,047,079	2,473,635	5,292,073	9,904,714
For Deferred Annuities.....	992,843	1,191,070	1,106,542	1,809,924	3,577,200
Interest on fund.....	843,374	979,883	1,062,640	1,230,751	1,527,547
Refunds.....	1,679	919	804	5,057	3,980
For amount transferred to maintain reserve.....	108,644	261,939	289,435	184,238	146,057
Totals.....	4,597,046	5,480,890	4,933,056	8,522,043	15,159,498
PAYMENTS.					
Payments under vested annuity contracts	1,849,413	2,122,108	2,301,110	2,598,070	3,115,031
Return of premiums with interest.....	22,795	39,427	17,756	33,842	56,237
Return of premiums without interest.....	30,133	43,766	32,831	30,558	105,514
Balance at end of year.....	2,694,705	3,275,589	2,581,359	5,859,573	11,882,716
Totals.....	4,597,046	5,480,890	4,933,056	8,522,043	15,159,498

24.—Valuation of Annuity Contracts Issued Pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908, as at Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

Description of Contract.	1934.			1935.		
	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Amount of Annuity.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1934, of Outstanding Contracts.	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Amount of Annuity.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1935, of Outstanding Contracts.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
1—Immediate Annuities.....	4,303	1,803,666	14,490,378	5,231	2,173,281	17,796,068
2—Immediate Guaranteed..	1,669	598,611	6,394,780	2,349	900,718	10,224,835
3—Immediate Last Survivor	886	441,877	5,335,472	1,254	601,399	7,267,125
4—Deferred Annuities.....	9,707	—	8,948,903	11,392	—	11,889,991
Totals.....	16,565	2,844,154¹	35,169,533	20,226	3,675,398¹	47,178,019

¹Amount of immediate annuities.

It will be seen from the statements above that government annuities have grown steadily in favour, especially since 1921, the fund reaching a total of \$46,906,192 on Mar. 31, 1935.

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

According to Section 91 of the British North America Act, "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" extends to bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, and an Insolvency Act (32-33 Vict., c. 16) was actually passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1869, applying to the four original provinces. This Act was in force for four years and was renewed by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1874, while in 1875 a new Insolvency Act (38 Vict., c. 16) applicable to the whole Dominion was passed, but was repealed in 1880. After this there was no Dominion legislation on the subject of bankruptcy until 1919. During the interval of nearly 40 years commercial failures were handled under provincial legislation, and the statistics relating to such failures during this period were compiled and published by Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies. In 1919 a general Dominion Bankruptcy Act was passed (9-10 Geo. V, c. 36). Statistics of commercial failures dealt with under this Act since it came into force in 1920 have been compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (See pp. 970-971.)

The history of commercial failures in Canada is traced by years from 1915 in Table 3.

Failures, by Divisions of Industry.—In every year the great majority of the commercial failures of the country are found among the trading establishments which are so much more numerous than the manufacturing. Thus, according to Dun and Bradstreet's records, out of a total of 1,402 commercial failures in Canada in 1935, 839 were among the retail trading establishments, including 329 in food, 173 in textiles and clothes and 139 in the "all other" classification which includes general stores.

Out of the 355 manufacturers who failed, 87 were in the textiles and clothes business 54 in foods and 49 among manufacturers of forest products. The larger scale on which manufacturers operate is evident from the fact that the defaulted liabilities of the 355 manufacturers were greater than those of the 839 retail traders. The figures of commercial failures are analysed in detail for the years 1934 and 1935 in Table 1, while the totals are given by provinces for the same years in Table 2.

1.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Industries, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

(From the *Dun and Bradstreet Review*.)

Industry and Division.	Failures.		Liabilities.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$
Manufacturers—				
Chemicals and drugs.....	15	13	138	164
Foods.....	93	54	1,879	858
Forest products.....	46	49	1,253	1,221
Iron, steel and hardware.....	36	19	405	346
Leather and shoes.....	29	24	453	325
Machinery.....	8	7	104	480
Non-ferrous metals.....	9	18	233	333
Paper and paper products.....	1	3	15	34
Petroleum and coal.....	3	3	107	68
Printing and publishing.....	15	19	202	269
Rubber products.....	2	4	23	179
Stone, clay and glass.....	14	7	247	225
Textiles and clothes.....	63	87	957	822
Transportation equipment.....	14	7	249	18
All other.....	41	41	774	383
Totals, Manufacturers.....	389	355	7,039	5,725

1.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Industries, calendar years 1934 and 1935 —concluded.

(From the *Dun and Bradstreet Review*.)

Industry and Division.	Failures.		Liabilities.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$
Retail Dealers—				
Books and periodicals.....	4	5	44	77
Chemicals and drugs.....	48	38	446	145
Foods.....	413	329	2,759	1,261
Forest products.....	28	14	475	168
Iron, steel and hardware.....	54	34	539	255
Leather and shoes.....	36	30	280	201
Machinery.....	11	9	102	39
Non-ferrous metals.....	18	15	132	45
Paper and paper products.....	7	9	118	14
Petroleum and coal.....	29	29	240	247
Rubber goods.....	2	—	7	—
Stone, clay and glass.....	5	5	47	23
Textiles and clothes.....	195	173	956	1,409
Transportation equipment.....	21	10	1,058	146
All other.....	156	139	1,222	1,058
Totals, Retail Dealers.....	1,027	839	8,425	5,088
Wholesale Dealers—				
Books and periodicals.....	1	—	14	—
Chemicals and drugs.....	2	5	231	234
Foods.....	18	23	121	528
Forest products.....	4	1	197	37
Iron, steel and hardware.....	3	1	54	26
Leather and shoes.....	3	—	58	—
Machinery.....	1	3	6	84
Non-ferrous metals.....	—	—	—	—
Paper and paper products.....	1	2	3	18
Petroleum and coal.....	5	1	29	9
Stone, clay and glass.....	—	1	—	59
Textiles and clothes.....	5	6	1,281	37
Transportation equipment.....	1	1	4	5
All other.....	12	9	175	94
Totals, Wholesale Dealers.....	56	53	2,173	1,131
Agents and Commercial Service—				
Totals, Agents and Commercial Service..	155	155	3,091	2,598
Grand Totals.....	1,627	1,402	20,728	14,542

2.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

(From *Dun's Bulletin*.)

Province.	Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Prince Edward Island.....	15	10	10	53	85	106
Nova Scotia.....	59	49	168	96	539	332
New Brunswick.....	37	38	188	236	263	351
Quebec.....	636	606	6,387	4,508	10,137	6,948
Ontario.....	571	463	4,182	3,157	6,581	4,644
Manitoba.....	140	89	816	502	1,104	776
Saskatchewan.....	39	38	309	157	362	192
Alberta.....	57	76	337	361	433	523
British Columbia.....	73	33	583	441	1,224	670
Totals.....	1,627	1,402	12,980	9,511	20,728	14,542

3.—Commercial Failures in Canada and Newfoundland, by Classes, calendar years 1915-35, and by Provinces, 1935.
(From *Dun's Bulletin*.)

Year and Province.	Trading.		Manufacturing.		Other Commercial.		Total Commercial.			Banking.	
	No.	Lia-bilities.	No.	Lia-bilities.	No.	Lia-bilities.	No.	Assets.	Lia-bilities.	No.	Lia-bilities.
		000 \$		000 \$		000 \$		000 \$	000 \$		000 \$
1915.....	1,888	21,697	655	13,877	118	5,558	2,661	39,526	41,132 ²	1	150
1916.....	1,237	12,290	363	8,797	85	3,983	1,685	19,671	25,070	-	-
1917.....	777	8,417	261	7,455	59	2,369	1,097	13,052	18,241	-	-
1918.....	590	5,142	232	8,249	51	1,111	873	11,251	14,502	-	-
1919.....	494	4,475	213	10,234	48	1,546	755	10,741	16,256	-	-
1920.....	771	7,704	255	15,871	52	2,919	1,078	18,570	26,494	-	-
1921.....	1,739	29,886	559	33,977	153	9,436	2,451	57,158	73,299	1	45
1922.....	2,717	33,004	857	39,081	121	5,984	3,695	63,098	78,069	4	222
1923.....	2,319	31,340	792	31,791	136	2,679	3,247	46,833	65,810	1	18,500
1924.....	1,720	21,324	625	36,543	129	6,664	2,474	47,937	64,531	1	100
1925.....	1,693	19,514	563	24,047	115	2,207	2,371	32,652	45,768	-	-
1926.....	1,548	17,321	527	16,466	121	3,296	2,196	25,669	37,083	-	-
1927.....	1,544	16,567	502	15,348	136	2,547	2,182	24,421	34,462	-	-
1928.....	1,469	24,541	506	17,033	145	11,846	2,120	36,407	53,420	-	-
1929.....	1,546	17,435	624	19,968	140	7,038	2,310	29,573	44,441	-	-
1930.....	1,888	21,841	619	21,250	234	14,100	2,741	39,475	57,191	-	-
1931.....	1,766	21,596	563	13,501	234	17,890	2,563	37,614	52,987	-	-
1932.....	2,038	23,666	703	22,708	197	10,257	2,938	37,304	56,631	-	-
1933 ¹	1,599	14,970	544	10,786	201	3,495	2,344	20,269	29,251	-	-
1934 ¹	1,083	10,598	389	7,039	155	3,091	1,627	12,980	20,728	-	-
1935 ¹	892	6,219	355	5,725	155	2,598	1,402	9,511	14,542	-	-
P.E. Island.....	8	101	2	5	-	-	10	53	106	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	39	238	3	10	7	84	49	96	332	-	-
New Brunswick...	34	271	3	73	1	7	38	236	351	-	-
Quebec.....	361	2,741	177	3,049	68	1,158	606	4,508	6,948	-	-
Ontario.....	269	1,577	137	1,969	57	1,098	463	3,157	4,644	-	-
Manitoba.....	67	478	15	227	7	71	89	502	770	-	-
Saskatchewan....	34	155	1	1	3	36	38	157	192	-	-
Alberta.....	58	417	9	62	9	44	76	361	523	-	-
British Columbia..	22	241	8	329	3	100	33	441	670	-	-
Totals.....	892	6,219	355	5,725	155	2,598	1,402	9,511	14,542	-	-

¹ Canada only. ² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts.—Under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts (R.S.C., 1927, cc. 11 and 213) certain documents relating to assignments have, since 1920, been forwarded to the Dominion Statistician for statistical analysis. Table 4 gives the resulting figures of failures, by provinces, in 1922 and subsequent years, while Table 5 classifies them by branches of business. Table 6 gives the assets and liabilities of the assignors. A detailed analysis of the 1935 failures, by provinces and branches of business, is made in Table 7.

4.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1922-35.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1922.....	15	121	131	1,589	1,058	284	272	299	156	3,925
1923.....	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408
1924.....	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319
1925.....	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996
1926.....	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773
1927.....	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841
1928.....	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037
1929.....	1	71	61	927	762	91	84	101	69	2,167
1930.....	3	61	45	1,011	776	113	146	152	95	2,420
1931.....	7	51	74	795	793	109	152	131	104	2,216
1932.....	9	62	80	968	889	86	91	131	104	2,420
1933.....	10	55	42	935	730	67	59	88	58	2,044
1934.....	8	42	38	779	474	56	36	42	57	1,532
1935.....	4	28	37	632	390	46	66	83	28	1,314

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, calendar years 1924-35.

Year.	Trade.	Manu- fac- tures.	Agri- culture.	Log- ging and Fishing.	Mining.	Con- struc- tion.	Trans- port- ation and Public Utili- ties.	Fi- nance.	Service.	Not Classi- fied.	Total.
1924.....	1,317	329	204	14	22	44	36	8	129	216	2,319
1925.....	1,026	403	158	14	15	50	21	5	220	84	1,996
1926.....	805	390	135	27	20	52	34	1	225	84	1,773
1927.....	818	430	116	30	26	63	36	—	243	79	1,841
1928.....	884	505	108	31	23	70	45	5	263	103	2,037
1929.....	1,100	443	125	4	11	61	21	5	239	158	2,167
1930.....	1,204	488	115	12	9	55	48	29	283	159	2,402
1931.....	1,102	464	125	5	7	61	42	21	255	134	2,216
1932.....	1,171	468	190	9	6	83	43	7	290	153	2,420
1933.....	1,089	357	92	1	5	57	26	12	246	159	2,044
1934.....	799	217	82	3	2	59	20	16	217	117	1,532
1935.....	594	180	173	3	10	62	11	16	186	79	1,314

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, calendar years 1922-35.

Year.	Estimated Grand Total Assets.	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities.	Year.	Estimated Grand Total Assets.	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1922.....	52,336,488	63,692,219	1929.....	32,064,027	38,747,638
1923.....	62,127,489	61,617,527	1930.....	44,048,171	48,164,065
1924.....	43,194,035	48,105,397	1931.....	46,839,179	52,552,900
1925.....	26,968,371	32,153,697	1932.....	40,604,208	51,629,303
1926.....	24,676,661	32,291,125	1933.....	27,033,240	32,953,858
1927.....	23,197,894	30,634,469	1934.....	19,257,469	23,593,260
1928.....	26,583,462	32,455,437	1935.....	12,174,401	17,567,002

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, calendar year 1935, with Totals for 1934.

Branch of Business.	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1935.	Total for 1934.
Trade—										
General stores.....	5	5	43	28	6	4	5	2	98	142
Grocery.....	6	5	43	29	—	1	—	1	85	117
Confectionery.....	—	1	17	9	—	—	—	—	27	40
Drink and tobacco.....	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	18	20
Fish and meat.....	1	—	28	9	—	—	—	2	41	56
Boots and shoes.....	1	1	10	10	1	—	2	—	25	31
Dry goods.....	1	3	29	12	—	2	—	—	47	41
Clothing.....	3	4	28	22	2	3	2	1	65	73
Furniture.....	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	10	9
Books and stationery.....	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	10	16
Automobile.....	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	6	5
Hardware.....	2	1	11	1	2	2	—	—	19	39
Electric apparatus.....	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	9	2
Jewellery.....	—	—	12	2	—	1	—	—	15	9
Coal and wood.....	—	1	14	5	2	—	1	—	23	29
Drugs and chemicals.....	2	—	9	2	2	2	1	—	18	33
Miscellaneous.....	1	3	34	30	1	1	5	3	78	137
Totals, Trade.....	22	24	311	177	17	17	17	9	594	799
Manufacture—										
Vegetable foods.....	—	2	22	11	3	—	—	1	39	60
Drink and tobacco.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Animal foods.....	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Fur and leather.....	—	—	13	3	1	—	—	—	17	23
Pulp and paper.....	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	9	9
Textiles.....	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	15	4
Clothing.....	—	—	20	7	1	—	—	—	28	28
Lumber and manufactures.....	1	1	10	5	—	1	1	2	21	20
Iron and steel.....	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	7	9
Non-ferrous metals.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	5
Non-metallic minerals.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Drugs and chemicals.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	14	17	—	—	—	—	31	47
Totals, Manufacture.....	2	3	104	58	6	2	1	4	180	217
Service—										
Garages.....	—	—	14	6	—	1	—	1	22	37
Other custom and repairs.....	—	—	24	14	2	—	—	—	40	45
Personal service.....	1	1	38	25	2	1	2	—	70	73
Restaurants.....	—	—	17	6	2	—	—	2	27	24
Professional service.....	—	—	13	3	—	1	—	1	18	30
Recreational service.....	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Business service.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	4
Totals, Service.....	2	1	111	57	6	3	2	4	186	217
Other—										
Agriculture.....	1	8	19	30	10	43	60	2	173	82
Mining.....	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	1	10	2
Logging, fishing and trapping.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Construction.....	—	—	31	24	4	1	1	1	62	59
Transportation and public utilities.....	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	11	20
Finance.....	—	—	8	6	1	—	1	—	16	16
Totals, Other.....	1	9	69	67	16	44	62	7	275	182
Not Classified.....	5	—	37	31	1	—	1	4	79	117
Grand Totals.....	32	37	632	390	46	66	83	28	1,314	1,532

Administration of Bankrupt Estates.—The administration of bankrupt estates is now carried on by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, appointed in 1932, with the object of conserving as far as possible the assets of bankrupt estates for the benefit of the creditors. Figures from the first report were given at p. 1039 of the 1934-35 Year Book, while those for 1935 are shown in Table 8.

8.—Totals of Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed in the calendar year, 1935.

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. Figures for 1933 and 1934 are given at p. 1039 of the 1934-35 Year Book.)

Province or City.	Estates.	Assets as Es- timated by Debtor.	Liabili- ties as Estimated by Debtor.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts from Oper- ations.	Total Real- ization.	Cost of Adminis- tration.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1935.							
Prince Edward Island.....	7	52,066	65,333	6,856	—	6,856	2,453
Nova Scotia.....	32	184,836	252,428	48,965	903	49,868	12,295
New Brunswick.....	25	159,361	256,135	52,584	—	52,584	12,289
Quebec ¹	339	4,418,316	7,194,471	853,023	3,993	857,016	251,149
Montreal.....	377	4,276,142	5,490,181	720,287	8,847	729,134	205,837
Ontario ¹	203	2,253,278	2,601,727	450,865	3,186	454,051	122,176
Toronto.....	92	1,673,004	2,109,828	360,752	14,060	374,812	87,885
Manitoba.....	32	179,657	282,730	46,089	—	46,089	15,714
Saskatchewan.....	36	351,127	365,329	106,633	404	107,037	27,181
Alberta.....	20	195,106	201,631	25,431	—570	24,861	9,078
British Columbia.....	35	296,954	582,678	92,596	2,105	94,701	17,560
Totals.....	1,198	11,039,847	19,402,471	2,761,081	32,925	2,797,009	763,617

¹ Exclusive of city shown separately.

CHAPTER XXV.—EDUCATION.

Section 1.—Schools, Colleges and Universities.*

Throughout the Dominion of Canada public education, except for instruction of the native Indian population, is a matter of provincial concern. Before Confederation, the maritime colonies were separated from Ontario by French-speaking Quebec, and in each colony an educational system specially adapted to the local conditions had come into existence. When Confederation was under consideration, the protection of existing vested rights was the predominant consideration. As a result, Section 93 of the British North America Act, which embodies the Canadian constitution in so far as that constitution is a written one, provides that in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in respect of education, except that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union".

Inasmuch as the administration of public education is one of the chief functions of Provincial Governments, in each of the provinces except Quebec there is a Department of Education administered either by a member of the Provincial Executive Council or Cabinet or by the Executive Council or Cabinet as a whole. In practice, however, the routine administration is in the hands of the permanent officials of the Department of Education, who are members of the permanent civil service. In Quebec the Superintendent of Education, appointed by the Government, is *ex officio* President of the Council of Public Instruction. The link between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government is the Provincial Secretary; there are also two deputy heads, called the French and English Secretaries of the Department.

Since the Departments of Education are permanent authorities, controlled as to details of administration by permanent officials, educational policy is relatively permanent; further, the control of the governments over education throughout the provinces is relatively stronger than in the United States. A capable Deputy Minister or Superintendent of Education impresses his personality and his views upon the whole system of his province, especially as in practice he controls the payment of government grants, which constitute, on the average, about 14 p.c. of the total expenditure applied to educational purposes.

The Department of Education in each province naturally has its headquarters at the capital of the province. Its local representatives are the school inspectors, who are appointed and paid by the Provincial Governments, except for the "public" and "separate" schools in Ontario, where they are appointed (in all but unorganized districts) by the county or city municipality from a list approved by the province.

Education in Quebec.—In Quebec there are two distinct systems of education—the Roman Catholic and the Protestant systems—in each of which the teaching of religion takes a prominent position. In the latter, which is under the control of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with an English Secretary, the curriculum and the general system of education are similar to those in the other provinces, except that the highest grade is Grade XI, from which students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's University, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

* Revised by M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief, Education Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is concerned with compiling and publishing comparable data relating to educational institutions throughout Canada, and to this end co-operates with the Provincial Departments of Education. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Education".

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking, as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary and continuation or "complementary" training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over one preparatory "year", six "years" of an elementary course, and two "years" of a complementary course. Some of these "years" require more than a year to complete, the completion of the "sixth year" corresponding in a general way to the end of the elementary grades, or high school entrance, in other provinces. Beginning in the school year 1929-30, a new superior course of three "years" beyond the complementary course was provided for. These are called the ninth, tenth and eleventh "years". Over 5,200 students were enrolled in the third year of introduction of the change.

Trends in Expenditure on Education.—The general economic improvement of 1934 was not reflected in school support. This, however, was to have been expected by reason of school expenditures being made largely out of public funds, budgeted in advance, with the result that school support in any year reflects the general economic conditions of the previous rather than the current year. The highest point of school expenditures was in 1930-31, a year or more later than the peak of business activity; and since the lowest level of general business was in 1933, it was to be expected that school support would show little improvement before 1934-35.

The total expenditures on universities, colleges, and schools of all kinds was about \$139 million in 1934, and the sum came from different sources in approximately the following proportions: Dominion Government, 1.8 p.c.; Provincial Governments, 20.8 p.c.; counties (3 provinces), 2.1 p.c.; school administrative units, 61.8 p.c.; pupils' fees, 8.0 p.c.; endowments, 1.7 p.c.; other sources, 3.8 p.c. The amounts represented by the last three constituent percentages went mainly to universities, colleges and private schools.

The summary hereunder indicates the trend of finances in the provincially-supported school systems (not including universities and private schools) for the latest few years. It is not possible to show for all of the provincial systems how much money was spent yearly, but it can be shown approximately how much was available from current revenue. This is the figure in the first column of the summary. The second column indicates the amount of their long-term debt, from the annual increase of which a conception of the annual amount spent that did not come from current revenue may be gained.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Year.	Total Current Revenue Recorded.	Debt Indebtedness (Maritimes excepted).	Average Daily Attendance.
	\$	\$	No.
1926.....	98,973,963	167,811,490	1,512,341
1927.....	101,114,760	172,103,471	1,535,669
1928.....	104,840,380	178,390,420	1,573,211
1929.....	110,635,919	187,554,530	1,604,545
1930.....	114,245,654	202,293,780	1,681,671
1931.....	116,893,852	207,396,475	1,726,304
1932.....	115,886,313	214,086,984	1,764,127
1933.....	109,065,862	218,141,213	1,794,571
1934.....	102,087,342	212,442,429	1,811,242

The recorded current revenue of 1934 was about \$3 million higher than in 1926, but it should also be noted that in the earlier year the debenture debt had been increased by more than \$4 million, whereas in the later year it was reduced by nearly \$6 million. Thus the expenditure for schools in 1934 must have been considerably less than in 1926, although, as may be seen in the last column of the table, the number of pupils for whom they had to provide daily accommodation increased about 20 p.c., and this increase was to a disproportionate degree in the more advanced and more costly end of the schools. The real drop in financial support per pupil must have been between one-fourth and one-third.

There is no doubt that the item of expenditure which has suffered relatively the greatest reduction has been "new or improved school properties and equipment". In some quarters, however—notably in rural schools, especially in the western provinces—the reductions in teachers' salaries have been heavy. In the extreme case of Saskatchewan rural teachers they have exceeded 50 p.c. Table 6 shows the trend of salaries among teachers in various categories for all provinces.

The Problem of the Small Financial Unit.—From what has been said on p. 974, the high proportion of all education costs borne by the local administrative units independently of one another, may be deduced. This amounted to over 60 p.c. of the cost for all formal institutions of learning, and about 80 p.c. of the cost for the general provincially-controlled schools. In other words, on the average each school district (called school section in Nova Scotia and Ontario, school municipality in Quebec) is individually responsible for the payment of more than 60 p.c. of all the institutional education that its children receive, and for the cost of about 80 p.c. of all the schooling they receive in the public elementary and secondary schools. As there are over 23,000 independent local administrative units, or school districts, this means that on the average each community of 450 people (or 100 families) is obliged to rely on its own resources for the greater part of the cost of its children's education. Actually, there are a few larger cities where there is pooling of responsibility among a relatively large population, and a great many small school communities where the pooling is limited to a small fraction of 100 families, making the median size of school districts very much smaller than the mean. Above the mean there are approximately 1,000 school areas (there are 859 centres, each with a population of 500 or more), about half of which have two school boards due to denominational differences. Their population is more than half of the Dominion total, leaving the remaining 5,000,000, or thereabouts, with more than 21,000 school areas, each with a population of fewer than 250 persons on the average.

Among such small communities there is naturally great divergence in ability to pay for schools, and in consequence great variation in the quality of schooling available to children in different localities, although some of the smaller and poorer communities assess themselves very much more heavily for school support than do the larger and more wealthy. This, in brief, is the problem of the small unit of school support, a problem which, in the recent difficult years for school financing, has been actively exercising the attention of educationists from coast to coast. In most of the provinces, government-appointed commissions, or legislative committees, have studied the problem quite recently, and have considered the feasibility of equalizing a greater proportion of school costs over a whole province, or substantial sections of a province, such as counties.

1.—Summary Statistics of Educational Institutions in

A.—ENROL

No.	Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Provincially-Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools.....No.	18,358	117,839	92,708
	(b) Evening schools.....“	—	2,373	818
	(c) Correspondence courses.....“	—	832	—
	(d) Special schools ³“	—	410	—
	(e) Normal schools.....“	With 4 (a)	324	299
2	Privately-Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary day schools.....No.	539	2,691	3,218
	(b) Business training schools.....“	163	498	506
3	Dominion Indian schools.....“	27	438	328
4	Universities and Colleges—			
	(a) Preparatory courses.....No.	560	262	231
	(b) Courses of university standard.....“	126	2,551	1,293
	(c) Other courses at university ⁴“	4	8,230	44
	Grand Totals, Enrolment.....No.	19,777	136,448	99,445
	Population of 1934⁵.....“	89,000	525,000	425,000

B.—EXPEND

5	Provincially-Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Expended by Provincial Governments.....\$	347,954	1,123,321	523,698
	(b) Expended by ratepayers, etc.....\$	165,704	3,162,008	2,142,100
6	Privately-controlled schools (estimated).....\$	20,000	115,000	125,000
7	Indian schools.....\$	1,133	42,631	15,726
8	Universities and colleges.....\$	86,409	1,117,493	456,934
	Totals, Expenditures.....\$	621,200	5,590,453	3,263,458

C.—FURTHER INFORMATION ON ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS

	Enrolment—			
9	Boys.....No.	9,227	58,724	45,626
10	Girls.....“	9,131	59,115	45,558
11	In elementary grades.....“	15,288	100,521	—
12	In secondary grades.....“	2,462	17,318	—
13	In urban schools.....“	7,567	55,360	51,411
14	In rural schools.....“	10,791	62,479	39,773
	Attendance—			
15	Averages of daily attendance.....No.	13,399	93,294	70,884
16	Averages (medians) of days per pupil.....“	163	167	176
17	Averages of days, schools open.....“	200	195	189
18	Percentages of enrolment in average attendance.....p.c.	73.0	79.2	77.7
19	Teachers, totals.....No.	649	3,564	2,753
20	Male.....“	174	446	379
21	Female.....“	475	3,118	2,374
	Accommodation—			
22	Numbers of administrative units operating schools....No.	475	1,724	1,476
23	Numbers of school houses.....“	478	—	—
24	Numbers of class-rooms.....“	649	3,268	2,520
25	Numbers of pupils per class-room.....“	28	36	36
26	Numbers of rural schools.....“	415	1,453	1,293

¹ Figures for 1 (a) and 1 (b) in Quebec are for 1932-33; for 1 (a) in Ont., except secondary schools, are for calendar year 1933; all others are for 1933-34.

² Includes 176 in Yukon in 1 (a) and, for Yukon and N.W.T., 389 in Item 3, 14,000 in population and \$47,866 in expenditures.

³ Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from a province other than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with enrolments exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

Canada, by Provinces, 1934, or Latest Year Reported.¹

MENT.

Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total. ²	No.
575,040 ¹	776,555 ¹	147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	2,237,188 ²	1
15,489 ¹	25,953	1,131	1,248	1,970	8,250	57,232	
—	1,800	2,357	1,607	1,200	2,596	10,392	
1,209	2,215	569	133	205	77	4,818	
2,475	2,768	311	630	496	313	7,616	
52,548	11,563	5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,953	2
2,085	4,601	2,716	780	1,421	1,469	14,239	
1,607	4,524	2,420	2,218	1,829	3,668	17,448 ²	3
18,283	2,740	319	523	330	—	23,248	4
10,861	16,576	3,100	2,404	2,016	2,445	41,372	
7,850	10,310	912	1,068	273	361	29,052	
687,447	859,605	166,158	236,973	181,780	139,340	2,527,558	
3,018,000	3,563,600	731,000	965,000	769,000	725,000	10,824,000 ²	

ITURES.

5,866,778	5,240,364	1,124,876	1,597,239	1,587,799	2,349,438	19,761,467	5
20,762,108	41,335,033	5,511,365	8,166,018	7,638,049	5,601,431	94,483,816	
2,700,000	1,000,000	350,000	100,000	200,000	350,000	4,960,000	6
60,135	343,487	193,769	273,464	270,625	371,293	1,620,130 ²	7
6,199,207	6,912,456	902,639	952,731	877,377	581,271	18,086,517	8
35,588,228	54,831,340	8,082,649	11,089,452	10,573,850	9,253,433	138,911,930 ²	

OLS UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL [ITEM 1 (a) ABOVE].⁵

311,589	390,392	74,086	113,545	84,593	59,082	1,146,864	9
312,520	383,842	73,167	110,998	84,331	56,710	1,135,372	10
—	—	127,243	188,719	140,271	94,526	—	11
—	—	20,010	35,137	28,653	21,266	—	12
—	517,812	107,042	92,794	84,131	69,175	—	13
—	256,422	40,211	131,749	84,793	46,617	—	14
525,215	613,084	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,854,210	15
—	—	180	177	189	—	—	16
—	—	198	196	194	—	—	17
84.1	78.9	81.7	78.1	82.3	89.3	82.9	18
22,467	21,164	4,396	8,261	5,912	3,873	73,039	19
4,194	5,096	994	2,475	1,798	1,283	16,839	20
18,273	16,068	3,402	5,786	4,114	2,590	56,200	21
1,843	6,600 ²	1,966	4,892	3,428	827	23,231 ²	22
8,222	7,652	2,048	—	—	1,164	—	23
20,000 ⁶	19,300 ⁶	4,290	6,857	5,782	3,612	66,278	24
31	40	35	33	30	—	—	25
—	6,119	—	—	3,146	994	—	26

⁴ Includes also 479 in the Departmental summer schools for teachers in N.S., 2,872 in Ont., and 361 in B.C., not held at universities or colleges.⁵ Includes also 2 (a) for Quebec.⁶ Estimated.⁷ Approximate.

Subsection 1.—The Provincially-Controlled Schools.

General elementary and secondary education throughout the Dominion, in so far as it is provincially-controlled, is carried on, except in Quebec, in free schools supported by general taxation. These schools may be divided into 12 grades, 8 of which are normally considered to be elementary and 4 secondary. The twelfth grade is in most provinces a postgraduate year, corresponding to the first year of a university course. The average pupil takes one school year to complete each grade, so that entering school at 6 years of age, he would matriculate to the university at 17 or 18.

A historical summary of the enrolment and average attendance in provincially-controlled schools from 1911 to 1934 is given by provinces in Table 2. The enrolment and average attendance, in cities of 10,000 population and over, are given in Table 3.

2.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-34.

TOTAL NUMBERS ENROLLED.

NOTE.—Figures of enrolment and average attendance in various years prior to 1911 are given on pp. 839-840 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1911...	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,361,205
1912...	17,078	103,984	69,199	400,036	527,570	—	81,896	70,414	50,170	1,320,347
1913...	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	544,138	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,470,844
1914...	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915...	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	571,387	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,603,032 ¹
1916...	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,853	563,727	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,626,144
1917...	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,650,600
1918...	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,933	569,394	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,674,943
1919...	17,587	106,982	71,029	492,829	589,514	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,395
1920...	17,354	108,096	72,988	504,914	609,849	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,826,571
1921...	17,510	109,483	73,771	518,410	637,467	129,015	184,871	124,328 ²	85,950	1,880,805
1922...	18,323	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,880	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923...	17,742	114,458	78,887	543,559	677,106	142,369	194,313	145,803	94,888	2,009,125 ¹
1924...	17,281	111,594	79,452	547,880	682,906	144,491	204,154	145,312	96,204	2,029,274
1925...	17,427	112,352	80,360	555,721	692,653	145,834	206,595	145,692	97,954	2,054,588
1926...	17,324	112,391	81,330	559,198	703,614	148,279	213,404	148,245	101,688	2,085,473
1927...	17,210	112,556	81,916	563,704	720,625	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,119,634 ¹
1928...	17,214	112,898	83,271	571,135	731,258	150,883	223,049	155,741	108,179	2,153,628
1929...	17,180	113,309	84,370	582,661	738,477	150,517	227,263	161,235	109,558	2,184,570 ¹
1930...	17,277	113,860	87,308	589,286	756,812	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017	2,220,359
1931...	17,506	115,511	88,836	606,120	772,388	153,553	230,492	165,786	113,914	2,264,106
1932...	17,846	116,041	89,755	618,597	778,972	151,927	229,193	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933...	18,247	117,238	90,888	624,045	774,868	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	2,287,171
1934...	18,358	117,839	92,708	3	■	147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	3

For footnotes, see end of table on next page.

2.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-34—concluded.

AVERAGES OF DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1911...	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,532
1912...	10,916	63,640	43,685	314,520	323,358	—	49,329	39,226	37,384	882,058
1913...	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	340,223	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	978,862
1914...	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	357,519	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,051,938
1915...	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	367,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,112,769
1916...	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,754	366,891	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,118,522
1917...	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,868	371,129	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,143,212
1918...	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,426 ¹	382,506	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,161,919 ¹
1919...	10,908	65,906	45,797	370,710	391,539	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,187,191
1920...	10,991	66,442	46,950	379,319	398,264	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,234,092
1921...	11,446	78,238	49,714	401,655	450,656	86,137	113,412	89,401 ²	68,597	1,349,256
1922...	12,338	79,410	51,668	426,466	475,591	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,435,990
1923...	11,763	83,472	53,745	426,935	482,068	98,787	130,499	103,612	77,752	1,468,633
1924...	11,783	79,509	58,366	430,185	496,673	103,775	139,782	104,003	79,262	1,503,338
1925...	12,259	80,318	58,397	443,741	508,044	104,312	144,650	105,978	82,721	1,540,420
1926...	11,823	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	108,881	85,293	1,564,840 ¹
1927...	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1928...	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1929...	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	533,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1930...	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,196	1,746,451
1931...	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1932...	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1933...	13,810	93,866	72,204	525,215	613,084	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,856,907
1934...	13,399	93,294	70,884	5	5	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	5

¹Figures revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book. ²Half-year only. ³Figures for Quebec and Ontario for 1934 not available at time of going to press.

3.—Number of Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance in All General Schools, and in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1934, or Latest Year Reported.

NOTE.—The high school enrolment in Quebec cities is not given because it would not be complete without including the high school pupils of the classical colleges and independent classical schools and of the normal schools. The figures for secondary grades for Ontario cities represent high schools, vocational schools, and collegiate institutes only; they do not include pupils in fifth classes.

City.	Popu- lation, 1931.	General Schools.				High School Grades (Included in General Schools Figures).		
		Enrolment.			Average Attend- ance.	Enrolment.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleveille, Ont.	13,790	—	—	3,736	2,966	472	441	913
Brandon, Man.	17,082	1,863	1,845	3,708	3,299	374	418	792
Brantford, Ont.	30,107	—	—	6,865	5,892	673	602	1,275
Calgary, Alta.	83,761	8,782	8,755	17,537	15,533	2,179	2,433	4,612
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	12,361	1,244	1,264	2,508	2,172	218	167	385
Chatham, Ont.	14,569	—	—	4,068	3,253	468	429	897
Chicoutimi, Que.	11,877	1,702	1,767	3,469	3,205	—	—	—
Cornwall, Ont.	11,126	—	—	4,024	3,363	246	270	516
East Windsor, Ont.	14,251	—	—	4,382	3,617	—	—	—
Edmonton, Alta.	79,197	9,421	9,814	19,235	16,860	2,457	2,715	5,172
Fort William, Ont.	26,277	—	—	7,085	6,004	738	785	1,523
Galt, Ont.	14,006	—	—	3,100	2,711	357	337	694
Gloucester, N.S.	20,706	2,644	2,726	5,370	4,613	280	374	654
Granby, Que.	10,587	1,274	1,069	2,343	2,084	—	—	—
Guelph, Ont.	21,075	—	—	4,855	3,988	451	408	859
Halifax, N.S.	59,275	6,766	6,523	13,289	11,239	791	972	1,763
Hamilton, Ont.	155,547	—	—	35,916	30,361	2,969	2,512	5,481
Hull, Que.	29,433	3,371	3,212	6,583	5,780	—	—	—

3.—Numbers of Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance in All General Schools, and in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1934, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

City.	Popu- lation, 1931.	General Schools.				High School Grades (Included in General Schools Figures).		
		Enrolment.			Average Attend- ance.	Enrolment.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Joliette, Que.....	10,765	1,244	1,271	2,515	2,212	-	-	-
Kingston, Ont.....	23,439	-	-	5,584	4,551	648	585	1,233
Kitchener, Ont.....	30,793	-	-	7,486	6,484	544	498	1,042
Lachine, Que.....	18,630	2,381	2,256	4,637	4,120	-	-	-
Lethbridge, Alta.....	13,489	1,579	1,474	3,053	2,722	394	418	812
Lévis, Que.....	11,724	669	879	1,548	1,375	-	-	-
London, Ont.....	71,148	-	-	16,421	13,535	1,982	2,009	3,991
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	10,300	1,188	1,167	2,355	2,136	316	343	659
Moncton, N.B.....	20,689	2,259	2,542	5,101 ¹	4,437	363	419	782
Montreal, Que.....	818,577	84,848	80,901	165,749	150,399	-	-	-
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	21,299	2,931	2,702	5,633	4,745	899	785	1,684
New Westminster, B.C.....	17,524	1,836	1,842	3,678	3,273	485	486	971
Niagara Falls, Ont...	19,046	-	-	4,110	3,719	406	353	759
North Bay, Ont.....	15,528	-	-	4,502	3,794	452	370	822
Oshawa, Ont.....	23,439	-	-	5,551	4,768	492	458	950
Ottawa, Ont.....	126,872	-	-	28,923	24,062	2,539	1,891	4,430
Outremont, Que.....	28,641	1,953	2,023	3,976	3,501	-	-	-
Owen Sound, Ont.....	12,839	-	-	3,006	2,607	287	311	598
Peterborough, Ont...	22,327	-	-	5,494	4,472	446	480	926
Port Arthur, Ont....	19,818	-	-	4,953	4,077	654	621	1,275
Quebec, Que.....	130,594	13,518	14,063	27,581	24,115	-	-	-
Regina, Sask.....	53,209	6,259	6,030	12,289	10,756	1,465	1,530	2,995
St. Boniface, Man.	16,305	946	1,143	2,089	1,722	131	207	338
St. Catharines, Ont.	24,753	-	-	6,145	5,029	464	474	938
St. Hyacinthe, Que...	13,448	1,347	1,641	2,988	2,690	-	-	-
St. Jean, Que.....	11,256	1,207	1,185	2,392	2,094	-	-	-
Saint John, N.B.....	47,514	4,857	5,128	9,985	8,715	465	812	1,277
St. Thomas, Ont.....	15,430	-	-	3,728	3,232	556	557	1,113
Sandwich, Ont.....	10,715	-	-	2,965	2,510	163	170	333
Sarnia, Ont.....	18,191	-	-	4,260	3,542	339	449	788
Saskatoon, Sask.....	43,291	5,388	5,230	10,618	9,338	1,467	1,544	3,011
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	23,082	-	-	6,302	5,197	582	698	1,280
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	15,345	2,196	2,026	4,222	3,806	-	-	-
Sherbrooke, Que.....	28,933	3,065	3,167	6,232	5,397	-	-	-
Sorel, Que.....	10,320	958	948	1,906	1,759	-	-	-
Stratford, Ont.....	17,742	-	-	4,361	3,681	539	475	1,014
Sudbury, Ont.....	18,518	-	-	5,372	4,303	461	438	899
Sydney, N.S.....	23,089	3,150	3,073	6,223	5,335	578	480	1,058
Thetford Mines, Que.	10,701	1,331	1,218	2,549	2,290	-	-	-
Timmins, Ont.....	14,200	-	-	4,432	3,837	325	304	629
Toronto, Ont.....	631,207	-	-	133,326	105,066	11,634	10,285	21,919
Three Rivers, Que...	35,450	4,206	4,495	8,701	7,801	-	-	-
Valleyfield, Que.....	11,411	1,242	1,441	2,683	2,369	-	-	-
Vancouver, B.C.....	246,593	21,022	20,073	41,095	36,452	4,879	4,745	9,624
Verdun, Que.....	60,745	6,411	6,144	12,555	10,922	-	-	-
Victoria, B.C.....	39,082	2,886	2,778	5,664	5,202	657	653	1,310
Walkerville, Ont.....	10,105	-	-	2,570	2,041	294	275	569
Welland, Ont.....	10,709	-	-	3,055	2,471	370	366	736
Westmount, Que.....	24,235	1,835	1,645	3,480	3,081	-	-	-
Windsor, Ont.....	63,108	-	-	16,112	13,441	2,024	1,693	3,717
Winnipeg, Man.....	218,785	20,203	18,978	39,181	34,420	3,941	3,733	7,674
Woodstock, Ont.....	11,395	-	-	2,319	1,866	251	330	581

¹ Includes 300 pupils not classified by sex.

Secondary Education.—In the past quarter of a century the number of pupils of both sexes doing work of secondary grade has shown a very great absolute increase as well as a large increase relative to the number in elementary grades.

The available statistics are given by years in Table 4, and show that in each of the provinces and in every year, except in the case of B.C. for 1920, the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. Another characteristic is the much greater number of urban than of rural children. The Census of 1931 indicated that only 25.4 p.c. of rural children in the age-group 15-19 were in school, as compared with 41.2 p.c. of urban children of the same age-group.

4.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Numbers of Boys and Girls Doing Work of Secondary Grade in each of Seven Provinces, 1911-34.¹

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1901-10, see p. 974 of the 1933 Year Book. B=boys; G=girls.

Year.	N.S.		N.B.		Ontario. ²		Manitoba.		Sask.		Alberta.		B.C. ²	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1911.....	3,211	5,463	-	-	17,073	20,907	-	-	766	927	-	-	940	1,048
1912.....	3,132	5,536	-	-	17,525	21,461	-	-	885	1,129	-	-	973	1,178
1913.....	3,175	5,461	-	-	17,227	23,379	-	-	1,028	1,326	-	-	1,232	1,448
1914.....	3,216	5,687	-	-	18,808	25,689	-	-	1,034	1,622	-	-	1,414	1,593
1915.....	3,436	6,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	2,038	-	-	1,844	2,068
1916.....	3,466	6,260	-	-	20,135	27,448	-	-	1,566	2,283	-	-	2,260	2,510
1917.....	3,051	6,037	-	-	16,241	21,061	-	-	1,445	2,441	-	-	2,074	2,767
1918.....	3,082	6,115	-	-	16,407	21,468	-	-	1,523	2,561	-	-	2,151	2,999
1919.....	3,024	6,114	-	-	18,107	22,370	-	-	1,910	2,841	-	-	2,392	3,414
1920.....	3,313	6,178	-	-	19,618	23,334	-	-	2,492	3,425	-	-	3,826	3,810
1921.....	3,425	6,280	-	-	19,452	23,099	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922.....	4,202	6,937	-	-	24,475	27,779	4,389	6,340	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923.....	4,715	7,373	-	-	27,307	33,274	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	4,851	6,703	4,046	5,174
1924.....	4,415	7,217	1,492	2,174	29,238	36,187	5,449	7,354	6,604	9,410	5,322	7,184	4,380	5,509
1925.....	4,696	7,157	1,669	2,284	38,054	44,648	5,480	7,396	7,255	10,171	5,917	7,851	4,711	5,886
1926.....	4,605	7,343	1,849	2,511	39,972	47,073	5,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,144	7,378	5,306	6,473
1927.....	4,498	7,472	2,185	3,076	40,091	46,857	5,499	7,921	8,315	11,721	6,049	8,829	6,102	7,324
1928.....	4,633	7,483	2,200	3,028	43,547	49,492	5,665	8,498	8,497	12,405	6,740	9,716	6,449	7,814
1929.....	4,809	7,722	2,132	3,046	45,652	52,181	6,458	8,626	9,197	13,397	7,128	10,910	7,360	8,683
1930.....	4,931	7,984	2,678	3,714	47,287	52,277	6,576	8,586	10,226	14,223	8,223 ²	11,034	7,455	8,715
1931.....	5,279	8,573	2,753	3,657	50,011	53,309	7,372	9,253	12,212	16,371	9,975	12,691	8,603	9,562
1932.....	6,086	9,140	3,239	4,103	57,966	59,865	8,656	10,039	15,196	18,774	12,076	14,641	9,753	10,578
1933.....	6,969	9,732	3,388	4,257	61,576	62,815	9,510	10,119	15,877	19,227	13,191	14,998	10,310	10,605
1934.....	7,267	10,051	3,440	4,489	59,477	62,292	9,127	10,161	15,902	19,319	13,469	15,184	10,358	10,908

¹ P.E.I., (including Prince of Wales College): 1923-679 boys, 1,058 girls; 1924-719-1,113; 1925-669-1,087; 1926-704-1,070; 1927-669-1,132; 1928-620-1,216; 1929-716-1,217; 1930-696-1,152; 1931-836-1,432; 1932-982-1,627; 1933-1,167-1,691; 1934-1,250-1,752.

² Figures revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book; in the case of Ontario, from 1923 to 1934; British Columbia, from 1927 to 1934.

Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Grades.—The subjects taken in the elementary grades of the provincially-controlled schools are settled by the curricula, but in the secondary grades there are usually options appealing to different types of pupils, wishing to follow different callings. Statistics of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1930, available for six provinces, were presented

in the Canada Year Book, 1932, p. 843, showing, among other things, the small number of pupils taking Greek and German and the high proportion studying French and Latin. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1934" shows in detail the changes in the subjects chosen in recent years by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces.

Vocational and Technical Education.—The introduction of technical and vocational courses into the high school curricula has been stimulated in recent years by the Technical Education Acts of 1919, 1929 and 1931, under the terms of which the Dominion Government undertook to provide subsidies to the provinces to encourage the growth of technical instruction. From the outset evening classes during the winter months have been an important part of the work of the technical schools. The numbers of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, were as follows: 1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024; 1926, 88,961; 1927, 96,682; 1928, 109,008; 1929, 121,252. In the years since 1929 not all provinces have been receiving grants, but Table 5 provides a record of pupils receiving instruction of a technical character in the provincially-controlled schools in 1934.

5.—Enrolment in Provincially-Controlled Vocational Schools in Canada, by Provinces, school year ended June 30, 1934.

Province.	Full-Time Day Students.			Part-Time and Short Course Students.	Evening Students.
	Com-mercial.	Other than Com-mercial.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	82	—	82	1,143	—
Nova Scotia.....	65	27	92	150	2,373
New Brunswick.....	498	883	1,381	143	818
Quebec ¹	—	7,984	7,984	260	15,489
Ontario ²	—	—	33,181	1,833	25,953
Manitoba.....	—	—	2,874	—	1,131
Saskatchewan.....	1,457	1,519	2,976	218	1,248
Alberta.....	1,666	2,530	4,196	170	1,970
British Columbia.....	4,617	7,170	11,787	—	8,250
Totals.....	—	—	64,553	—	57,232

¹ This table does not include students in commercial courses in Quebec who, it will be noted, constitute a numerous group in other provinces. In Quebec statistics they are included with the high schools, classical colleges, etc. Moreover, this table comes far short of demonstrating the full importance of technical or vocational training in Quebec for another reason. All the work in the Catholic schools in advance of the elementary years (i.e., in the five complementary and superior years, including about 30,000 pupils) has a highly vocational character. Apart from certain compulsory general subjects in these years, optional subjects are grouped in four vocational sections, in one of which each pupil studies.

² Enrolment in Ontario

schools is not for the full year but for the month of May.

Teaching Staffs.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staffs of ordinary day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted in 1934 of 73,039 teachers, 16,839 males and 56,200 females. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1934" deals in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and the teaching experience. Table 6 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as these are available.

6.—Average¹ Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1926, 1930, 1934, or Latest Year Reported.

Province and Class.	1926.	1930.	1934.		
			Average.	Male.	Female.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—					
First class teachers.....	704	701	657	737	611
Second class teachers.....	507	508	445	502	431
Nova Scotia—					
All teachers.....	673	741	721	1,018	677
Rural and village schools.....	543	543	531	635	518
City and town schools.....	888	1,079	1,032	1,622	941
New Brunswick—					
First class teachers.....	989	981	819	930	799
Second class teachers.....	683	667	436	468	433
Quebec—					
Protestant schools.....	1,178	1,239	1,318	2,543	1,125
Catholic lay teachers.....	449	509	512	1,603	361
Catholic teachers in religious orders.....	420	432	436	584	379
Ontario—					
Public (elementary) schools.....	1,248	1,270	1,141	1,398	1,031
Separate (elementary) schools.....	763	771	803	858	734
Continuation.....	1,600	1,570	1,272	—	—
High schools and collegiate institutes.....	2,376	2,472	2,190	—	—
Vocational schools.....	2,878	2,456	2,235	—	—
Manitoba—					
All schools (median).....	1,008	1,012	719	773	704
One-room schools (median).....	879	877	498	520	491
Saskatchewan—					
Urban elementary.....	1,287	1,316	874	1,035	793
Rural elementary.....	1,055	1,076	505	555	486
High schools and collegiate institutes.....	2,381	1,962	1,851	2,009	1,538
Alberta—					
All teachers.....	1,204	1,242	1,009	1,198	922
First class teachers.....	1,386	1,439	1,145	1,378	997
Second class teachers.....	1,118	1,138	881	909	872
British Columbia—					
All schools.....	1,430	1,528	1,230	—	—
Elementary schools.....	1,242	1,393	1,070	—	—
High schools.....	2,316	2,328	1,550	—	—

¹ The averages are means, except in Manitoba.

Teachers in Training.—Detailed information regarding male and female teachers in training in 1933-34 is given in the Bureau of Statistics' "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1934". A summary of the number of teachers in training in each year from 1911 to 1934 is furnished by provinces in Table 7.

7.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1911-34.

NOTE.—In recent years several universities have added teacher-training departments, in most cases for university graduates who are trained for teaching positions in the secondary schools. These are included in the figures since 1930. The large increase in Quebec in 1932 is due to the recognition of teaching brothers' scholasticates as normal schools for the first time; that in Ontario in 1933 is due to a second year of training being inaugurated. For corresponding figures for 1902-10, see p. 976 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1911.....	—	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	—	4,069
1912.....	—	293	376	836	1,513	—	580	278	—	3,876
1913.....	—	302	358	1,088	1,436	529	643	292	—	4,648
1914.....	—	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	357	—	5,332
1915.....	—	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	—	5,938
1916.....	—	388	372	1,357	1,819	737	911	438	—	6,022
1917.....	—	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	334	335	5,783
1918.....	—	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	467	365	5,528
1919.....	—	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	297	425	5,734
1920.....	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	413	404	6,305
1921.....	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	411	377	6,624

7.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1911-34—concluded.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1922.....	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	536	685	8,601
1923.....	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,004	672	9,721
1924.....	338	682	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	669	639	10,101
1925.....	297	760	430	1,771	2,611	695	1,702	613	563	9,442
1926.....	299	692	376	1,854	2,786	636	1,655	774	453	9,525
1927.....	243	680	344	1,884	2,441	626	1,514	721	335	8,788
1928.....	215	600	321	1,950	2,679	614	1,458	692	375	8,904
1929.....	195	538	345	1,921	1,734	536	2,677	789	339	9,074
1930.....	219	615	311	2,075	1,838	549	1,317	811	432	8,167
1931.....	245	734	315	2,173	2,119	570	1,303	981	526	8,966
1932.....	192	588	386	2,881	2,813	550	861	663	476	9,410
1933.....	231	462	381	3,131	3,706	481	788	704	447	10,331
1934.....	144	411	312	2,942	3,716	366	704	525	374	9,494

Financial Statistics.—Financial records of the provincial schools in Canada are neither equally complete nor entirely comparable in any two provinces. Hence it is quite impossible to construct a uniform set of tables for all provinces. A record of assets and liabilities is available only for four provinces, a record of expenditures only in five.

The closest approach to a comparable statement is in the case of receipts, and the accompanying Table 8 has been compiled, covering the years 1914-34, in response to continued requests for data that will permit of a reasonably accurate comparison of school costs as between provinces. Table 2, showing the enrolment and average daily attendance for each year, may be used to calculate the approximate costs per pupil, or per "pupil-year of attendance".

The columns of Table 8 show the following: (1) Provincial Government grants to the school boards, also their contributions to teachers' salaries where these are paid directly to the teachers, and do not pass through the hands of the board; (2) school taxes raised within the school administrative units, which are variously called districts, sections, or municipalities; (3) school board revenue from counties, affecting three provinces only; (4) total current revenue recorded, including tuition fees, which in the school administrative units of most provinces are collected only from non-resident pupils. Though there should be entries under this head in all provinces, they are on record only in four. There are other small amounts, such as receipts from rental of school property, that are not shown in the table for any of the provinces. The aim of this total column is to indicate the approximate amount of money that the school boards have had at their disposal to spend, from current sources, each year (plus teachers' salaries paid directly by the province). The fifth column shows the debenture indebtedness against schools in each year, for the provinces for which a record is available. The annual increase in the sum shown in this column indicates the net amount that was spent each year by school boards over and above the current revenue that is shown in the preceding column. By the inclusion of this column, a conception of each year's total expenditure may be gained. The whole is not as satisfactory a statement as a full record of receipts and expenditures would be, but in the absence of complete accounts it is the best substitute obtainable. Table 9 provides as complete a statement of expenditures as is possible for the school boards of the five provinces in which a record is available.

8.—Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1914-34.

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following table do not include any amounts raised by loans, or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year.

Fiscal Year.	Government Grants.	Taxation within School Administrative Units.	School Board Revenue from Counties.	Total Current Revenue Recorded. ²	Debenture Indebtedness.	Administrative Units Operating Schools.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
1914.....	130,959 ¹	64,761	—	195,720	3	472
1915.....	143,186 ¹	91,258	—	234,444	3	475
1916.....	146,825 ¹	70,610	—	217,435	3	474
1917.....	151,130 ¹	72,623	—	223,753	3	470
1918.....	145,865 ¹	84,273	—	230,138	3	465
1919.....	153,459 ¹	98,472	—	251,931	3	463
1920.....	179,284 ¹	131,012	—	310,296	3	451
1921.....	206,529 ¹	152,431	—	358,960	3	459
1922.....	236,012 ¹	157,766	—	393,778	3	471
1923.....	257,723 ¹	202,714	—	460,437	3	468
1924.....	241,921 ¹	169,949	—	411,870	3	469
1925.....	244,645 ¹	167,597	—	412,242	3	469
1926.....	242,336 ¹	171,650	—	413,986	3	469
1927.....	243,745 ¹	174,165	—	417,910	3	468
1928.....	245,479 ¹	179,004	—	424,483	3	467
1929.....	245,610 ¹	187,769	—	433,379	3	469
1930.....	249,247 ¹	189,669	—	438,916	3	464
1931.....	258,905 ¹	189,444	—	448,349	3	469
1932.....	263,034 ¹	218,477	—	481,511	3	474
1933.....	264,210 ¹	182,812	—	447,022	3	474
1934.....	262,351 ¹	165,704	—	428,055	3	475
Nova Scotia—						
1914.....	259,332 ¹	1,002,967	151,220	1,413,519	3	1,705
1915.....	269,059 ¹	1,066,892	150,934	1,486,885	3	1,728
1916.....	278,439 ¹	1,037,302	151,633	1,467,374	3	1,736
1917.....	281,714 ¹	1,157,907	147,122	1,586,743	3	1,736
1918.....	277,920 ¹	1,280,965	146,939	1,705,824	3	1,721
1919.....	269,566 ¹	1,460,577	192,910	1,923,053	3	1,673
1920.....	270,612 ¹	1,978,243	207,420	2,456,275	3	1,656
1921.....	316,383 ¹	2,370,712	469,776	3,156,871	3	1,665
1922.....	329,452 ¹	2,527,377	474,934	3,331,763	3	1,711
1923.....	346,305 ¹	2,313,460	496,934	3,156,699	3	1,706
1924.....	348,109 ¹	2,428,832	495,212	3,272,153	3	1,680
1925.....	356,859 ¹	2,522,255	493,863	3,372,977	3	1,697
1926.....	365,219 ¹	2,393,155	497,229	3,255,603	3	1,704
1927.....	368,579 ¹	2,393,125	497,876	3,259,580	3	1,707
1928.....	419,920 ¹	2,504,390	497,197	3,421,507	3	1,706
1929.....	436,757 ¹	2,549,461	495,227	3,481,445	3	1,706
1930.....	444,926 ¹	2,529,293	494,901	3,469,120	3	1,704
1931.....	509,462 ¹	2,657,780	493,533	3,660,775	3	1,714
1932.....	545,393 ¹	2,697,691	490,949	3,734,033	3	1,728
1933.....	572,570 ¹	2,631,324	487,130	3,691,024	3	1,729
1934.....	612,690 ¹	2,643,568	478,790	3,735,048	3	1,724
New Brunswick—						
1914.....	206,932 ¹	704,476	96,496	1,007,904	3	1,351
1915.....	212,835 ¹	761,753	97,423	1,072,011	3	1,393
1916.....	218,879 ¹	844,256	96,141	1,159,276	3	1,418
1917.....	218,747 ¹	843,357	97,284	1,159,388	3	1,397
1918.....	216,613 ¹	930,567	97,230	1,244,410	3	1,397
1919.....	209,206 ¹	1,153,163	99,097	1,461,466	3	1,307
1920.....	207,287 ¹	1,364,915	96,026	1,668,228	3	1,313
1921.....	278,605 ¹	1,779,926	146,023	2,204,554	3	1,291
1922.....	298,439 ¹	2,080,023	195,948	2,574,410	3	1,339
1923.....	319,367 ¹	2,083,391	204,103	2,606,861	3	1,368
1924.....	336,012 ¹	2,102,938	213,836	2,652,786	3	1,393
1925.....	417,200 ¹	2,736,430	211,885	3,365,515	3	1,434
1926.....	511,350 ¹	2,263,082	213,066	2,987,498	3	1,459
1927.....	516,221 ¹	2,413,951	212,350	3,142,522	3	1,458
1928.....	432,865 ¹	2,337,740	212,616	2,983,221	3	1,463
1929.....	440,020 ¹	2,361,978	214,845	3,016,843	3	1,535
1930.....	449,702 ¹	2,405,890	212,172	3,067,764	3	1,481
1931.....	459,029 ¹	2,467,510	210,500	3,137,039	3	1,483
1932.....	430,449 ¹	2,389,050	214,008	3,033,507	3	1,481
1933.....	412,880 ¹	2,249,768	219,909	2,882,557	4,577,420	1,421
1934.....	426,434 ¹	1,922,036	220,063	2,568,533	3	1,476

For footnotes see end of table, p. 987.

8.—Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1914-34—continued.

Fiscal Year.	Government Grants.	Taxation within School Administrative Units.	School Board Revenue from Counties.	Total Current Revenue Recorded.*	Debenture Indebtedness.	Administrative Units Operating Schools.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Quebec—						
1914.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
1915.....	577,635	5,545,914	—	6,471,472	17,732,581	1,633
1916.....	587,264	6,016,965	—	6,969,510	20,570,354	1,657
1917.....	612,007	6,547,360	—	7,575,480	24,152,955	1,698
1918.....	568,947	6,832,846	—	7,777,890	28,894,971	1,673
1919.....	547,760	8,671,627	—	9,624,457	28,768,596	1,676
1920.....	617,238	9,807,527	—	10,873,815	34,173,888	1,718
1921.....	635,078	11,511,825	—	12,644,585	36,237,523	1,718
1922.....	624,564	12,666,555	—	13,811,617	39,179,020	1,746
1923.....	781,971	13,334,402	—	14,717,090	46,841,101	1,764
1924.....	943,650	14,849,315	—	16,405,276	46,596,560	1,781
1925.....	987,805	15,529,353	—	17,153,419	50,060,971	1,792
1926.....	993,509	15,647,512	—	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1927.....	1,077,073	16,237,999	—	17,864,797	53,203,161	1,808
1928.....	1,126,324	16,565,637	—	18,255,577	57,122,017	1,834
1929.....	1,189,919	17,629,630	—	19,385,555	58,962,578	1,840
1930.....	1,467,502	17,613,082	—	19,647,319	61,604,525	1,828
1931.....	1,429,033	18,697,183	—	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1932.....	1,269,210	18,214,999	—	20,117,001	71,669,326	1,830
1933.....	1,487,116	19,027,988	—	21,110,339	71,446,847	1,843
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario—						
1914.....	1,092,160	15,601,950 ⁴	428,336	17,310,648	25,760,262	6,600 (approx.)
1915.....	1,105,031	13,635,456 ⁴	427,542	15,366,322	27,994,791	
1916.....	1,082,562	12,998,793 ⁴	452,268	14,723,003	29,618,968	
1917.....	1,158,447	13,941,525 ⁴	436,593	15,717,570	30,324,383	
1918.....	1,316,289	15,171,982 ⁴	501,469	17,205,662	30,696,924	
1919.....	1,698,570	16,508,897 ⁴	498,023	18,969,384	33,362,213	
1920.....	2,414,761	22,051,200 ⁴	705,124	25,448,106	40,686,584	
1921.....	3,472,667	24,636,792 ⁴	842,726	29,169,234	48,863,189	
1922.....	4,041,233	27,039,282 ⁴	1,072,831	32,288,240	67,413,282	
1923.....	4,380,194	28,671,009 ⁴	1,326,749	34,534,139	64,268,132	
1924.....	4,613,020	30,072,768 ⁴	1,534,804	36,326,362	69,891,227	
1925.....	4,722,664	30,792,328 ⁴	1,686,854	37,316,017	67,920,832	
1926.....	4,775,853	30,908,925 ⁴	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	
1927.....	4,940,903	32,300,935 ⁴	1,923,813	39,308,814	72,388,782	
1928.....	5,078,005	34,072,913 ⁴	2,068,889	41,612,022	75,088,615	
1929.....	5,398,354	36,179,339 ⁴	2,341,337	44,276,816	86,353,869	
1930.....	5,600,500	39,208,561 ⁴	2,554,480	47,678,047	86,551,681	
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376 ⁴	3,100,225	49,351,714	88,781,934	
1932.....	6,090,276	37,217,288 ⁴	2,864,146	46,171,710	88,143,815	
1933.....	5,240,364	35,476,241	2,755,636	43,472,241	84,722,797	
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba—						
1914.....	390,582	2,673,449	—	3,064,031	6,819,013	1,535
1915.....	468,335	3,047,670	—	3,516,005	8,428,400	1,579
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	—	3,800,441	8,688,559	1,606
1917.....	522,293	3,445,239	—	3,967,532	8,986,175	1,659
1918.....	616,977	3,736,452	—	4,353,429	8,793,018	1,692
1919.....	589,147	4,200,519	—	4,789,666	8,255,573	1,765
1920.....	691,981	4,947,186	—	5,639,167	8,480,986	1,785
1921.....	822,186	6,922,864	—	7,745,050	10,483,085	1,816
1922.....	1,058,292	7,991,517	—	9,049,809	13,325,873	1,792
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,986	—	9,185,034	13,496,859	1,763
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	—	8,564,747	13,687,574	1,851
1925.....	1,143,405	7,450,022	—	8,593,427	14,554,755	1,831
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044	—	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1927.....	1,110,575	7,365,798	—	8,476,373	14,730,128	1,868
1928.....	1,191,924	7,555,561	—	8,747,485	15,104,675	1,885
1929.....	1,208,809	7,611,029	—	8,819,838	15,257,885	1,892
1930.....	1,285,898	7,821,988	—	9,107,886	15,097,103	1,929
1931.....	1,310,587	7,675,879	—	8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1932.....	1,299,625	6,834,536	—	8,134,161	15,854,034	1,944
1933.....	1,207,836	6,029,404	—	7,237,240	15,611,523	1,943
1934.....	1,124,876	5,492,877	—	6,617,753	15,579,826	1,966
Saskatchewan—						
1914.....	920,609	4,589,000 ⁵	—	5,509,609	6,885,710 ⁶	3,073
1915.....	1,050,645	4,121,000 ⁵	—	5,171,645	7,555,423 ⁶	3,385
1916.....	1,046,867	4,839,000 ⁵	—	5,885,867	8,145,756 ⁶	3,629
1917.....	1,187,653	5,107,000 ⁵	—	6,294,653	7,394,230 ⁶	3,816

For footnotes see end of table, p. 987.

8.—Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1914-34—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Government Grants.	Taxation within School Administrative Units.	School Board Revenue from Counties.	Total Current Revenue Recorded. ²	Debenture Indebtedness.	Administrative Units Operating Schools.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
1918.....	1,253,283	5,796,971	-	7,050,254	8,334,123 ^a	3,963
1919.....	1,339,019	7,385,471	-	8,724,490	8,962,375 ^a	4,183
1920.....	1,337,067	9,149,253	-	10,486,320	9,962,769 ^a	4,177
1921.....	1,491,610	9,973,725	-	11,465,335	10,982,244 ^a	4,289
1922.....	1,971,139	10,485,864	-	12,457,003	11,800,582	4,331
1923.....	1,834,036	10,510,840	-	12,344,876	12,178,045	4,343
1924.....	2,074,660	10,430,167	-	12,504,827	11,034,870	4,394
1925.....	2,129,745	10,460,784	-	12,590,529	12,043,540	4,438
1926.....	2,265,481	10,696,154	-	13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1927.....	2,340,536	10,896,918	-	13,434,700	13,090,426	4,567
1928.....	2,402,621	11,367,519	-	13,978,582	13,321,936	4,643
1929.....	2,826,700	11,542,580	-	14,597,854	14,113,091	4,704
1930.....	2,763,903	10,670,745	-	13,649,942	15,659,373	4,763
1931.....	2,704,242	8,114,719	-	11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1932.....	1,919,153	6,870,606	-	8,932,140	15,726,862	4,880
1933.....	1,597,240	5,959,179	-	7,713,310	14,385,153	4,892
1934.....	1,593,706	5,800,000	-	7,557,281	14,300,000	4,919
Alberta—						
1914.....	507,682	3,028,775	-	3,537,626	11,027,378	2,027
1915.....	540,235	3,733,323	-	4,280,568	10,887,922	2,138
1916.....	553,141	3,749,008	-	4,309,795	10,357,892	2,170
1917.....	987,170	3,657,511	-	4,653,313	10,109,278	2,495
1918.....	625,830	5,132,232	-	5,772,589	10,039,067	2,766
1919.....	713,083	5,601,713	-	6,333,944	10,175,446	2,796
1920.....	885,524	6,894,401	-	7,804,735	10,476,486	2,826
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	-	8,619,114	11,006,300	2,861
1922.....	1,241,518	7,475,582	-	8,765,750	11,430,451	2,995
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	-	9,471,286	11,444,180	3,034
1924.....	1,054,733	8,327,327	-	9,477,023	11,064,424	3,033
1925.....	1,084,879	8,197,098	-	9,387,628	10,894,256	3,041
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715	-	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1927.....	1,218,572	8,901,979	-	10,234,413	10,574,633	3,202
1928.....	1,321,158	9,279,494	-	10,727,396	10,950,461	3,242
1929.....	1,355,962	9,419,440	-	10,917,698	11,833,631	3,314
1930.....	1,593,995	8,854,951	-	10,602,878	12,637,146	3,346
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880	-	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1932.....	1,675,229	8,366,781	-	10,193,596	11,541,291	3,451
1933.....	1,587,799	7,073,762	-	8,796,050	11,074,602	3,428
1934.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia—						
1914.....	1,694,845	2,749,223	-	4,444,068	9,089,389	374
1915.....	1,416,600	2,309,795	-	3,726,395	9,117,539	410
1916.....	1,386,162	1,625,028	-	3,011,190	³	419
1917.....	1,402,560	1,637,539	-	3,040,099	8,918,864	432
1918.....	1,452,858	1,865,218	-	3,318,076	9,144,904	575
1919.....	1,546,328	2,437,566	-	3,983,894	9,092,856	582
1920.....	1,748,419	3,314,246	-	5,062,665	9,687,245	636
1921.....	2,156,748	4,238,457	-	6,395,205	10,368,144	665
1922.....	2,290,632	4,691,840	-	6,982,472	10,485,349	716
1923.....	2,305,094	4,453,323	-	6,758,387	10,967,450	744
1924.....	2,305,946	5,023,301	-	7,329,247	10,904,262	760
1925.....	2,371,728	5,105,418	-	7,477,146	11,322,590	759
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	-	7,476,088	12,101,417	761
1927.....	2,568,326	5,769,788	-	8,338,114	13,259,740	788
1928.....	2,692,384	5,728,576	-	8,420,960	14,028,743	792
1929.....	2,926,762	7,384,075	-	10,310,837	15,813,616	803
1930.....	2,719,106	6,264,939	-	8,984,045	15,933,508	811
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	-	9,083,037	15,936,753	820
1932.....	3,089,566	5,704,260	-	8,793,826	15,592,820	831
1933.....	2,302,047	6,091,525	-	8,393,572	15,448,396	820
1934.....	2,053,762	5,601,431	-	7,655,193	15,233,204	827

¹ Includes contributions to teachers' salaries in the Maritime Provinces; and in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board, 1921-33. ² Includes tuition fees where these are recorded. ³ Record not available. ⁴ The Ontario figures include the township grant towards the salaries of rural public school teachers. In the rural municipalities of Manitoba about three-fifths of the school support is equalized by a uniform rate levied over the whole municipality.

⁵ Amount of taxes raised by High School and Collegiate Institute boards from 1914 to 1917 is not available. Estimate of amount (3 p.c. of total taxes raised) included in Saskatchewan for these years. ⁶ In Saskatchewan the debenture indebtedness of the secondary schools is not included until 1922.

9.—Expenditures on Teachers' Salaries, Buildings, etc., Interest, and Maintenance of Boards of Provincially-Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1914-34.

NOTE.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.

Fiscal Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements.	Interest on Debentures and Other Loans.	Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all Other Expenses. ³	Total. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	1	1
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	1
Quebec—					
1914.....	1	1	1	1	1
1915.....	3,430,153	3,954,739	955,274	2,683,335	11,023,501
1916.....	3,703,991	2,637,650	1,082,033	3,180,535	10,604,209
1917.....	4,025,110	2,753,056	1,303,290	3,208,383	11,289,839
1918.....	4,340,965	2,462,658	1,424,514	3,838,750	12,066,887
1919.....	4,736,445	1,937,459	1,583,329	3,571,509	11,828,742
1920.....	5,598,769	1,561,096	1,696,929	3,762,969	12,619,763
1921.....	6,722,061	3,708,575	2,136,588	5,524,836	18,092,060
1922.....	7,343,576	3,554,463	2,052,205	5,021,364	17,971,608
1923.....	7,798,348	4,421,350	2,224,938	5,251,994	19,696,630
1924.....	8,323,257	3,568,383	2,432,007	5,695,075	20,018,722
1925.....	8,683,105	4,250,018	2,622,609	5,924,172	21,479,904
1926.....	9,099,785	2,433,407	2,721,293	5,919,287	20,173,412
1927.....	9,487,999	3,702,156	2,777,941	5,940,814	21,908,910
1928.....	9,837,173	3,234,265	2,959,161	6,154,295	22,184,894
1929.....	10,127,817	3,029,047	3,067,600	6,643,102	22,867,566
1930.....	10,618,188	3,687,128	3,210,233	8,701,528	26,217,077
1931.....	11,130,976	5,969,843	3,371,340	7,936,447	28,408,606
1932.....	11,575,148	5,695,743	3,488,946	6,933,999	27,693,836
1933.....	11,417,920	2,540,389	3,928,117	6,814,659	24,701,085
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario—					
1914.....	8,890,108	5,994,486	899,000	1,854,000	17,637,594
1915.....	9,308,453	4,048,364	1,288,000	1,848,000	16,492,817
1916.....	9,669,472	2,656,106	1,400,000	1,915,000	15,640,578
1917.....	10,188,239	2,297,879	1,481,000	2,190,000	16,157,118
1918.....	11,147,410	1,577,693	1,516,000	2,934,000	17,175,103
1919.....	12,542,117	3,302,308	1,535,000	3,404,000	20,783,425
1920.....	16,115,006	5,706,679	1,668,000	4,405,000	27,894,685
1921.....	19,308,504	7,250,014	2,034,000	5,227,000	33,819,518
1922.....	20,918,330	9,628,722	2,443,000	5,437,000	38,427,052
1923.....	22,486,125	11,957,096	3,371,000	6,798,000	44,612,221
1924.....	23,690,465	7,169,213	3,113,000	7,087,000	41,059,678
1925.....	24,679,068	6,034,738	3,496,000	7,473,000	41,682,806
1926.....	25,167,571	5,463,159	3,396,000	7,935,000	41,961,730
1927.....	25,984,803	6,451,090	3,553,000	8,118,000	44,106,893
1928.....	27,021,678	7,485,832	3,619,000	8,508,000	46,634,510
1929.....	28,198,063	8,068,212	3,754,000	10,168,482	50,188,757
1930.....	29,359,882	10,151,404	4,318,000	10,851,357	54,680,443
1931.....	30,490,962	5,148,123	4,328,000	10,739,094	50,706,179
1932.....	30,142,144	3,146,921	4,439,000	9,893,386	47,621,451
1933.....	24,405,768	926,673	4,407,000	9,291,393	42,030,834
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba—					
1914.....	1,861,109	1,426,758	250,392 ²	897,723	4,435,982
1915.....	2,066,440	1,358,533	344,476 ²	919,634	4,689,083
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	409,193 ²	903,999	4,331,684
1917.....	2,287,641	382,988	155,619 ²	1,025,172	3,851,420
1918.....	2,382,840	440,221	357,409 ²	1,325,274	4,505,744
1919.....	2,648,230	556,072	400,754 ²	955,871	4,560,927
1920.....	3,296,035	958,933	439,946 ²	1,982,528	6,677,442
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	496,565 ²	2,696,175	9,609,445
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,528	610,417 ²	2,838,127	10,412,975

For footnotes see end of table on next page.

9.—Expenditures on Teachers' Salaries, Buildings, etc., Interest, and Maintenance of Boards of Provincially-Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1914-34—concluded.

NOTE.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.

Fiscal Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements.	Interest on Debentures and Other Loans.	Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all Other Expenses. ³	Total. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	625,196 ²	2,679,905	9,663,198
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	678,079 ²	2,287,067	8,541,443
1925.....	4,838,722	269,893	737,070 ²	2,115,964	7,961,649
1926.....	4,914,087	419,047	681,643 ²	2,184,409	8,199,186
1927.....	4,984,111	718,348	683,883 ²	2,181,626	8,567,968
1928.....	5,063,926	597,183	683,714 ²	2,228,088	8,572,911
1929.....	5,167,687	683,747	684,765 ²	2,247,287	8,783,486
1930.....	5,329,428	1,222,272	694,929 ²	2,427,817	9,674,446
1931.....	5,387,400	795,143	693,704 ²	2,290,757	9,167,004
1932.....	5,052,322	298,959	691,335 ²	1,940,073	7,982,689
1933.....	4,484,074	103,052	661,129 ²	1,839,192	7,087,447
1934.....	3,713,676	106,250	650,341 ²	1,656,252	6,126,519
Saskatchewan—					
1914.....	2,739,477	1,556,404	338,000	1,199,722	5,833,603
1915.....	2,975,263	1,253,479	379,000	1,190,000	5,797,742
1916.....	3,131,764	1,105,765	416,000	1,400,000	6,053,529
1917.....	3,494,632	1,136,600	448,000	1,600,000	6,679,232
1918.....	3,591,027	994,200	407,000	1,832,287	6,824,514
1919.....	5,048,460	1,549,652	458,000	2,585,361	9,641,473
1920.....	6,266,366	2,103,008	493,000	3,248,908	12,111,275
1921.....	7,273,199	1,862,195	548,000	3,446,188	13,129,582
1922.....	7,223,117	1,277,197	604,000	2,916,739	12,021,053
1923.....	7,166,972	1,540,826	649,000	3,113,506	12,470,304
1924.....	7,279,860	1,286,855	670,000	3,077,728	12,314,443
1925.....	7,288,058	1,345,551	607,000	3,251,007	12,491,616
1926.....	7,438,095	1,688,015	662,000	3,350,490	13,138,600
1927.....	7,693,232	2,271,489	656,000	3,468,078	14,088,799
1928.....	8,023,677	2,325,815	720,000	3,665,477	14,734,969
1929.....	8,402,259	2,524,651	733,000	3,794,142	15,454,052
1930.....	8,530,621	2,903,150	776,000	3,826,107	16,035,878
1931.....	7,358,024	1,022,655	861,000	3,052,489	12,294,168
1932.....	5,468,043	341,217	877,000	2,698,871	9,385,131
1933.....	4,640,050	291,182	865,000	2,434,043	8,230,275
1934.....	4,345,229	311,695	791,000	2,260,856	7,708,780
Alberta—					
1914.....	2,050,697	1,585,125 ⁴	552,000	1,033,546	5,221,368
1915.....	2,244,964	513,223 ⁴	662,000	1,410,567	4,830,754
1916.....	2,421,404	375,797 ⁴	653,000	1,100,963	4,551,164
1917.....	2,620,086	462,012 ⁴	621,000	1,345,225	5,048,323
1918.....	2,860,352	682,961 ⁴	607,000	1,299,578	5,449,891
1919.....	3,560,318	901,740 ⁴	602,000	1,788,357	6,852,415
1920.....	4,371,508	1,212,851 ⁴	611,000	2,221,199	8,416,558
1921.....	5,213,011	1,281,115 ⁴	625,000	2,280,922	9,400,048
1922.....	5,428,826	1,143,930 ⁴	660,000	2,144,277	9,377,033
1923.....	5,411,487	954,330 ⁴	686,000	2,093,963	9,145,780
1924.....	5,443,248	786,036 ⁴	667,000	2,228,212	9,124,496
1925.....	5,477,156	744,316 ⁴	664,000	2,109,664	8,995,136
1926.....	5,640,219	1,051,627 ⁴	654,000	2,188,336	9,534,182
1927.....	5,899,839	1,090,624 ⁴	642,000	2,228,086	9,860,549
1928.....	6,243,085	1,923,593 ⁴	635,000	2,472,001	11,273,679
1929.....	6,586,974	2,221,647 ⁴	657,000	2,725,051	12,190,672
1930.....	6,847,413	1,689,588 ⁴	710,000	2,712,456	11,959,457
1931.....	6,741,826	537,555 ⁴	758,000	2,325,678	10,363,059
1932.....	6,406,997	396,967 ⁴	722,000	2,208,237	9,734,201
1933.....	5,734,956	318,889 ⁴	692,000	1,950,073	8,695,918
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Not available.² In Manitoba, interest on debentures only.³ Excluding all payments on

principal of debentures and other loans.

⁴ In Alberta "repairs" are included under this heading.

Subsection 2.—Private Schools.

Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.—There are numerous schools in each province doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially-controlled schools but which are not publicly financed or administered and hence are not included in Subsection 1 (except in Quebec). Excepting Quebec, the private schools have from about two to four p.c. of elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about ten p.c., but most of them are subsidized by the province and provincial reports include a record of them similar to, and in some cases (as of average daily attendance) inseparable from, the records of publicly-controlled schools. Thus their statistics are of necessity included in Subsection 1. Table 10, however, shows their annual enrolment since 1921, the year in which the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the collection of reports from private schools. A directory of the schools was published in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1931".

10.—Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-34.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1922.....	586	2,758	3,013	53,667	10,184	3,390	1,751	2,489	3,145	80,983
1923.....	752	2,675	3,074	51,875	10,022	3,708	1,826	2,242	3,217	79,391
1924.....	531	2,934	3,449	53,953	10,229	3,967	1,892	2,061	3,959	82,975
1925.....	552	2,846	3,494	54,959	10,149	4,086	1,939	2,104	4,017	84,146
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1927.....	635	2,529	3,593	55,333	10,536	4,872	2,522	3,088	4,740	87,848
1928.....	596	2,443	3,618	55,970	10,797	5,102	2,671	3,345	5,141	89,683
1929.....	645	2,634	3,658	56,846	11,632	5,562	2,734	3,615	5,340	92,666
1930.....	605	2,833	3,890	57,841	12,232	5,784	2,787	3,557	5,301	94,830
1931.....	570	2,746	4,082	57,320	12,236	5,864	2,853	2,944	5,276	93,891
1932.....	602	2,727	3,826	60,195	11,706	5,455	2,141	3,120	4,494	94,266
1933.....	511	2,655	3,544	56,587	11,242	5,490	1,541	2,453	3,906	87,929
1934.....	539	2,691	3,218	52,548	11,563	5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,953

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in fields of education other than elementary and secondary, the most numerous group working in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment from this group also has been collected by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921; a summary of this information is presented in Table 11.

**11.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada:
Enrolment 1921-34.**

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921.....	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1922.....	75	893	707	3,219	11,379	2,009	1,156	2,314	1,561	23,313
1923.....	71	716	709	3,370	10,946	2,159	1,176	2,082	1,702	22,931
1924.....	67	729	716	3,285	10,560	2,557	1,227	2,213	1,987	23,341
1925.....	62	688	577	2,860	9,673	2,914	1,314	2,209	2,040	22,337
1926.....	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1927.....	116	783	733	2,766	11,176	3,619	1,555	2,250	2,281	25,279
1928.....	118	785	776	2,816	11,877	3,884	1,691	2,470	2,258	26,675
1929.....	120	705	766	2,996	12,661	3,908	1,773	2,692	2,319	27,940
1930.....	149	827	810	3,069	12,297	3,451	1,767	2,304	2,494	27,168
1931.....	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1932.....	143	595	519	3,919	6,407	2,257	964	1,421	1,612	17,837
1933.....	123	425	496	2,849	4,946	2,239	810	—	1,517	—
1934.....	127	498	506	2,085	4,601	2,716	780	—	1,469	—

Subsection 3.—Higher Education.

The tables of this subsection are intended to include all institutions in the Dominion offering instruction in courses that are the equivalent of at least two years in advance of matriculation. In the table on enrolment the name of each institution is given in the language (French or English) used therein as the main language of instruction. Table 12 gives a summary of the degrees and diplomas granted by the different universities and colleges of Canada, and Table 13 shows the full-time students attending the faculties and courses of instruction offered in each institution. In addition a considerable number of part-time students attended university courses.

Students of University Grade.—The aggregate number of students in attendance was reported as 89,960. Of these 41,372 were of university grade (*i.e.*, following courses for which matriculation was prerequisite) and 34,275 were in attendance at the regular sessions. They were enrolled in about 160 different colleges or universities. Of those attending the full sessions 32,517 were undergraduates, while 1,758 were graduate students, *i.e.*, working toward a higher degree in a subject in which they already held a bachelor degree. Many of the large numbers classed as undergraduates actually held degrees, but not in the subject or faculty in which they were studying during the session under consideration.

More than half of all undergraduate students, or 17,522, are in arts and pure science or what are termed "academic" courses as distinguished from "professional" courses. One or two years of arts is prerequisite to many of the professional courses—in French-language Quebec the full four years. Next to arts and science come engineering and applied science with 3,474 students; medicine, 2,985; theology, 2,253; agriculture, 1,033; law, 961; education, 841; household science, 760; commerce and accounting, 757; pharmacy, 449; dentistry, 370; public health and nursing, 302; veterinary science, 181; music, 145; forestry, 100; architecture, 93; social service, 68; etc.

As shown in Table 12, there were 4,417 bachelor degrees granted to men and 1,504 to women, 709 diplomas to men and 765 to women. Some of the latter represent completion of courses similar to those for bachelor degrees; after making due allowance for these and for duplication in cases where the same person may be receiving a second bachelor degree in a different branch of study, it may be concluded that there are, each year, about 4,000 new male and 1,400 new female university graduates with a bachelor degree or higher. The graduate degrees granted included 472 master degrees or licences to men and 91 to women, the term "licentiate" being used by the universities of Laval and Montreal in place of the term "master". Those completing the doctorate were 72 men and 9 women; while honorary doctor degrees were conferred on 83 men.

12.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1933-34.

University or College.	Diplomas and Certificates.		Bachelor. ³		Master and Licence. ⁴		Doctor. ^{3, 5}		Totals.		
	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dalhousie—King's ¹	14	8	147	40	9	8	—	—	170	56	226
Acadia.....	38	26	74	47	6	2	8	—	126	75	201
St. Francis Xavier.....	17	8	32	13	—	—	1	—	50	21	71
New Brunswick.....	—	—	67	25	6	1	3	—	76	26	102
Mount Allison.....	16	13	43	32	—	—	—	—	59	45	104
Bishop's.....	10	—	28	9	3	2	3	—	44	11	55
McGill.....	—	34	346	122	37	16	26	4	409	176	585
Laval.....	104	55	398	9	62	—	3	—	567	64	631
Montreal.....	106	34	573	36	110	—	7	—	796	70	866
Toronto.....	11	100	963	440	94	42	51	5	1,119	587	1,706
Victoria ²	26	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	39	—	39
Trinity ²	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	10
Western.....	4	9	167	81	7	3	10	—	188	93	281

For footnotes see end of table, p. 993.

**12.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas
Granted, 1933-34—concluded.**

University or College.	Diplomas and Certificates.		Bachelor. ³		Master and Licence. ⁴		Doctor. ^{3,5}		Totals.		
	Men.	Wom- en.	Men.	Wom- en.	Men.	Wom- en.	Men.	Wom- en.	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Queen's.....	-	-	221	100	31	4	-	-	252	104	356
Ottawa.....	-	-	85	14	-	-	5	-	90	14	104
McMaster.....	2	4	118	71	9	-	4	-	133	75	208
Manitoba.....	28	5	299	145	31	2	2	-	360	152	512
Saskatchewan.....	97	66	164	85	22	2	1	-	284	153	437
Alberta.....	35	30	183	91	26	2	1	-	245	123	368
British Columbia.....	20	64	226	120	18	7	-	-	264	191	455
Other Institutions.....	181	309	267	24	1	-	23	-	472	333	805
Totals.....	709	765	4,417	1,504	472	91	155	9	5,753	2,369	8,122

¹ All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in the-
ology entered opposite Toronto.

³ Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

⁴ The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor, as the master degree is in the English-speaking.

⁵ Eighty-three of the doctor degrees were honorary.

Students not of University Grade.—The 41,372 students of post-matriculation standard represent little more than half of the total enrolment in universities and colleges. Many of the arts colleges, especially in the classical colleges of Quebec, offer preparatory courses in which instruction is given in the high school grades, or even elementary grades. These accounted for 23,298 students, practically all of whom were in regular attendance at the full session.

The remaining 25,340 of the enrolment, 13,565 men and 11,775 women, were not following high school courses, but could not be classed as university-grade students as they had not necessarily matriculated. A minority of them attended the full session, generally studying music, household science or agriculture. The remainder were the students of summer courses in teaching methods, series of evening extension lectures, correspondence and other extra-mural courses, agricultural and other short courses.

Apart from the reported enrolment many thousands of people were reached by extension lectures that were not grouped in series and reported as courses, and still larger numbers reached by university radio broadcasts, travelling libraries, agricultural assistance, and various other forms of extension service.

Teaching Staff.—At pp. 858 to 861 of the 1932 Year Book there was published an analysis of the teaching staffs of universities and colleges as in 1929-30, by sex and by full time or part time. A corresponding table for 1933-34 will be found in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1934".

13.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.						
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Engineering and Applied Science.
1	Prince of Wales College.....	57	-	-	-	9	-	-
2	St. Dunstan's University.....	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Acadia University.....	224	4	-	-	-	-	39
4	Dalhousie University.....	355	91	-	-	58	33	42
5	University of King's College.....	63	7	-	-	-	-	-
6	St. Francis Xavier University.....	169	4	-	-	-	-	77
7	St. Mary's College, (1933).....	142	5	-	-	20	-	25
8	Collège Ste-Anne.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mt. St. Vincent College.....	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Holy Heart Seminary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nova Scotia Agricultural College.....	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
13	Nova Scotia Technical College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
14	Maritime College of Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Collège Sacré-Cœur.....	65	-	-	-	2	-	-
16	Université St-Joseph.....	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mt. Allison University.....	219	64	-	-	10	-	39
18	University of New Brunswick.....	138	58	-	-	-	-	96
19	Montreal School of Social Work.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Sir George Williams College.....	26	36	-	-	17	-	-
21	Bishop's University.....	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	McGill University and Macdonald College.....	674	312	72	43	211	50	349
23	Presbyterian Theological College.....	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Diocesan Theological College.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	United Theological College.....	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Montreal (facultés de l'université).....	-	-	-	-	-	67	-
27	Ecole Polytechnique.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
28	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale.....	-	-	-	-	137	-	-
29	Institut Agricole d'Oka.....	-	-	132	-	-	-	-
30	Instituts pédagogiques.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
31	Collèges classiques (15 in number).....	2,059	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Ecoles annexes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Laval (facultés de l'université).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	7 grands séminaires.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Académie Commerciale.....	-	-	-	-	39	-	-
37	Sto-Anne de la Pocatière.....	-	-	114	-	-	-	-
38	Collèges classiques (13 in number).....	1,432	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Collège de Jésus-Marie.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Couvents affiliés.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Scolasticats ou Séminaires non-affiliées.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Juniorats non-affiliées.....	375	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Université d'Ottawa.....	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Collège Sacré-Cœur.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	University of Western Ontario.....	1,032	4	-	-	4	-	-
46	Assumption College.....	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Alma College.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Huron College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Ursuline College.....	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Waterloo College.....	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Queen's University.....	730	4	-	-	134	-	411
52	McMaster University.....	620	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Royal Military College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
54	Osgoode Hall Law School.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Margaret Eaton (Physical Training) School.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	St. Augustine's Seminary.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	St. Jerome's College.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	St. Patrick's College.....	80	40	-	-	-	-	-
59	Theological Seminaries of Roman Catholic Orders.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Pre-Theological Schools of Roman Catholic Orders.....	38	-	-	-	-	-	-

For footnotes see end of table, pp. 996-997.

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1933-34.

Undergraduate—concluded.											Graduate.			Others.		No.	
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Others.	Total (Excluding Duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	499	499	1
-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	61	65	2
-	1	77	183	-	-	12	-	32	-	-	399	22	6	28	62	63	3
-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	-	-	852	29	-	30	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	4	4	-	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	3	-	3	9	9	6
-	16	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	3	-	3	112	112	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	72	72	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	13	168	-	-	3	-	6	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	23	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	1	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	133	-	-	-	128	128	14
22	38	26	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	379	16	-	16	95	95	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	340	3	-	3	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	134	19
-	77	100	491	24	24	-	-	19	-	-	183	3	-	3	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	33	2,456	157	6	240	-	309	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	35	-	5	6	-	-	22
-	-	185	238	-	22	94	-	301	-	-	33	-	5	5	9	9	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	54	348	6	6	12	12	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	-	-	348	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	-	-	5	-	-	26
-	10	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	36	137	-	-	-	-	33	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	87	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	4	-	661	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059	-	-	-	3,806	3,806	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	466	466	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	2,076	2,733	32
19	-	113	255	18	-	12	3	156	-	13	414	52	-	52	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	14	14	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	124	124	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	61	36
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,432	-	-	-	3,536	3,536	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	91	91	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,760	6,760	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	-	262	520	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	453	453	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	572	33	-	33	786	979	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	125	125	43
-	-	-	220	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	14	-	18	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	71	71	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	3	48
-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	58	4	-	4	-	5	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	20	1,608	6	-	6	17	28	50
-	-	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665	24	-	42	-	-	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	-	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	146	168	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	400	400	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	-	58
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	400	400	59

13.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.						
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Engineering and Applied Science
1	University of Toronto ¹	2,936	4	—	7	4	184	531
2	Emmanuel and Victoria Colleges.....	988	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Trinity College.....	352	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	St. Michael's College.....	333	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Knox College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wycliffe College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Ontario Agricultural College ²	—	—	450	—	—	—	—
8	Ontario Veterinary College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Brandon College, (1932).....	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	University of Manitoba ³	1,427	4	72	39	—	—	254
11	Manitoba College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Wesley College.....	608	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	St. John's College.....	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collège St-Boniface.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	University of Saskatchewan.....	873	4	57	—	50	74	200
16	Emmanuel College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	St. Andrew's College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Lutheran Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	St. Chad's College, (1932).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Regina College.....	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Campion College.....	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Outlook College.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	St. Peter's College.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Luther College.....	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Collège Mathieu.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Canadian Junior College.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Concordia College.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Collège des Jésuites.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Juniorat St-Jean.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	University of Alberta.....	395	154	57	11	70	36	249
31	St. Stephen's College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Mt. Royal College.....	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	University of British Columbia.....	1,053	4	56	—	4	—	61
34	Victoria College.....	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Anglican Theological College ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Union College of B.C., (1933).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Western Pharmacy School.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Canada.....		16,755⁵	767	1,033	93⁵	757	370	841
								3,474

¹ Includes the arts students of Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's, and students of the College of Pharmacy.

² The complete full-time enrolment in agriculture, including diploma and degree courses, is 591, household science, 220.

³ Includes students of Manitoba Law School, and 747 students in arts also registered in affiliated arts colleges.

⁴ Included in Arts.

⁵ To this figure should be added 50 students in the architecture section of the Ecoles des beaux Arts in Montreal and Quebec.

Financial Statistics.—Current expenditures were reported at \$17,151,000 in 1934, as compared with \$20,079,000 in 1931. Capital expenditure, which had averaged nearly \$4,000,000 per year in the preceding three years was less than \$1,000,000 in 1933 and again in 1934.

From the standpoint of financial support, there are at least three classes of institutions. First, there are those that rely on grants from provincial treasuries for their upkeep; six of the provinces have such universities and the remaining three have colleges in this class. Secondly, there are the institutions such as Dalhousie, McGill and McMaster Universities, to cite a few, that rely for their support on

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1933-34—concluded.

Undergraduate—concluded.											Graduate.			Others.		No.	
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Others.	Total (Excluding Duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
59	66	4	801	-	50	168	45	76	-	-	5,669	417	-	531	-	31	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	378	-	1	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	333	-	-	25	-	570	4
-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	-	-	30	-	13	13	-	40	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	50	-	-	-	5	5	6
-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	145	-	612	-	-	-	-	199	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	192	63	273	-	-	44	-	20	-	-	223	12	-	12	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2,364	37	-	39	-	26	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	608	-	-	-	63	63	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	144	-	-	-	119	119	13
-	58	31	46	9	-	38	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	120	120	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,440	35	-	55	-	9	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	13	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	28	35	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	195	195	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	24	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	18	18	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	54	54	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	72	72	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	57	57	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	27	27	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	118	118	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	80	80	29
-	78	61	180	-	117	51	-	12	-	-	1,394	62	-	90	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	6	31
-	-	-	-	-	77	-	11	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	48	48	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,531	94	-	118	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	37
100	760	961	2,985	145	302	449	68	2,253	181	436	32,517	1,374	55	1,758	21,350	24,435 ¹⁰	

⁶ Excluding 3,339 duplicates in undergraduate arts.⁷ Included with Engineering.⁸ These

students were reported by Dalhousie with which university the Maritime College of Pharmacy is affiliated.

⁹ No reports received, although the main statistics are included with the university to which the college is affiliated.¹⁰ In addition to these "Other" full-time students there were 31,250 part-time students of the regular session including short course, evening, extra-mural and extension students.

endowments, and do not receive provincial grants. Thirdly, there are colleges either operated or controlled by religious denominations and not receiving provincial assistance; these may not have a financial endowment sufficient to carry them. They may have another type of endowment—in men, so to speak, like the University of Ottawa and other Roman Catholic colleges conducted by religious orders. Since salaries are commonly only nominal in these schools, expenses are comparatively low per pupil accommodated. The other section of the third group—mainly Protestant theological and arts colleges—commonly rely on church contributions where their financial endowments are inadequate.

At pp. 1060-1063 of the 1934-35 Year Book, financial statistics of individual universities and colleges, classifying assets, receipts and expenditures in some detail were given. In some respects these statistics were incomplete and a thorough reorganization of the data has been undertaken. It is expected that a presentation of them, on the improved basis, in the 1937 Year Book will be possible.

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

This section has, in past years, dealt with the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada and has included subsections outlining the organization and work of the National Research Council and of those provincial councils and private institutions which are primarily interested in research work. During the past year, the operations of these organizations continued to be conducted along the lines described in previous issues of the Year Book, and to conserve space the section is not reprinted in this edition. The reader is referred in this connection to pp. 866 to 872 of the 1932 Year Book.

Section 3.—The Libraries of Canada.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes a biennial survey of libraries in Canada, the latest complete survey being for 1933. Under this heading, at pp. 1064-1065 of the 1934-35 Year Book, statistics of the 1933 Survey were given. Figures for the 1935 Survey will not be available until June or July, 1936.

Section 4.—Art in Canada.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D. Litt., appeared at pp. 995-1009 of the 1931 Year Book and a shorter article, dealing more particularly with the National Art Gallery, at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

The subject matter of this chapter is treated under the following sectional headings: Section 1.—Administration of Public Health Activities in Canada by the Dominion and Provincial Governments; Section 2.—Institutional Statistics of Public Health and Benevolence where, besides health and hospitalization records, social statistics also receive some attention. The latter are becoming more and more necessary to the proper drafting of social legislation and the study of social problems.

The rapid increase in the numbers committed to our various institutions, such as mental hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; the alleged increase in juvenile crime and the extension of social work in this field; the increasing number of institutions caring for the aged and incurable, as well as for dependent, neglected and handicapped children, have been marked features of the twentieth century.

Section 1.—Administration.

In Canada public health is administered by the Dominion and Provincial Governments through their respective health departments.

The Dominion Government deals only with such public health matters as are exclusively national, or such interprovincial public health matters as cannot be controlled effectively by the provinces.

In addition, the Dominion Government makes grants to voluntary organizations which are engaged in public health work, notably:—

Canadian Welfare Council; Canadian National Institute for the Blind; Canadian Tuberculosis Association; Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Victorian Order of Nurses; Canadian Branch of St. John Ambulance Association; Canadian Red Cross Society; Canadian Social Hygiene Council; Canadian Mental Hygiene Council.

With the object of obtaining uniform legislation and procedure in the various provinces the Dominion Council of Health was created. This body consists of the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health as Chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department or board of health of each province, together with such other persons, not exceeding five, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office for three years. Of these appointed members, four represent agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service, and child welfare, while the fifth member is a scientific adviser on public health matters. The Council meets twice a year at Ottawa, when public health problems are discussed and uniform standards and legislation adopted.

Speaking generally, the administration of local public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of institutions is in the hands of the Provincial Governments, under Sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent uniform inspection of methods and standards. Important, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. These are carried out in

some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to this work alone. In addition, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for only a few years, great benefits have already resulted from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

Public hospitals are the most numerous among health institutions. They are usually erected and supported by the municipalities, their actual administration being in the hands of boards of trustees; their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, is derived from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations of individuals and societies, and from patients' fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for them and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and their ability to defray them. Such public hospitals include isolation and maternity hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, etc. The two lazarettos for lepers are under Dominion administration, as are also veterans' hospitals and certain marine and immigrant hospitals.

Private hospitals do not receive public grants. There are also hospitals, more common in the province of Quebec, which are conducted by various religious orders; Red Cross hospitals and out-posts; and special hospitals which may be privately administered or maintained by the provinces.

Mental institutions, homes for the feeble-minded and the epileptic are in most cases under provincial administration, although in Nova Scotia the insane of each county are cared for in county institutions.

Among charitable and benevolent institutions, orphanages, refuges and homes for the aged are usually supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Homes or schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind are largely under provincial administration.

In the case of penal and reformatory institutions, penitentiaries are administered by the Dominion Government, while reformatories, industrial schools, prison farms and similar corrective institutions are administered by the Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Public Health Activities of the Dominion Government.*

The Act of Parliament (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39, An Act respecting the Department of Pensions and National Health) creating the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, clearly defined the functions of that Department, which is divided into two divisions, those of Pensions and National Health. The chief functions of the National Health Section (which from 1919 to 1929 was the Department of Health) are: to protect the country against the entrance of infectious disease; to exclude immigrants who might become a charge upon the country; to treat sick and injured mariners; to see that men employed on public construction work are provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs, except export meat and canned goods, which are under

*Revised by Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

the Department of Agriculture; to control proprietary medicines and the importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, cocaine, etc.; to care for lepers and to co-operate with the provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health. The following various Divisions of the Department of Health, existing prior to the merger, are still maintained.

Quarantine Division.—This Division of the Department has for its object the prevention of the entry into the country of major infectious diseases from ocean-going ships. Quarantine stations are therefore in operation at the several maritime ports. Every vessel coming from abroad is inspected and passengers or crews who are found to be suffering from infectious disease, together with contacts, are removed to the quarantine station after the principles laid down in the Convention of Paris, 1926.

Immigration Medical Division.—This Division is charged with the medical examination and care of immigrants. With this end in view there has been placed in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe a staff of Canadian doctors, whose duty is to examine all intending emigrants to Canada prior to their embarkation. This arrangement obviates the expense, discomfort, disappointment and hardship occurring hitherto whenever it becomes necessary to deport, on account of physical or mental disability, immigrants who have made the journey across the ocean to Canada.

Leprosy.—For many years there have been in operation in Canada two lazarettos for the treatment of leprosy, one at Tracadie, N.B., and the other at Bentinck island, B.C. These are under the direction of the Department.

Marine Hospitals' Division.—This Division provides medical and surgical attendance and such other treatment as may be required to all sick and injured mariners arriving at Canadian ports and belonging to vessels that pay sick mariners' dues, in conformity with Part V of the Canada Shipping Act.

Division of Sanitary Engineering.—The activities normally handled under Public Health Engineering include the administration of the Public Works Health Act, which is concerned with the health of men on construction works, canals, railways and other forms of public works.

By agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service, this Branch investigates and reports on sources of water supplies for use aboard common carriers in international and interprovincial traffic between Canada and the United States. Special investigations and reports are made regarding pollution of the International Boundary waters in conjunction with representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service. Supervision of water supplies of common carriers on the inland waters of Canada and in international and interprovincial traffic is another function. This Branch co-operates with other Dominion Departments *re* sanitation in National Parks and summer camps on Dominion lands and allied matters; with the American Railway Association regarding regulations on sanitation; with the Provincial Health Departments and the U.S. Public Health Service for the certification of water supplies of common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic.

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division.—This Division operates to give the public a reasonably safe and truthfully labelled proprietary medicine supply. Registration of all secret formula non-pharmacopœial medicines for human use is

required, and control is exercised over the potent drugs employed in the manufacture of such medicines and the representations made regarding their use.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—The Laboratory of Hygiene is chiefly concerned with the control of biologic products used in treatment of human diseases, particularly with reference to the potency of certain toxins, antitoxins, and other serological preparations. Sera and vaccines are scrutinized for purity, sterility and potency. Such drugs as digitalis, strophanthus, ergot, pituitrin and the salvarsans are examined for potency, and standards for them, based upon those of the League of Nations' Health Committee, are prepared by the Laboratory and furnished to all manufacturers desiring to use them in making their products. Disinfectants are investigated as to manufacturers' claims for germicidal qualities. Special and general aid is rendered to other departments of government, and research problems are undertaken.

Food and Drugs Division.—In this Division, inspection and laboratory services are maintained primarily for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, which is regulatory in character, designed to prevent the importation and sale of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. Laboratories in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver normally examine about 12,000 samples annually, taken from suspected stocks. Corrective measures are applied whenever adulteration or misbranding is found. Standards of quality have been established for many products, and the informative, truthful label is a special objective. Laboratory services are provided for other Divisions, and co-operation with other departments of government is effectively carried on.

Narcotic Drug Division.—Since the introduction of opium smoking in Canada forty or more years ago the use of habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine, has increased. One of the first steps taken by the Department of Health was the creation of a Narcotic Branch. Through this Branch, the importation and sale of such drugs are controlled in accordance with the principles laid down by the Hague and Geneva Conventions. Wholesale agents and druggists are obliged to keep records of importation or sale and to forward their records periodically to the Department. The legitimate use of these habit-forming drugs is thus controlled.

Subsection 2.—Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments.*

Prince Edward Island.—The supervision of public health matters in Prince Edward Island was placed, on July 1, 1931, under a specially created Department of Public Health, presided over by a Minister and his Deputy. Two part-time physicians, five full-time public health nurses and two sanitary and food inspectors are employed. Under the direction of the Deputy Minister, the province is divided into five public health districts and each nurse is assigned a territory in which she is responsible for the inspection of school children, home visits, home nursing classes, immunizing and vaccinating clinics, etc. The sanitary and food inspectors make regular surveys of the food-manufacturing plants, school premises, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc., throughout the province. The Government also operates the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane and a Provincial Infirmary.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the Department of Public Health is under a Minister of Health. The Provincial Department, either directly or in conjunction

*The material under this heading has been revised by the respective provincial authorities.

with Municipal Boards of Health, offers certain services which are mainly concerned with control of communicable diseases, milk and water supplies, sewage disposal, pre-natal, post-natal and school hygiene, public health nursing, mental hygiene, distribution of sera and vaccines, vital statistics, health education and supervision of public hospitals, humane institutions and public charities. The Department of Public Health has the administration of mothers' allowances, old age pensions, care of delinquent children and a training school for the mentally deficient.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, including supervision of water supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable diseases, medical inspection of schools, collection of vital statistics, public health nursing service, the administration of the Provincial Pathological and Public Health Laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health, and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. The staff of the Department consists of a chief of laboratories, five district medical health officers, who are also tuberculosis diagnosticians for their respective districts, six medical inspectors of schools, a director of public health nursing service, all being full-time officials. There is also a part-time director of venereal disease clinics. The 16 sub-district Boards of Health into which the province is divided have their own individual staffs all operating under the Provincial Health Act and Regulations. The Chief Medical Officer in his 18th annual report summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ended Oct. 31, 1935, under the headings already given.

Quebec.—The Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, administers the Public Health Act. The province of Quebec inaugurated, in 1926, a new system known as the "county health units" consisting of a full-time health service for a county or a group of two or three adjoining counties. At present, thirty health units covering thirty-nine counties have been organized, while the former district health officers, reduced to twelve, are in charge of all the territories not yet organized as county health units.

The services of all these officers and their staffs of nurses, sanitary inspectors, etc., are given in the form of consultations, public lectures, school medical inspections, baby and travelling tuberculosis clinics and investigations of all kinds, immunization, sanitation, etc.

In addition, the Bureau of Public Health maintains an Administrative Division, a Laboratory Division, together with Divisions of Sanitary Engineering and Venereal Diseases, Vital Statistics, Epidemiology, Tuberculosis and Child Welfare, including the Gransher system of foster homes, and a Division of County Health Units.

The energies of the Bureau of Health are also directed towards the prevention of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end, the Bureau of Health has established twenty-one anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and seventy baby clinics, including those receiving government grants. During the year 1934-5, in the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and the travelling tuberculosis clinics, more than 52,000 people were examined. The various county health units have provided for the immunization of 28,607 children against diphtheria, making a total of 201,052 with those already immunized.

Divisions of Industrial Hygiene and Hygiene of Nutrition are being organized.

Ontario.—The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government. In the direction of the Department's program, he is assisted by a Deputy Minister. These activities are appropriately divided into the following Divisions, namely: Hospitals; Sanitary Engineering; Laboratories; Preventable Diseases; Maternal and Child Hygiene, and Public Health Nursing; Oral Hygiene; Tuberculosis Prevention; Industrial Hygiene; Public Health Education; and Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses.

The local health work is carried on by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 or more municipalities. Ten cities have whole-time health officers.

The Department assumes the responsibility for the free distribution of biological products used in the prevention and cure of preventable diseases. Insulin is gratuitously distributed, on the recommendation of the local authorities, to those in need of such treatment.

The maximum in the way of bacteriological service, including the examination of pathological tissue, is offered through the central laboratory and the six branch laboratories, which are situated at appropriate centres throughout the province.

Consultative service in the field of mental hygiene is made available through the efforts of clinics which operate out of the mental hospitals. A regular schedule is maintained by these clinics and social agencies and the profession are urged to discuss problem cases with the clinic staff.

The service offered through the travelling diagnostic chest clinic has been materially extended during 1935, with the purpose of bringing about the more prompt diagnoses of minimal tuberculosis and more satisfactory supervision of both patients and contacts.

The Department has continued its program of attempting to make both diagnosis and treatment of cancer possible for all. Seven cancer clinics are operating in well-chosen centres in the province; each of these is substantially subsidized. In addition, sound educational work is being constantly carried on.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare. The Health and Public Welfare Act states that the Minister shall preside over and have the management and direction of the Department, and the Department shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters in the province which relate to health and public welfare. The various Divisions of the Department include those of: Disease Prevention (food and dairy inspection, public health nursing, sanitation, venereal disease prevention, communicable diseases); Provincial Laboratories; Vital Statistics; Hospitalization; Psychiatry (Selkirk and Brandon Hospitals for Mental Diseases—Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons, Portage la Prairie—Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg); Child Welfare; Estates of Insane Persons and Indigency in Unorganized Territory; Supervision of Aged and Infirm Persons (being supported by public funds); Supervision of Medical Service (supplied by the province).

The previously established Board of Health and the Welfare Supervision Board have assumed an advisory capacity to the Minister of Health and Public Welfare; and the Child Welfare Board is both advisory and administrative, being responsible for the administration of the Child Welfare Act.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister. The Public Health Act of Saskat-

chewan also provides for a Public Health Council, consisting of the Deputy Minister as Chairman, three medical practitioners, a veterinary surgeon and a civil engineer. This council acts in an advisory capacity to consider new health regulations and allied problems.

The Department is organized into seven Divisions. In the Division of Administration, besides the clerical staff, there is a medical officer directly responsible to the Deputy Minister. This Division co-ordinates the activities of the Departments as a whole, and formulates general policy regarding health matters. The Division of Maternal and Child Welfare is linked with the Administrative Division and supervises maternity grants. The Division of Public Health Nursing carries out inspection of school children and home visits, organizes pre-school and preventive clinics in co-operation with local physicians and conducts a generalized public health nursing service throughout the province. The Division of Communicable Disease deals with epidemiology in all its phases and also the care of the dead. Supervision of trachoma, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis (where not conflicting with the Anti-Tuberculosis League) comes under this Division. The Division of Sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewerage systems, urban and rural sanitation, and the organization of union hospital districts. The Division of Laboratories includes in its program bacteriology, serology, pathology, chemical analyses and medico-legal work. The Division of Vital Statistics administers the Vital Statistics Act and the Marriage Act. The system used in classifying vital statistics has been decided upon in co-operation with other provinces and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Deputy Minister is Chairman of the Cancer Commission, which was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1930. This Commission is in close touch with the most recent advances in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of cancer and operates three emanation plants, two at Saskatoon and one at Regina.

The mental hygiene work of the Department comes under the direct supervision of the Commissioner for Mental Services.

Union Hospitals.—In Saskatchewan, in addition to the general hospitals, there exists a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of this plan two or more rural municipalities may co-operate with any number of urban municipalities in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital. The Hospital Board may, if it so desires, institute what is known as free treatment, that is, the individual patient does not pay his hospital account but the total maintenance cost of the hospital is taxed against the district as a whole.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Health was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1919. The Department includes the following Divisions: Communicable Diseases; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Public Health Education; Laboratory; Public Health Nursing; Hospitals, Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; Dental Hygiene; and the following institutions: the Central Alberta Sanatorium and four mental institutions.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities and in the two provincial gaols. Educational work on social hygiene is carried on by means of lectures, moving pictures, bulletins and radio talks.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its Branches comprise the following: Sanitation, Venereal Clinics, Laboratories, Tuberculosis, Infectious Diseases and Public Health Nursing, and Vital Statistics. The Sanitation Branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The Laboratories Branch, in addition to the analysis of specimens, distributes annually various vaccines and antitoxin. The Tuberculosis Branch has been very much enlarged, the province being organized into districts under the direction of a medical officer and specially trained public health nurses. The educational part of the work is accentuated, and home visits are emphasized in order to educate the people to the dangers of infection.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics.*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics now co-operates with the provincial authorities through its newly created branch of the Census of Institutions, and collects annual statistics for all hospitals in Canada, including mental institutions and homes for incurables.

The institutions covered in the statistics which follow include: (1) *hospitals*—institutions primarily engaged in the prevention and cure of physical sickness and disease, such as hospitals for the sick, sanatoria and institutions for incurables; (2) *mental and neurological institutions*—for the treatment and care of mental ailments, such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc.; (3) *charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor of both sexes and of all ages, such as homes for the aged, county refuges, orphanages, etc.; and (4) *penal and corrective institutions* which have for their purpose the reclamation of the criminal and the reformation and training of delinquent boys and girls. Institutional statistics, as summarized in Table 1, may, therefore, be regarded as dealing with the four main types of social pathology, *viz.*, physical, mental, economic and moral. They provide a body of statistical data which affords to students of social problems a fairly comprehensive view of institutional life in Canada.

Historical.—A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the several classes of institutions in Canada is given below. Their present-day development is given in detail in the tables which follow this historical sketch.

Hospitals.—The foundation of hospitals in Canada dates back to the French régime. The first hospital in New France was the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, founded in 1639 under the auspices of Les Hospitalières de la Misericorde de Jésus. Other hospitals founded during this period were: Hôtel-Dieu, Montreal, 1644; L'Hôpital Général, Quebec, 1693; L'Hôpital Général, Montreal, 1694; and Hôtel-Dieu, Three Rivers, 1697. Montreal General was opened in 1818 and the Marine Hospital, Quebec, in 1830. In Upper Canada, the earliest hospital recorded was one founded in 1790 at Sault Ste. Marie for the care of the Indians. Toronto General was founded in 1819, Kingston General in 1833, Ottawa General in 1844, Hôtel-Dieu at Kingston in 1848 and Hamilton General in 1850. With the expanding population of Canada, the increase in hospitals was very marked during the last half of the nine-

*This section has been revised by J. C. Brady, Official in Charge of Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

teenth century. St. Boniface General in Manitoba was erected in 1844, Saint John General in New Brunswick in 1860, Halifax City Hospital in 1859, Winnipeg General in 1872, Vancouver General in 1886, Royal Jubilee in Victoria in 1887, Calgary General in 1890 and Regina General in 1907. As a result of this growth, at the present time hospitals are to be found not only in every city and town of any size throughout the Dominion, but also at strategic points in many rural districts, and even in the sparsely settled northern areas.

Mental and Neurological Institutions.—The first reference to institutions for the care of the insane in Canada was in connection with L'Hôpital Général, Quebec, founded in 1693. About 1714 a small dwelling was built in connection with this hospital for the reception and treatment of those suffering from mental diseases. In 1753, L'Hôpital Général, Montreal, erected several small buildings for the care of the insane. In 1824, a special committee of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada was appointed to inquire into the establishments for the reception and care of the insane and to report their findings with a view to improved methods of treating insane patients. By 1845 the number of insane had increased to such an extent that provision was made for large and commodious buildings for the proper care and treatment of mental cases by the erection of such institutions as Quebec Asylum and that at Baie St-Paul.

About the same time the movement for the provision of proper care of the insane was developing in other provinces. In Prince Edward Island, after the passing of an Act, authorizing the erection of an asylum near Charlottetown, a building was begun in 1844 which was replaced in 1879 by the Falconwood Asylum. In New Brunswick, in 1847, the old cholera hospital was abolished and the first of the group of buildings which now comprise the Provincial Hospital of Saint John was built and occupied. In 1856 the cornerstone of the first mental hospital in Nova Scotia was laid in Halifax. In Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1830 making provision for the relief of destitute lunatics. In 1841 the first building was opened in Toronto for the care of the insane. Rockwood Asylum at Kingston was opened in 1856, followed by the London Mental Hospital in 1859. The construction of the first mental institution in Manitoba was begun at Selkirk in 1884, and was followed by Brandon Asylum in 1890. In Saskatchewan the first provincial mental hospital was built at Battleford in 1911, and soon afterwards the large mental hospital at Weyburn. The mental hospital at Ponoka, in Alberta, was completed in 1911 and the Provincial Mental Hospital at Edmonton in 1912. In the early days of British Columbia, mental cases were not specially provided for. Later a certain amount of care was furnished in a building in Victoria known as the Pandora Street Institution. In 1875 the Insane Asylums Act was passed. The first mental hospital in British Columbia was erected in 1878 at New Westminster. Census statistics regarding the number of insane and feeble-minded in Canada were first made in connection with the Decennial Census of 1871, and general data were collected under the heading: "people of unsound mind". The Census of 1911 gave the number of insane and feeble-minded persons in Canada as 13,355, and a report for that year showed 9,671 patients in mental institutions. In 1921 figures concerning the number of patients in mental hospitals gave the number of insane as 21,516. Very little reliance can be placed on the figures before 1921, as the information was collected for patients in provincial mental hospitals only and did not include a large number of insane and feeble-minded in other institutions.

Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.—In Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1799 to provide for the education and support of orphan children. In the different colonies before Confederation, under various Acts of the Legislatures, there were provided houses of refuge, homes for the aged, orphanages and other charitable institutions. The most serious welfare problems, particularly in Upper and Lower Canada, were those connected with immigration. Many immigrants were destitute on their arrival and were dependent on charity. In 1824, an immigrant hospital was opened at Quebec for the care of the indigent sick. Throughout the colonies before Confederation, an interest in child welfare found expression in the incorporation of numerous institutions for friendless orphans and children physically incapacitated. These orphanages were largely supported by the philanthropy of societies or individuals, and, if grants of public money were received, the management was subject to government supervision. During this period, the orphanage and the industrial school were all that were available to the child who lacked normal home care.

Since Confederation, the principal has become generally recognized that the indigent, aged and infirm, orphans, dependent and neglected children, the deaf and dumb and the blind should be the wards of the State. Numerous Acts of the Provincial Legislatures have recognized municipal and provincial responsibility for these classes of the population by establishing institutions for their care. In every province of Canada, public welfare organizations now exist to look after their protection and well-being. Child-welfare work as it is known to-day was not recognized as a special field for case work until toward the close of the nineteenth century. Now, noteworthy contributions are being made in child-welfare work by the Provincial Government Departments of Child Welfare, the Children's Aid Societies, Juvenile Immigration Societies and Day Nurseries.

Penal and Corrective Institutions.—From 1792 to 1810, various Acts were passed by the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to provide for gaols and houses of correction. An institution was opened at Kingston in 1835 and included in its plant various shops in which inmates were employed during their periods of imprisonment. A reformatory existed at St.-Vincent de Paul, which was destroyed by fire in 1864. In 1854, a two-storey granite structure containing eighty cells was erected at Halifax, Nova Scotia. New Brunswick at the time of Confederation had an institution near Saint John with accommodation for eighty inmates and surrounded by twenty-five acres of land. There has been a progressive development in penal administration from the year 1867, when the Dominion Government took over certain major penal institutions that were formerly under colonial control. These institutions formed the nucleus of the present penitentiary system which, under the Dominion Department of Justice, has been developed into the present chain of seven penitentiaries, having a total capacity of approximately 3,500 inmates and located in the following places: Dorchester, New Brunswick; St.-Vincent de Paul, Quebec; Kingston and Collins' Bay, Ontario; Stoney Mountain, Manitoba; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; and New Westminster, British Columbia. These institutions have been improved and modernized so that they supply modern sanitary accommodation, medical care, training in various trades, education facilities, libraries, etc., all tending to improve the social standard of the inmates, with the aim that they shall become useful citizens upon release. (For statistics of crime and delinquency, see Chapter XXVII, Section 6 of which deals particularly with inmates of penitentiaries.)

The provincial reformatory and corrective institutions, industrial schools and farms may be considered to have a common origin with the penitentiaries. During the period after 1867, when the penitentiaries passed under Dominion jurisdiction, the Provincial Governments laid the basis of the present reformatory system. These institutions are intermediate between the common gaols and the penitentiaries, and are provided with facilities for the education and improvement of the morals of the inmates. Some of the early institutions of this type were: St.-Vincent de Paul Reformatory for boys in Quebec, which existed prior to 1864; the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for women and girls at Toronto, Ontario, opened in 1879 and the Boys' Industrial Home at East Saint John, New Brunswick, established in 1873. Such reformatory and corrective institutions are maintained either directly by the Provincial Governments or religious and other organizations subsidized from the provincial treasuries. They care primarily for juvenile delinquents and adults who are not hardened criminals, while recidivists beyond reform or those guilty of major crimes and sentenced to a long period of imprisonment are sent to penitentiaries.

1.—Number of Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1934.

Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total.
Hospitals—(Excluding men- tal)											
Public—											
General.....	3	23	16	56	111	30	71	76	68	10	464
Women's.....	—	2	1	5	5	1	2	3	1	—	20
Pædiatric.....	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	1	2	—	12
Isolation.....	—	1	—	4	6	2	1	3	—	—	17
Convalescent.....	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Tuberculosis.....	1	6 ¹	3	11 ¹	12	4	3	1	1	—	42
Red Cross.....	—	—	—	—	24	—	10	—	2	—	36
Incurable.....	—	—	1	9 ²	7	1	2	5	1	—	26
Others.....	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals, Public.....	4	33	21	97	169	40	90	89	75	10	628
Private.....	—	3	8	28	82	7	55	51	23	—	257
Dominion.....	—	4	3	5	7	3	1	5	4	—	32
Totals, All Hospitals	4	40	32	130	258	50	146	145	102	10	917
Mental Institutions—											
Public hospitals.....	1	1	1	6	10	2	2	3	3	—	29
Training schools.....	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
Psychiatric hospitals.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
County and municipal insti- tutions.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Dominion hospitals.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Private institutions.....	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	6
Totals, Mental	1	16	1	9	16	4	2	4	5	—	58

For footnotes see end of table, page 1010.

1.—Number of Institutions for Canada, by Provinces, 1934—concluded.

Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total.
Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—											
Homes for adults.....	1	9	8	28	63	4	-	-	5	-	118
Homes for adults and children.....	-	6	9	44	13	3	-	1	3	-	79
Orphanages.....	2	10	7	41	29	13	5	3	9	-	119
Day nurseries.....	-	1	1	7	8	2	-	-	1	-	20
Children's aid societies.....	2	13	4	1	56	4	3	4	3	-	90
Juvenile immigration societies.....	-	2	1	2	9	1	2	1	1	-	19
Schools for the blind and the deaf.....	-	2	-	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	11
Totals, Charitable, etc.	5	43	30	128	180	28	10	9	23	-	456
Penal and Reformatory Institutions—											
Penitentiaries.....	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	7
Corrective and reformatory institutions.....	-	4	3	5	13	3	1	2	4	-	35
Male juveniles.....	-	2	1	2	3	2	1	-	2	-	13
Female juveniles.....	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	8
Male adults.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	6
Female adults.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Female adults and juveniles.....	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Totals, Penal etc.....	-	4	4	6	15	4	1	3	5	-	42
Grand Totals.....	10	103	67	273	469	86	159	161	135	10	1,473

¹ Includes 4 annexes to general hospitals.² Includes 3 annexes to general hospitals.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, other than Mental.

The total number of various general hospitals in operation in Canada during 1934 is given in the first part of Table 1. It is seen from that table that in addition to 628 public general hospitals there were 257 private general hospitals and 32 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government were made up of: 8 for war veterans, 1 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 9 military hospitals under the Department of National Defence; and 7 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Indian Affairs.*

Summary statistics of reporting hospitals, which included 98.6 p.c. of all hospitals in 1934, are presented for the years 1931 to 1934 in Table 2, and detailed statistics of staff, facilities and movement of patients are shown by provinces in Table 3. It will be observed that the majority of hospitals not reporting are general hospitals in Yukon. These were naturally small hospitals and the non-inclusion of their statistics does not materially affect the value of the figures given for Canada and the provinces.

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type, bed accommodation, etc., will be found in the new Hospital Directory for Canada, 1934, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Summary Statistics of Reporting Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar years 1931-1934.

Item.	1931. ¹	1932.	1933.	1934.
Public Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting.....	-	589	606	620 ²
Bed capacities.....	-	45,835	59,419	59,589
Patients under treatment.....	-	650,845	660,632	708,331
Total collective days' stay.....	-	11,868,608	13,569,259	14,093,393
Private Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting.....	-	214	238	256 ³
Bed capacities.....	-	2,315	3,247	3,421
Patients under treatment.....	-	22,460	24,492	29,481
Total collective days' stay.....	-	351,489	361,015	406,070
Dominion Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting.....	-	35	32	28 ⁴
Bed capacities.....	-	3,427	2,560	2,422
Patients under treatment.....	-	16,058	15,160	15,447
Total collective days' stay.....	-	733,967	424,046	421,972
Totals—				
Numbers reporting.....	822	838	876	904 ⁵
Bed capacities.....	55,285	51,577	65,226	65,432
Patients under treatment.....	688,456	689,363	700,284	753,259
Total collective days' stay.....	11,688,878	12,954,064	14,354,320	14,921,435

¹ As the classification of hospitals was changed in 1932, totals only are given for the year 1931.

² Eight public hospitals did not report.

³ One private hospital did not report.

Dominion hospitals did not report.

⁵ Thirteen hospitals did not report.

⁴ Four

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1934.

(Including Hospitals and Homes for Incurables, but not including Mental Hospitals.)

Province and Item.	Public Hospitals.	Province and Item.	Public Hospitals.	
			General.	All Other.
Yukon.		Prince Edward Island.		
Number of hospitals reporting.....	3 ²	Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	3	1 ¹
Approved schools of nursing.....	-	Approved schools of nursing.....	3	-
Staff—		Staff—		
Salaried doctors.....	1	Salaried doctors.....	1	2
Interns.....	-	Interns.....	2	-
Graduate nurses.....	8	Graduate nurses.....	16	7
Student nurses.....	-	Student nurses.....	50	-
Total, Personnel.....	24	Totals, Personnel.....	123	27
Hospital Facilities—		Hospital Facilities—		
X-Ray.....	3	X-Ray.....	3	1
Clinical laboratory.....	1	Clinical laboratory.....	3	-
Physio-therapy.....	-	Physio-therapy.....	1	-
Movement of Population—		Movement of Population—		
Admissions.....	455	Admissions.....	3,786	102
Live births.....	18	Live births.....	319	-
Total Under Treatment.....	504	Totals Under Treatment.....	4,223	152
Discharges.....	453	Discharges.....	3,933	87
All deaths.....	25	All deaths.....	143	18
Total collective days' stay.....	11,765	Total collective days' stay.....	41,430	18,120

¹ This institution is classified in Table 1.

² Seven general hospitals did not report, and figures for Yukon are, therefore, not as representative as for the provinces.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1934—continued.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Nova Scotia.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	39 ¹	23	10	3	3
Approved schools of nursing.....	15	12	1	2	-
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	31	7	6	-	18
Interns.....	24	16	8	-	-
Graduate nurses.....	261	179	42	26	14
Student nurses.....	338	267	22	49	-
Totals, Personnel.....	1,359	856	306	137	90
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	25	21	1	2	1
Clinical laboratory.....	22	18	1	2	1
Physio-therapy.....	8	6	-	1	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	32,984	25,209	2,559	3,132	2,084
Live births.....	2,845	1,634	715	496	-
Totals Under Treatment.....	37,288	27,631	3,722	3,733	2,202
Discharges.....	34,667	25,954	3,099	3,540	2,074
All deaths.....	1,126	841	176	85	24
Total collective days' stay.....	593,668	340,441	167,111	43,570	42,546
New Brunswick.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	31 ¹	16	5	8	2
Approved schools of nursing.....	13	12	1	-	-
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	20	8	7	-	5
Interns.....	8	8	-	-	-
Graduate nurses.....	188	118	42	20	8
Student nurses.....	319	315	4	-	-
Totals, Personnel.....	1,138	835	224	38	41
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	21	15	3	2	1
Clinical laboratory.....	17	12	3	-	2
Physio-therapy.....	17	12	3	-	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	19,292	17,132	518	899	743
Live births.....	1,625	1,512	94	19	-
Totals Under Treatment.....	22,050	19,294	1,020	941	795
Discharges.....	20,085	17,958	525	870	732
All deaths.....	853	742	65	44	2
Total collective days' stay.....	442,237	260,655	153,744	10,154	17,684
Quebec.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	129 ¹	56	41	28	4
Approved schools of nursing.....	37	30	4	3	-
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	226	124	79	13	10
Interns.....	290	238	52	-	-
Graduate nurses.....	1,550	1,080	379	68	23
Student nurses.....	1,594	1,428	140	26	-
Totals, Personnel.....	10,156	7,049	2,763	249	95

¹ These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1934—continued.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Quebec—concluded.					
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	76	48	18	9	
Clinical laboratory.....	57	31	16	9	1
Physio-therapy.....	63	38	13	10	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	130,077	104,042	21,709	3,386	940
Live births.....	9,782	6,985	2,142	655	—
Totals Under Treatment.....	150,484	115,696	29,478	4,223	1,087
Discharges.....	132,354	105,453	22,037	3,941	923
All deaths.....	6,712	5,021	1,541	116	34
Total collective days' stay.....	4,275,059	2,102,027	2,051,707	72,375	48,950
Ontario.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	258 ¹	111	58	82	7
Approved schools of nursing.....	72	67	5	—	—
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	247	97	78	30	42
Interns.....	244	207	33	—	4
Graduate nurses.....	2,155	1,364	548	162	81
Student nurses.....	2,848	2,681	167	—	—
Totals, Personnel.....	12,720	8,751	2,946	563	460
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	139	98	20	18	3
Clinical laboratory.....	82	58	11	11	2
Physio-therapy.....	74	52	5	15	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	218,289	180,128	23,918	9,284	4,959
Live births.....	26,044	21,589	2,831	1,530	94
Totals Under Treatment.....	256,816	208,791	31,454	11,180	5,391
Discharges.....	232,806	192,190	25,199	10,520	4,897
All deaths.....	10,948	9,019	1,563	285	81
Total collective days' stay.....	4,858,561	2,834,797	1,733,984	141,979	147,801
Manitoba.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	50 ¹	30	10	7	3
Approved schools of nursing.....	18	15	3	—	—
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	78	37	20	4	17
Interns.....	64	51	12	—	1
Graduate nurses.....	432	283	115	15	19
Student nurses.....	629	544	85	—	—
Totals, Personnel.....	2,682	1,751	791	38	102
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	32	22	7	1	2
Clinical laboratory.....	15	7	6	—	2
Physio-therapy.....	13	9	1	1	2

¹ These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1934—continued.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Manitoba—concluded.					
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	52,855	42,942	7,397	929	1,587
Live births.....	5,982	5,078	654	236	14
Totals Under Treatment.....	61,658	49,448	9,241	1,181	1,788
Discharges.....	56,621	46,302	7,594	1,133	1,592
All deaths.....	1,892	1,535	310	24	23
Total collective days' stay.....	1,104,250	588,805	452,011	11,315	52,119
Saskatchewan.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	145 ¹	70	19	55	1
Approved schools of nursing.....	13	13	—	—	—
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	26	8	14	3	1
Interns.....	23	19	4	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	576	439	92	42	3
Student nurses.....	412	412	—	—	—
Totals, Personnel.....	2,287	1,741	412	126	8
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	62	54	3	4	1
Clinical laboratory.....	37	32	1	3	1
Physio-therapy.....	27	21	2	4	—
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	62,768	51,366	8,279	2,913	210
Live births.....	7,185	5,733	707	717	28
Totals Under Treatment.....	72,515	58,532	10,035	3,681	267
Discharges.....	67,630	55,089	8,774	3,547	220
All deaths.....	2,144	1,815	236	78	15
Total collective days' stay.....	1,153,109	720,885	392,272	28,672	11,280
Alberta.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	145 ¹	76	13	51	—
Approved schools of nursing.....	11	11	—	—	—
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	45	24	2	12	7
Interns.....	27	25	2	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	569	458	49	44	18
Student nurses.....	570	570	—	—	—
Totals, Personnel.....	2,594	2,178	207	144	65
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	72	59	2	8	3
Clinical laboratory.....	37	30	1	6	—
Physio-therapy.....	25	17	1	5	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	62,235	57,487	958	1,542	2,248
Live births.....	8,680	7,599	414	564	103
Totals Under Treatment.....	73,434	66,835	1,905	2,213	2,481
Discharges.....	68,363	62,726	1,296	2,047	2,294
All deaths.....	2,391	2,187	87	59	58
Total collective days' stay.....	1,030,336	747,474	189,810	43,823	49,222

¹ These institutions are classified in Table 1.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1934—concluded.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
British Columbia.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	100 ¹	68	7	22	3
Approved schools of nursing.....	12	12	-	-	-
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	84	58	8	4	14
Interns.....	42	41	-	-	1
Graduate nurses.....	799	678	60	43	18
Student nurses.....	602	602	-	-	-
Totals, Personnel.....	3,333	2,380	764	94	95
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	66	59	2	4	1
Clinical laboratory.....	30	26	1	2	1
Physio-therapy.....	24	19	1	3	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	63,456	58,967	1,197	2,005	1,287
Live births.....	7,239	6,628	448	163	-
Totals Under Treatment.....	74,135	68,131	2,247	2,321	1,436
Discharges.....	67,651	62,762	1,557	2,091	1,241
All deaths.....	2,982	2,729	109	91	53
Total collective days' stay.....	1,392,900	1,066,828	219,527	54,182	52,363
Canada.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting.....	904 ¹	456	164	256	28
Approved schools of nursing.....	194	175	14	5	-
Staff—					
Salaried doctors.....	761	365	216	66	114
Interns.....	724	607	111	-	6
Graduate nurses.....	6,561	4,623	1,334	420	184
Student nurses.....	7,362	6,869	418	75	-
Totals, Personnel.....	36,473	26,138	7,990	1,389	956
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray.....	500	382	62	48	8
Clinical laboratory.....	301	218	42	33	8
Physio-therapy.....	252	175	28	39	10
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....	646,299	541,514	66,637	24,090	14,058
Live births.....	69,719	57,095	8,005	4,380	239
Totals Under Treatment.....	753,259	619,085	89,246	29,481	15,447
Discharges.....	684,650	572,820	70,168	27,689	13,973
All deaths.....	29,234	24,057	4,105	782	290
Total collective days' stay.....	14,921,435	8,715,107	5,378,286	406,070	421,972

¹ These institutions are classified in Table 1.

Out-Patient Departments.—Out-patient departments, or clinics, are operated independently or in connection with hospitals, medical colleges, universities or other institutions. The dispensary or clinic in connection with a hospital is

generally the out-patient department treating patients who do not occupy beds in the hospital. Sometimes, however, the out-patient department is distinct from the hospital proper and is a separate institution with its own staff, etc. The extension of out-patient services to patients of modest means has far-reaching and beneficial effects. It may replace admission to a hospital, or may serve to secure necessary and beneficial hospitalization. As a general rule, out-patient departments are subsidized from the funds of the general hospital and separate records are not kept. Until a uniform system of accounting is adopted, it will not be possible to give the average cost per patient.

Table 4 gives the hospitals of each class operating public out-patient departments in Canada, by provinces, 1934.

4.—Public Hospitals Operating Public and Out-Patient Departments, 1934.

(Not including government or municipal clinics held in hospitals.)

Province and Class of Hospital.	Total Out-patient Departments.	Both Patients and Treatments Reported.			Patients only Reported.		Treatments only Reported.	
		No. Re- porting.	Patients.	Treat- ments.	No. Re- porting.	Patients.	No. Re- porting.	Treat- ments.
Canada	52	50	211,111	1,083,399	28¹	77,612	17²	883,303
General.....	66	38	182,565	808,425	20 ¹	52,647 ³	10	731,817
Women's.....	5	2	3,084	186,011	1	10,244	2	22,902
Pædiatric.....	7	4	12,300	54,132	1	695	2	102,371
Red Cross.....	1	1	88	211	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	11	5	13,074	34,620	4	6,196	3 ²	26,213
Other.....	2	—	—	—	2	7,830	—	—
New Brunswick	2	2	7,816	21,864	—	—	—	—
General.....	2	2	7,816	21,864	—	—	—	—
Quebec	35	21	121,999	641,884	10¹	44,443	7²	598,585
General.....	26	16	101,269	393,297	7 ¹	26,369	5	481,235
Women's.....	2	1	1,171	184,098	1	10,244	—	—
Pædiatric.....	3	2	7,992	34,436	—	—	1	8,582
Tuberculosis.....	2	2	11,567	30,053	—	—	1 ²	18,768
Other.....	2	—	—	—	2	7,830	—	—
Ontario	20	9	55,253	338,562	6	20,436	5	278,027
General.....	13	7	52,676	333,089	4	18,635	2	156,452
Women's.....	2	1	1,913	1,913	—	—	1	22,238
Pædiatric.....	2	—	—	—	1	695	1	93,789
Tuberculosis.....	3	1	664	3,560	1	1,106	1	5,548
Manitoba	10	6	8,600	30,962	2	1,775	2	43,584
General.....	6	4	3,943	10,813	1	1,066	1	42,920
Women's.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	664
Pædiatric.....	1	1	4,261	19,489	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	396	660	1	709	—	—
Saskatchewan	7	3	1,091	1,589	4	4,643³	—	—
General.....	5	3	1,091	1,589	2	262 ³	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	2	—	—	—	2	4,381	—	—
Alberta	5	3	5,187	27,316	1	1,524	1	1,897
General.....	4	3	5,187	27,316	1	1,524	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,897
British Columbia	13	6	11,165	21,322	5	4,791	2	51,210
General.....	10	3	10,583	20,457	5	4,791	2	51,210
Pædiatric.....	1	1	47	207	—	—	—	—
Red Cross.....	1	1	88	211	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	447	447	—	—	—	—

¹Two hospitals are reported under two headings.

²One hospital is reported under two

³Includes 154 patients taking series of treatments.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Mental Hospitals.

The Census of Mental Institutions of Canada for June 1, 1931, gave the number of patients in all mental institutions as 31,686, of whom 24,198 were insane, 7,006 mentally deficient and 492 epileptic. The number of patients in mental institutions per 100,000 of the general population was 305.4 on June 1, 1931, 316.5 on Dec. 31, 1932, and 324.9 on Dec. 31, 1933.

At Dec. 31, 1934, there were 36,571 patients in mental institutions in Canada, and 2,535 on parole, making a total of 39,106, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 34,866, showing a seriously overcrowded situation over a period when the patient population on Jan. 1, 1934, and the admissions and separations during the year are considered. This overcrowded condition is specially marked in British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec, as is seen from Table 6. Of the 36,571 resident patients in 1934, 29,154 were insane, 6,915 were mentally deficient and 502 were epileptic. The patients per 100,000 of population at end of the year were 335.6. Table 5 gives general statistics of mental institutions for 1934.

5.—Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions¹ in Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Numbers of institutions reporting ¹	1	16	1	9	15
Normal capacities.....	280	2,084	900	9,850	12,666
Staff—					
Doctors, full time.....	2	5	3	52	120
“ part time.....	—	14	—	18	10
Graduate nurses.....	15	30	1	275	457
Other nurses.....	5	67	24	462	489
Totals, Staff².....	66	341	96	1,776	2,753
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....\$	161,678	461,059	175,360	2,331,015	4,255,662
Fees from paying patients.....\$	13,116	14,082	33,925	372,565	996,980
Received from other sources.....\$	329	1,764	254	1,408,623	295,870
Totals, Receipts.....\$	175,123	476,905	209,539	4,112,203	5,548,512
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....\$	38,177	191,698	52,241	763,790	2,479,845
Provisions.....\$	22,972	122,135	59,172	612,771	878,658
All other expenditures for maintenance.....\$	35,206	149,192	98,126	1,048,202	1,796,449
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.\$	96,355	463,025	209,539	2,424,763	5,154,952
New buildings and improvements.....\$	78,768	12,809	—	1,040,032	318,217
Expenditures for other purposes.....\$	—	4,515	—	649,807	29,360
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	175,123	480,349	209,539	4,114,602	5,502,529

¹For footnotes see end of table, p. 1018.

5.—Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions¹ in Canada by Provinces, calendar year 1934—concluded.

Item.	Manitoba.	Sas-katchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Numbers of institutions reporting ¹	3	2	4	5	56
Normal capacities.....	2,210	2,450	1,985	2,441	34,866
Staff—					
Doctors, full time.....	17	9	12	12	232
“ part time.....	—	—	—	3	45
Graduate nurses.....	69	13	48	30	938
Other nurses.....	87	96	68	124	1,422
Totals, Staff².....	501	415	418	549	6,915
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....\$	624,106	692,907	619,142	759,760	10,080,689
Fees from paying patients.....\$	73,531	88,147	97,915	194,277	1,884,538
Received from other sources.....\$	19,467	5,789	22,300	935	1,755,331
Totals, Receipts.....\$	717,104	786,843	739,357	954,972	13,720,558
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....\$	316,012	395,337	430,013	421,010	5,088,123
Provisions.....\$	154,400	146,947	122,486	232,177	2,351,718
All other expenditures for maintenance.....\$	229,484	244,559	144,534	301,808	4,047,560
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.\$	699,896	786,843	697,033	954,995	11,487,401
New buildings and improvements.....\$	2,948	—	52,945	225	1,505,944
Expenditures for other purposes.....\$	14,260	—	—	—	697,942
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	717,104	786,843	749,978	955,220	13,691,287

¹The Simcoe Hall Sanitarium, Allandale, Ont., and the Manitoba Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg, Man., did not report and are not included in this table.

² Includes other personnel.

6.—Movement of Patients in Mental Hospitals of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

Province.	Institutions Reporting ¹	Normal Capacity.	Total Patients, Jan. 1, 1934.	Total Admissions.	Total Separations.	Total Patients, Dec. 31, 1934.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	280	257	100	102	255
Nova Scotia.....	16	2,084	1,900	517	443	1,974
New Brunswick.....	1	900	902	209	148	963
Quebec.....	9	9,850	10,931	3,112	2,367	11,676
Ontario.....	15	12,666	12,893	4,062	3,477	13,478
Manitoba.....	3	2,210	2,482	378	276	2,584
Saskatchewan.....	2	2,450	2,689	773	662	2,800
Alberta.....	4	1,985	1,958	743	560	2,141
British Columbia.....	5	2,441	3,042	786	593	3,235
Canada.....	56	34,866	37,054	10,680	8,628	39,106

¹The Simcoe Hall Sanitarium, Allandale, Ont., and the Manitoba Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg, Man., are not included in this table.

Subsection 3.—Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.

Statistics of institutions which care for the indigent, the aged and infirm, orphans, dependent and neglected children, the deaf and dumb and the blind, are shown by provinces in Table 7. Since such statistics are not collected annually but are compiled as a result of information gathered at the decennial census, the latest figures are for 1931.

7.—Summary Statistics of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, Census of 1931.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Numbers of institutions ¹	5	43	30	128	180
Personnel.....	70	432	264	4,280	2,005
Inmates—					
Adults.....	62	470	601	4,796	4,867
Children.....	227	2,645	1,372	15,241	16,104
Totals.....	289	3,115	1,973	20,037	20,971
Receipts—					
Grants and maintenance payments.....\$	6,110	245,654	137,091	1,049,315	1,400,124
Receipts from paying inmates.....\$	15,401	53,701	47,255	858,806	631,592
All other receipts.....\$	20,280	155,620	123,340	2,430,675	1,272,788
Totals, Receipts.....\$	41,791	454,975	307,686	4,338,796	3,304,504
Expenditures—					
Salaries and wages.....\$	9,646	127,620	67,079	618,028	899,467
Provisions (food).....\$	11,358	91,171	79,860	1,166,911	773,762
Fuel, power, light and water.....\$	5,712	33,241	32,008	429,869	282,656
All other expenditures.....\$	11,940	191,616	125,708	2,321,126	1,335,788
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	38,656	443,648	304,655	4,535,934	3,291,653

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Numbers of institutions ¹	28	10	9	23	456
Personnel.....	481	94	145	262	8,033
Inmates—					
Adults.....	546	—	40	368	11,750
Children.....	3,153	765	749	1,526	41,782
Totals, Inmates.....	3,699	765	789	1,894	53,532
Receipts—					
Grants and maintenance payments.....\$	345,043	40,274	37,523	312,000	3,573,134
Receipts from paying inmates.....\$	54,013	3,702	22,458	67,771	1,754,699
All other receipts.....\$	322,261	63,879	60,582	204,107	4,653,532
Totals, Receipts.....\$	721,317	107,855	120,563	583,878	9,981,365
Expenditures—					
Salaries and wages.....\$	193,077	27,657	30,441	147,953	2,120,968
Provisions (food).....\$	131,477	26,852	47,465	88,664	2,417,520
Fuel, power, light and water.....\$	64,538	14,016	12,789	33,185	908,014
All other expenditures.....\$	362,940	49,245	63,599	332,602	4,794,544
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	752,032	117,770	154,294	602,404	10,241,046

¹ These institutions are classified in Table 1.

Subsection 4.—Penal, Corrective and Reformatory Institutions.

Summary statistics under this heading collected at the Census of 1931 are given in Table 8. The reader will find detailed statistics of crime and delinquency (which are presented on an annual basis) as distinct from these institutional statistics in Chapter XXVII immediately following.

8.—Summary Statistics of Penal, Corrective and Reformatory Institutions, by Provinces,
Census of 1931.

Item.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatche- wan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada. ²
Numbers of institutions ¹	4	4	6	15	4	1	3	5	42
Personnel.....	84	146	334	746	136	123	16	179	1,764
Inmates—									
Adults.....	31	415	948	2,808	424	580	—	837	6,043
Juveniles.....	250	77	671	986	141	68	31	224	2,448
Totals.....	281	492	1,610	3,794	565	648	31	1,061	8,491
Receipts—									
GRANTS—Dominion.....\$	—	304,575	548,423	872,744	320,554	502,070	—	300,714	2,849,080
Provincial.....\$	34,703	20,323	126,222	1,751,108	134,616	48,215	750	304,100	2,420,037
Municipal.....\$	37,760	16,272	—	239,171	—	—	675	26,590	320,468
From all other sources.....\$	91,724	57,490	574,841	215,553	23,937	—	18,615	23,806	1,005,966
Totals, Receipts.....\$	164,187	398,660	1,249,486	3,078,576	479,107	550,285	20,040	655,210	6,595,551
Expenditures—									
Salaries.....\$	46,980	134,550	285,547	845,655	151,751	164,596	4,025	246,152	1,879,256
Provisions (food).....\$	28,281	38,851	151,894	465,669	48,774	62,065	10,997	71,010	877,541
Fuel, power and light.....\$	8,451	27,683	80,964	143,237	48,279	53,947	2,535	36,823	401,919
All other expenditures for maintenance.....\$	41,451	77,074	184,599	633,606	72,596	98,907	4,981	153,959	1,267,173
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.....\$	125,163	278,153	703,004	2,088,167	321,400	379,515	22,538	507,944	4,425,889
Non-maintenance expenditures.....\$	35,365	113,606	536,077	969,483	155,305	170,770	783	146,012	2,127,401
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	160,528	391,764	1,239,081	3,057,650	476,705	550,285	23,321	653,956	6,553,290

¹ These institutions are classified in Table 1.² There are no institutions of this class in Prince Edward Island.

CHAPTER XXVII.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.*

Canadian Criminal Law and Procedure.—An account of the development of the Criminal Code in Canada was given at pp. 1085-1087 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. In this article a *résumé* of procedure and of the extent and jurisdiction of the various classes of judges and magistrates was given.

The statistics presented in the tables that follow, which are summarized from the Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, are collected directly from the criminal courts in the different judicial districts throughout the Dominion. There are 154 judicial districts, including 4 sub-districts, divided as to provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 3, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, Quebec 23, Ontario 47, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 19, Alberta 14, British Columbia 8 and Yukon 1. The figures for the Northwest Territories are obtained from the reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Section 1.—General Tables.

The statistics relate to years ended Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1934. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults.

According to the provisions of the Criminal Code, offences are classified as indictable and non-indictable. Broadly speaking, indictable offences are triable by jury, although in certain classes the accused is accorded the right of election as to whether he be tried by jury or before a judge without the intervention of a jury, and in other cases the jurisdiction of the magistrate as to trial is absolute and does not depend upon the consent of the accused. Non-indictable offences are usually dealt with summarily by police magistrates under the Summary Convictions Act and comprise breaches of municipal regulations and other minor offences. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. Previous to 1922, however, the classification into criminal and minor offences was followed in classifying statistics; the historical Table 1 and the more detailed short-term statistics of Table 2 continue the classification on a comparable basis, giving the totals for all offences, *i.e.*, different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, *including those of juvenile delinquents*. In connection with Table 1, it should be remembered that, while the Criminal Code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions are influenced very much by the changing customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of this table is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the increase in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in recent years, convictions for criminal offences having risen from 284 per 100,000 population in 1921 to 425 in 1931 and 404 in 1934, and convictions for minor offences from 1,732 per 100,000 in 1921 to 3,113 in 1931 and 3,145 in 1934.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables is irrespective of the mode of procedure. That is to say, the "criminal"

* Revised by H. M. Boyd, Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The fifty-ninth Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1934, is obtainable on application from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

cases include many indictable offences disposed of summarily under the Summary Trials Act. Hence any addition of indictable and major and minor offences, as shown in other tables, will not agree with the figures given in Tables 1 and 2. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences respectively.

1.—Convictions for Criminal Offences, by Classes, and Total Convictions for Minor Offences, with Proportions to Population, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1876-1910, see p. 993 of the 1930 Year Book.

Year.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against—			Other Felonies and Misde- mean- ours.	Total and Ratios of Criminal Offences.						
	The Person.	Pro- perty with out Violence.	Pro- perty with out Violence.								
								No.	No.	No.	
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17.3	271	93,713	82.7	1,300	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15.5	308	123,795	84.5	1,675	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15.8	359	145,777	84.2	1,910	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16.7	388	152,492	83.3	1,935	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18.7	360	124,363	81.3	1,558	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18.8	291	100,509	81.2	1,256	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16.9	240	94,681	83.1	1,175	111,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17.4	264	101,795	82.6	1,249	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18.1	283	106,518	81.9	1,282	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14.9	284	138,424	85.1	1,618	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14.2	284	152,227	85.9	1,732	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15.3	272	134,049	84.7	1,503	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,482	3,075	24,183	15.1	268	135,069	84.8	1,499	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15.3	279	141,663	84.7	1,549	167,219
1925...	7,826	2,749	13,892	2,644	27,111	15.3	292	150,672	84.7	1,621	177,783
1926...	7,799	2,296	14,262	2,679	27,036	13.8	286	169,171	86.2	1,790	196,207
1927...	8,343	2,671	15,154	2,809	28,977	13.1	301	191,285	86.9	1,985	220,262
1928...	9,140	2,991	16,072	3,856	32,059	11.6	326	243,123	88.4	2,472	275,182
1929...	10,392	3,529	17,271	4,001	35,193	10.9	351	286,773	89.1	2,859	321,966
1930...	11,052	4,647	18,498	6,584	40,781	11.8	400	304,860	88.2	2,986	345,641
1931...	11,773	5,288	21,528	5,475	44,064	12.0	425	323,024	88.0	3,113	367,088
1932...	10,327	5,194	20,766	5,510 ¹	41,797	12.4	402	294,858	87.6	2,842	336,655
1933...	9,603	5,319	21,575	6,096	42,593	12.8	411	290,475	87.2	2,799	333,068
1934...	9,284	5,310	21,071	6,330	41,995	11.4	404	326,239	88.6	3,145	368,234

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

2.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1930-34 (Including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Class of Offence.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person.....	11,052	11,773	10,327	9,603	9,284
Offences against property with violence.....	4,647	5,288	5,194	5,319	5,310
Offences against property without violence.....	18,498	21,528	20,766	21,575	21,071
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	6,584	5,475	5,510	6,096	6,330
Totals, Criminal Offences.....	40,781	44,064	41,797	42,593	41,995
MINOR OFFENCES—					
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws.....	200,920	226,822	204,981	201,990	233,331
Breach of liquor laws.....	18,139	16,193	12,231	10,491	10,761
Drunkenness.....	35,797	29,151	22,671	18,912	20,769
Vagrancy.....	11,161	15,565	12,409	11,182	6,507
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	7,641	4,128	3,862	2,497	4,874
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	4,650	4,407	6,036	5,692	3,945
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	26,552	26,758	32,668	39,711	46,052
Totals, Minor Offences.....	304,860	323,024	294,858	290,475	326,239
Grand Totals.....	345,641	367,088	336,655	333,068	368,234

2.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1930-34 (Including Juveniles)—concluded.

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Class of Offence.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—										
Offences against the person.....	3.2	108	3.2	113	3.1	101	2.9	93	2.5	89
Offences against property with violence.....	1.3	46	1.4	51	1.5	48	1.6	51	1.4	51
Offences against property without violence.....	5.4	181	5.9	208	6.2	201	6.5	209	5.8	203
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	1.9	64	1.5	53	1.6	52	1.8	58	1.7	61
Totals, Criminal Offences..	11.8	399	12.0	425	12.4	402	12.8	411	11.4	404
MINOR OFFENCES—										
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws.....	58.1	1,967	61.8	2,186	60.9	1,979	60.6	1,945	63.4	2,254
Breach of liquor laws.....	5.3	178	4.4	156	3.6	117	3.1	100	2.9	103
Drunkenness.....	10.4	351	7.9	281	6.7	217	5.7	183	5.6	200
Vagrancy.....	3.2	109	4.2	150	3.7	120	3.4	109	1.8	62
Loose, idle and disorderly	2.2	75	1.1	40	1.1	36	0.8	26	1.3	46
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof....	1.3	46	1.2	42	1.8	58	1.7	55	1.1	37
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	7.7	260	7.3	253	9.7	315	11.9	381	12.5	443
Totals, Minor Offences.....	88.2	2,986	88.0	3,113	87.6	2,842	87.2	2,799	88.6	3,145
Grand Totals.....	100.0	3,386	100.0	3,538	100.0	3,244	100.0	3,210	100.0	3,549

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1928 to 1934 in Table 3. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, dropped to 19 in 1928, rose again to 26 in 1929, then dropped to 17 in 1930 and rose again to 25, 23 and 24 in 1931-33, with a decline to 19 in 1934.

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1928-34.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions.....	275,182	321,966	345,641	367,088	336,655	333,068	368,234
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	1,991	2,164	3,013	3,129	2,892	2,485	2,260
Gaol or fine.....	223,794	263,750	266,777	274,483	242,128	248,177	286,358
Reformatory.....	858	979	943	1,226	1,156	830	967
Death.....	19	26	17	25	23	24	19
Other sentences.....	48,520	55,047	74,891	88,225	90,456	81,552	78,630
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	716	845	975	910	909	737	831
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	10	6	2	6	18	16	16
Gaol or fine.....	669	814	956	871	853	688	776
Reformatory.....	—	3	6	4	6	4	8
Death.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sentences.....	37	22	11	29	32	29	31
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	5,710	7,305	7,499	6,725	4,907	5,432	5,651
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	158	144	118	132	152	127	133
Gaol or fine.....	4,752	6,479	6,720	5,971	4,129	4,474	4,615
Reformatory.....	59	67	65	45	46	39	79
Death.....	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
Other sentences.....	741	705	595	576	579	789	822

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1928-34—concluded.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	3,617	4,589	4,727	5,380	4,628	4,318	4,400
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	50	57	49	108	92	110	70
Gaol or fine.....	3,095	4,091	4,130	4,524	4,016	3,519	3,560
Reformatory.....	42	39	53	40	65	63	58
Death.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other sentences.....	430	402	494	708	455	625	711
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	35,060	57,302	67,219	106,941	121,191	127,416	125,533
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	542	507	754	765	803	659	683
Gaol or fine.....	28,853	47,211	51,405	86,729	97,702	108,031	108,885
Reformatory.....	154	162	67	109	268	280	229
Death.....	5	9	5	6	6	5	4
Other sentences.....	5,506	9,413	14,988	19,332	22,412	18,441	15,732
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	158,338	165,829	178,795	168,069	146,393	140,256	175,083
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	685	596	926	834	775	826	740
Gaol or fine.....	127,140	133,534	135,315	118,674	95,631	94,968	129,695
Reformatory.....	341	451	430	736	531	261	393
Death.....	4	6	5	6	6	10	1
Other sentences.....	30,168	31,242	42,119	47,819	49,450	44,191	44,254
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	23,210	30,100	30,540	27,002	22,343	19,100	20,398
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	199	291	303	528	482	251	243
Gaol or fine.....	16,016	21,684	19,561	14,737	10,410	7,149	8,546
Reformatory.....	146	151	176	168	163	123	107
Death.....	1	1	—	2	4	3	3
Other sentences.....	6,848	7,973	10,500	11,567	11,284	11,574	11,499
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	11,201	13,677	14,386	13,760	9,687	8,564	8,292
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	45	99	115	115	90	54	58
Gaol or fine.....	9,965	12,317	12,631	11,822	8,101	7,345	7,124
Reformatory.....	27	24	48	35	21	22	42
Death.....	1	7	3	1	3	2	3
Other sentences.....	1,163	1,230	1,589	1,787	1,472	1,141	1,065
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	13,054	16,659	16,080	16,589	10,853	12,538	11,077
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	97	242	424	291	187	152	177
Gaol or fine.....	10,720	13,944	12,936	12,293	8,017	9,672	8,513
Reformatory.....	26	25	26	15	8	10	9
Death.....	2	1	1	6	—	—	2
Other sentences.....	2,209	2,447	2,693	3,984	2,641	2,704	2,376
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	24,142	25,430	25,286	21,548	15,647	14,602	16,899
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	205	222	322	349	291	290	139
Gaol or fine.....	22,460	23,544	22,998	18,727	13,185	12,244	14,587
Reformatory.....	63	57	72	74	48	28	42
Death.....	6	2	1	3	2	—	3
Other sentences.....	1,408	1,605	1,893	2,395	2,121	2,040	2,128
The Territories—							
Convictions.....	134	140	134	164	97	105	70
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Gaol or fine.....	124	132	125	135	84	87	57
Reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other sentences.....	10	8	9	28	10	18	12

Section 2.—Indictable Offences of Adults.

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the

study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for each year since 1911 in Table 4. Again, in Table 5 are shown the numbers of charges and convictions and the percentages of acquittals for the three years ended Sept. 30, 1932-34.

It may be stated that during the thirty-three-year period from 1900 to 1934 crimes increased from 4,853 to 31,684, or 553 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was but 104.4 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was between five and six times that of the population.

4.—Convictions of Persons 16 years of Age and Over for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1016 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	19	356	123	1,865	5,067	888	957	870	1,015	24	4	11,188
1912.....	11	657	107	2,052	5,456	1,121	1,204	1,513	1,532	26	7	13,686
1913.....	8	598	140	2,336	6,272	1,331	1,594	1,908	1,794	26	—	16,007
1914.....	18	669	179	2,918	7,479	1,284	1,889	2,235	2,112	27	—	18,810
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	—	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	—	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	—	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	—	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	—	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	—	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	—	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	—	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	6	—	15,188
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	10	—	16,258
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	2	3	17,219
1926.....	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	3	6	17,448
1927.....	14	680	287	3,621	7,962	1,457	1,492	1,483	1,336	3	4	18,836
1928.....	43	891	365	4,299	9,052	1,672	1,701	1,701	1,931	5	—	21,720
1929.....	55	869	358	4,780	9,489	1,958	1,918	2,201	2,425	8	6	24,097
1930.....	59	875	354	5,540	11,774	2,272	2,355	2,525	2,694	6	3	28,457
1931.....	57	1,184	461	5,737	12,000	3,102	2,716	2,887	3,385	8	5	31,542
1932.....	78	1,072	514	7,086	12,428	2,982	1,893	2,241	3,072	6	11	31,383
1933.....	70	1,160	479	7,713	13,152	2,667	2,049	2,544	3,094	7	7	32,942
1934.....	88	992	525	7,687	11,761	2,571	2,396	2,708	2,946	3	7	31,684

5.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1932-34.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Province.	1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island....	102	73	23.5	86	70	15.7	93	88	5.4
Nova Scotia.....	1,525	1,072	29.7	1,537	1,160	24.5	1,214	992	18.3
New Brunswick.....	597	514	13.9	564	479	15.1	604	525	13.1
Quebec.....	8,616	7,086	17.8	9,048	7,713	14.8	8,953	7,687	14.1
Ontario.....	15,084	12,428	17.6	15,906	13,152	17.3	14,280	11,761	17.6
Manitoba.....	3,292	2,982	9.4	3,063	2,667	12.9	3,206	2,571	19.8
Saskatchewan.....	2,140	1,893	11.5	2,256	2,049	9.2	2,634	2,396	9.0
Alberta.....	2,614	2,241	14.3	2,932	2,544	13.2	2,942	2,708	7.9
British Columbia.....	3,627	3,072	15.3	3,521	3,094	12.1	3,470	2,946	14.5
The Territories.....	24	17	29.2	14	14	0.0	12	10	16.7
Totals.....	37,621	31,383	16.6	38,927	32,942	15.4	37,408	31,684	15.3

Classes of Indictable Offences.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into six main classes, as follows: offences against the person, offences against property with violence, offences against property without violence, malicious offences against property, forgery and other offences against the currency, and other indictable offences. Details by offences are given in Table 6 and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 7, which shows, with other information, that convictions of females numbered 3,145 in 1934 as against 3,477 in 1933 and 3,202 in 1932; as recently as 1924 the figure was only 1,826. Details as to occupation, conjugal condition, educational status, age, use of liquors, birthplace, religion and residence of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 8.

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1932-34.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Class and Offence.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder.....	47	23	43	24	46	19
Murder, attempt to commit.....	22	14	37	21	24	10
Manlaughter.....	121	45	110	39	100	39
Abortion and concealing birth of infants.....	56	36	63	48	59	40
Rape and other crimes against decency..	734	475	628	454	658	423
Procuracion.....	31	22	25	17	36	25
Bigamy.....	55	47	69	59	58	48
Shooting, stabbing and wounding.....	223	147	192	117	127	88
Assault on females, incl. assault on wife..	301	255	341	296	211	183
Aggravated assault.....	1,178	831	1,326	934	1,164	821
Assault on police officer.....	588	525	564	507	536	491
Assault and battery.....	1,823	1,313	1,721	1,233	1,570	1,159
Refusal to support family.....	378	217	296	148	280	147
Wife desertion.....	12	7	15	10	11	7
Causing injury by fast driving.....	60	32	63	53	42	30
Various other offences against the person	166	102	122	59	83	58
Totals, Class I.....	5,795	4,091	5,615	4,019	5,005	3,588
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse, and shop-breaking.....	4,207	3,842	4,441	3,944	4,254	3,848
Robbery and demanding with menaces..	546	425	508	403	503	390
Totals, Class II.....	4,753	4,267	4,949	4,347	4,757	4,238
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	4	4	5	4	8	6
Embezzlement.....	100	87	157	105	229	164
False pretences.....	2,594	2,222	3,011	2,494	2,927	2,514
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	1,009	759	1,323	988	1,571	1,142
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud.....	774	564	814	656	668	517
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	89	63	120	97	137	121
Theft.....	12,819	11,144	12,810	11,257	12,309	10,719
Theft of mail.....	28	24	31	26	30	25
Theft of automobile.....	844	718	807	722	731	645
Totals, Class III.....	18,261	15,585	19,078	16,349	18,610	15,853
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson.....	177	109	135	71	127	91
Malicious injury to horses and cattle and other wilful damage to property.....	534	409	588	448	639	393
Totals, Class IV.....	711	518	723	519	766	484

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1932-34—concluded.

Class and Offence.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS V.—FGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.						
Offences against the currency.....	55	52	35	30	16	12
Forgery and uttering forged documents..	912	850	874	795	726	678
Totals, Class V.....	967	902	909	825	742	690
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breach of the Trade Marks Act.....	38	37	53	53	82	75
Attempt to commit suicide.....	196	157	214	178	172	147
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	178	157	230	192	256	233
Criminal negligence.....	205	83	159	59	175	89
Conspiracy.....	243	170	218	151	250	165
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals.....	147	127	186	168	169	155
Intimidation.....	62	40	101	62	173	107
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1,759	1,550	1,780	1,712	1,400	1,327
Offences against Gambling and Lottery Acts.....	2,308	2,120	2,740	2,623	2,965	2,879
Offences against Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	233	188	193	161	156	146
Offences against revenue laws.....	375	318	430	385	521	481
Illicit stills.....	471	435	483	459	431	419
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	175	102	184	102	192	114
Prison breach and escape from prison.....	205	201	172	166	201	184
Riot and affray.....	239	147	290	230	179	140
Sodomy and bestiality.....	124	102	166	146	89	75
Various other misdemeanours.....	176	86	54	36	117	95
Totals, Class VI.....	7,134	6,020	7,653	6,883	7,528	6,831
Grand Totals.....	37,621	31,383	38,927	32,942	37,408	31,694

7.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1928-34.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquencies not included in these statistics.

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	26,693	29,572	34,751	38,189	37,621	38,927	37,408
Acquittals ¹	4,935	5,432	6,246	6,589	6,206	5,942	5,695
Persons detained for lunacy.....	38	43	48	58	32	43	29
Convictions.....	21,720	24,097	28,457	31,542	31,383	32,942	31,684
Males.....	19,520	21,460	25,797	28,935	28,181	29,465	28,539
Females.....	2,200	2,637	2,660	2,607	3,202	3,477	3,145
First convictions.....	17,314	18,638	21,319	23,474	23,841	24,576	22,805
Second convictions.....	1,955	2,396	3,051	3,159	2,895	3,584	3,219
Reiterated convictions.....	2,451	3,063	4,087	4,909	4,647	4,782	5,660
Sentences—							
Option of a fine.....	6,719	7,050	7,473	8,036	8,143	8,973	8,614
Under one year in gaol.....	5,737	5,966	7,474	8,794	9,307	10,128	10,492
One year and over in gaol.....	1,668	1,715	2,502	2,728	2,760	2,656	2,391
Indeterminate.....	—	457	115	7	7	4	—
Two years and under five in penitentiary.....	1,622	1,781	2,501	2,551	2,347	2,018	1,902
Five years and over in penitentiary.....	362	374	508	568	536	451	353
For life in penitentiary.....	7	9	4	10	9	15	5
Death.....	19	26	17	25	23	24	19
Committed to reformatories.....	227	319	224	597	376	168	297
Other sentences.....	5,359	6,400	7,639	8,226	7,875	8,505	7,611

¹ Including cases where proceedings were stayed, jury disagreed, etc.

8.—Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., years ended Sept. 30, 1928-34.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquents not included.

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupation—							
Agriculture.....	1,320	1,509	1,509	1,780	2,026	2,087	2,267
Lumbering.....	60	98	115	117	101	119	92
Fishing.....	96	66	77	98	128	98	149
Mining.....	179	205	289	188	266	313	263
Manufacturing and construction.....	1,903	2,298	3,050	3,274	3,379	3,294	3,127
Transportation.....	673	765	940	941	804	786	769
Trade.....	2,822	2,807	3,235	3,672	3,221	3,603	3,991
Service.....	2,302	3,030	3,434	3,467	4,034	4,311	3,436
Professional.....	137	222	342	272	204	191	196
Labouring.....	7,070	7,653	9,974	11,409	11,072	10,911	10,077
Not given.....	5,158	5,444	5,492	6,324	6,148	7,229	7,317
Totals.....	21,720	24,097	28,457	31,542	31,383	32,942	31,684
Conjugal Condition—							
Married.....	7,886	8,220	9,587	10,141	9,801	10,657	10,731
Single.....	10,054	11,997	15,332	15,003	17,464	17,424	16,074
Widowed.....	374	336	371	327	525	485	485
Divorced.....	—	2	7	5	12	11	9
Not given.....	3,406	3,542	3,160	6,066	3,581	4,365	4,385
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write.....	533	632	711	464	595	485	378
Elementary.....	17,301	19,290	23,819	26,490	26,247	27,904	26,498
Superior.....	268	479	482	420	454	407	527
Not given.....	3,618	3,696	3,445	4,168	4,087	4,146	4,281
Age—							
16 years and under 21.....	4,231	5,909	6,453	7,266	6,718	7,050	6,130
21 years and under 40.....	10,640	12,799	14,343	15,810	16,419	19,445	16,496
40 years and over.....	3,760	4,471	4,901	4,871	5,008	5,657	5,667
Not given.....	3,089	918	2,760	3,595	3,238	790	3,391
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate.....	11,629	12,919	17,305	17,753	22,498	23,938	22,809
Immoderate.....	1,952	1,914	2,167	2,121	2,749	2,645	2,199
Not given.....	8,139	9,264	8,985	11,668	6,136	6,359	6,676
Birthplace—							
England and Wales.....	1,496	1,916	2,245	2,100	2,098	1,659	1,394
Ireland.....	300	322	433	394	412	456	382
Scotland.....	638	645	764	943	737	761	643
Canada.....	12,367	13,930	17,256	18,297	19,899	21,522	21,176
Other British possessions.....	72	99	163	169	122	145	273
United States.....	987	1,129	1,094	990	934	896	781
Other foreign countries.....	2,671	2,926	3,486	3,508	3,387	3,844	3,556
Not given.....	3,189	3,130	3,016	5,141	3,794	3,659	3,479
Religion—							
Baptist.....	509	501	710	686	780	705	679
Roman Catholic.....	6,938	7,784	9,804	10,141	11,221	12,088	11,271
Church of England.....	2,327	2,889	3,213	3,562	3,118	2,961	2,865
Methodist ¹	573	630	578	571	442	449	377
Presbyterian.....	1,727	2,084	2,387	2,836	2,358	2,277	1,927
United Church.....	821	1,129	1,958	2,050	2,321	2,212	2,230
Other Protestant.....	3,007	3,675	3,388	3,695	3,943	4,528	4,447
Jewish.....	592	470	497	618	687	606	622
Other denominations.....	1,332	1,237	2,340	2,793	2,489	2,806	2,373
Not given.....	3,894	3,698	3,582	4,590	4,024	4,310	4,893
Residence—							
Cities and towns.....	17,563	18,717	21,986	24,210	24,547	22,395	24,718
Rural districts.....	3,893	5,118	6,369	6,648	6,490	7,260	6,801
Not given.....	264	262	102	684	346	3,287	165

¹ Notwithstanding the fact that the United Church of Canada was completely organized in 1926, these persons still reported themselves as Methodists.

Section 3.—Summary Convictions of Adults.

The following statistics relate to “non-indictable” offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age and over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 328,744 during the year ended Sept. 30, 1934, as compared with 292,673 in 1933, 297,909 in 1932, 327,778 in 1931, and 193,240 in 1927.

This marked increase in the past seven years has been due almost entirely to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 78,027 in 1926 to 217,827 in 1934, or from 46 p.c. to nearly 66 p.c. of the total of summary convictions. By sexes, the summary convictions appear as follows: in 1926, males 159,528, females 10,385; in 1930, males 292,557, females 16,202; in 1931, males 312,111, females 15,667; in 1932, males 281,318, females 16,591; in 1933, males 275,229; females 17,444; and in 1934, 311,542 males, 17,202 females.

Summary convictions are given by provinces from 1911 to 1934 in Table 9, and details of these offences are given for the four latest years in Table 10.

9.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1020 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	375	5,306	2,766	17,729	34,871	12,366	7,317	9,350	10,380	145	28	100,633
1912.....	437	5,920	3,022	24,335	42,104	13,985	9,184	15,254	16,472	163	84	130,960
1913.....	443	6,353	3,136	29,714	51,396	16,513	11,711	17,513	17,882	157	-	154,818
1914.....	498	6,613	2,872	30,563	56,874	14,840	11,854	16,806	20,481	196	-	161,597
1915.....	346	5,774	2,833	24,152	49,942	11,266	9,650	12,331	15,993	143	-	132,430
1916.....	405	5,924	2,664	20,767	41,732	7,826	9,287	9,526	6,344	156	-	104,631
1917.....	323	4,700	2,564	22,560	42,655	7,065	6,007	5,726	6,708	84	-	98,452
1918.....	209	4,794	1,611	25,374	46,448	7,298	6,536	6,744	6,821	64	-	105,899
1919.....	236	5,533	2,447	30,881	44,587	8,128	6,180	5,961	7,638	32	-	111,623
1920.....	340	5,790	3,405	40,801	55,049	11,093	6,523	7,219	13,996	49	-	144,265
1921.....	373	4,639	2,680	45,042	63,874	9,563	6,137	8,571	14,460	37	-	155,376
1922.....	309	3,332	2,281	31,441	63,015	9,530	6,876	7,766	11,720	52	-	138,322
1923.....	321	3,033	2,179	27,563	64,639	11,377	8,346	8,359	11,639	37	-	137,493
1924.....	232	3,355	2,499	22,803	73,768	11,189	7,274	8,342	13,508	29	-	142,999
1925.....	235	2,790	2,417	25,364	79,470	10,724	8,020	7,840	14,875	29	61	151,825
1926.....	345	3,568	2,418	24,428	90,061	13,913	8,614	8,142	18,337	45	42	169,913
1927.....	392	4,362	2,565	28,732	101,345	16,420	8,243	8,801	22,292	54	34	193,240
1928.....	662	4,499	3,031	29,302	146,586	19,921	9,108	10,927	21,598	72	57	245,763
1929.....	783	6,231	4,032	51,099	153,385	26,536	11,413	13,939	22,499	94	32	290,043
1930.....	906	6,299	4,072	60,093	163,913	26,879	11,574	12,904	21,989	86	39	308,759
1931.....	838	5,324	4,533	99,381	153,451	22,625	10,691	13,113	17,671	80	71	327,778
1932.....	825	3,573	3,841	112,132	131,374	18,218	7,538	8,180	12,148	55	25	297,909
1933.....	655	3,922	3,483	117,433	124,589	15,396	6,355	9,698	11,051	63	23	292,673
1934.....	733	4,216	3,598	115,313	160,895	16,985	5,680	7,896	13,369	28	31	328,744

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-34.

Offence.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Increase or Decrease, 1933-34.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault.....	4,809	4,107	3,658	3,777	+119
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons..	592	525	361	280	-81
Contempt of court.....	38	33	26	13	-13
Cruelty to animals.....	272	445	244	305	+61
Disturbing religious and like meetings...	30	31	44	14	-30
Fishery and Game Acts, offences against.	2,420	2,005	1,755	1,442	-313
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	8,287	14,928	22,191	30,699	+8,508
Immigration Act, offences against.....	47	49	41	29	-12
Inspection and Sales Act, offences against.	180	394	303	423	+120
Adulteration of food (Food and Drugs Acts)	119	81	162	202	+40
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	103	92	155	181	+26
Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, offences against.....	16,185	12,226	10,489	10,754	+265
Malicious or wilful damage to property.....	859	774	811	729	-82
Masters and Servants Acts, offences against.....	327	124	219	205	-14

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-34—concluded.

Offence.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Increase or Decrease, 1933-34.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Non-payment of wages.....	1,918	1,852	1,492	1,246	-246
Breaches of traffic regulations.....	212,361	190,660	186,848	217,827	+30,979
Breaches of by-laws.....	13,863 ¹	13,945 ¹	14,218 ¹	15,098	+880
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	1,909	1,575	1,363	1,435	+72
Contributing to delinquency of children..	880	719	952	939	-13
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against.....	80	140	59	69	+10
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	1,467	1,294	929	994	+65
Railway Acts, various offences against...	1,709	1,198	1,663	1,297	-366
Trespass on railway.....	1,287	1,170	915	565	-350
Stealing ride on railway.....	2,137	1,471	2,277	1,076	-1,201
Revenue laws, offences against.....	557	961	1,076	923	-153
Trespass.....	711	964	844	518	-326
Vagrancy.....	15,301	12,173	11,109	6,424	-4,685
Drunkenness.....	29,148	22,664	18,910	20,764	+1,854
Insulting, abusive and profane language...	298	239	346	163	-183
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	3,705	4,486	3,980	2,618	-1,362
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	3,999	4,047	2,613	4,787	+2,174
Various other offences.....	2,180 ¹	2,537 ¹	2,620 ¹	2,948	+328
Totals.....	327,778	297,909	292,673	328,744	+36,071

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1934 was 20,764 as compared with 38,826 as recently as 1929. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the War there was an appreciable reduction and since the War, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated former high levels. The decline in the latest few years would appear to be at least partly due to the depression. Table 11 shows the number of convictions by provinces and years from 1911 to 1934.

11.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1021 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7	41,379
1912.....	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14	53,171
1913.....	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-	60,975
1914.....	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-	60,067
1915.....	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-	41,161
1916.....	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-	32,730
1917.....	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-	27,882
1918.....	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-	21,026
1919.....	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-	24,217
1920.....	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-	39,769
1921.....	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-	34,362
1922.....	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-	25,048
1923.....	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-	25,565
1924.....	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-	27,338
1925.....	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6	26,751
1926.....	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10	28,317
1927.....	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-	31,171
1928.....	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-	33,224
1929.....	406 ¹	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-	38,826 ¹
1930.....	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-	35,789
1931.....	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-	29,148
1932.....	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-	22,664
1933.....	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1	18,910
1934.....	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4	20,764

¹ Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Offences against the Liquor Acts.—Until the Great War, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the Liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the tendency has been for the Provincial Governments to take over the sale of liquor through commissions and derive a revenue therefrom (see pp. 1073-1077). Eight of the nine provinces now have their liquor commissions, Prince Edward Island being the only province in which prohibition prevails. In these circumstances, the convictions for offences against the Liquor Acts in 1929 reached the highest figure on record, *viz.*, 19,327, but have since fallen off to 10,754 in 1934. The number of such convictions in each year since 1911 is given by provinces in Table 12.

12.—Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16	4,775
1912.....	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26	5,671
1913.....	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-	5,969
1914.....	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-	5,871
1915.....	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-	5,452
1916.....	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-	6,248
1917.....	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-	7,339
1918.....	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-	7,472
1919.....	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-	7,383
1920.....	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-	10,247
1921.....	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-	10,460
1922.....	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-	8,519
1923.....	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-	10,088
1924.....	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-	10,449
1925.....	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9	11,636
1926.....	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-	13,512
1927.....	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-	12,477
1928.....	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32	15,263
1929.....	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8	19,327
1930.....	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7	18,132
1931.....	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10	16,185
1932.....	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8	12,226
1933.....	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4	10,489
1934.....	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9	10,754

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations (Table 13), which at the beginning of the century numbered only 185 in all Canada have, as a result of the growing density and increasing use of motor vehicles, become the largest element in the non-indictable offences. Such convictions reached a record total of 217,827 in 1934, when they represented 66 p.c. of the total of 328,744 (see Table 9) summary convictions.

13.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	19	86	17	267	3,376	1,116	96	139	661	—	—	5,777
1912.....	8	97	24	1,806	5,928	1,778	215	838	1,768	—	—	12,462
1913.....	9	83	5	3,373	6,697	3,030	248	672	1,883	—	—	16,000
1914.....	7	176	69	2,643	4,717	2,419	410	754	2,051	—	—	13,246
1915.....	6	62	101	1,509	4,494	1,865	204	503	1,804	1	—	10,549
1916.....	7	228	57	2,146	5,577	1,043	321	380	615	7	—	10,381
1917.....	13	324	54	1,677	9,854	2,619	441	533	813	10	—	16,338
1918.....	17	523	80	3,505	12,206	2,700	418	736	995	1	—	21,181
1919.....	15	509	62	4,971	13,374	3,123	863	701	1,677	1	—	25,296
1920.....	129	600	49	11,499	19,708	4,987	744	1,673	3,780	1	—	43,170
1921.....	109	443	87	12,335	26,860	4,995	700	1,845	4,412	2	—	51,788
1922.....	38	289	315	3,344	31,813	4,968	1,112	1,996	4,101	1	—	47,977
1923.....	36	397	196	1,746	33,402	6,182	1,246	2,514	4,095	1	—	49,815
1924.....	49	350	237	3,818	40,530	6,412	1,282	2,301	5,084	—	—	60,063
1925.....	27	200	281	4,976	44,618	5,971	1,375	1,940	4,389	1	—	63,778
1926.....	64	263	180	5,534	52,727	8,588	1,730	2,059	6,882	—	—	78,027
1927.....	69	402	244	6,418	62,037	10,871	1,610	2,459	12,268	2	—	96,380
1928.....	228	462	516	6,273	101,356	14,099	2,100	3,481	12,976	2	—	141,493
1929.....	152	859	887	19,427	105,703	19,460	3,643	5,612	10,592	2	—	166,337
1930.....	212	831	757	28,633	115,073	20,672	3,727	4,903	10,776	—	—	185,584
1931.....	95	999	1,200	64,611	111,718	16,556	4,259	5,070	7,851	2	—	212,361
1932.....	174	643	842	70,253	94,188	13,251	2,811	2,755	5,743	—	—	190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,282	5,298	—	—	186,848
1934.....	57	638	528	64,429	128,604	12,725	1,624	2,819	6,403	—	—	217,827

For the year 1933, Ontario, which had 48 p.c. of the registrations of motor vehicles in Canada (see p. 690), had 59 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 30 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6.4 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 5.8 p.c. of the convictions. In interpreting the figures in this way, however, it should be pointed out that traffic regulations are by no means uniform throughout Canada and no account is taken of the differences in the degrees of urbanization in the provinces. Thus, the above three provinces contain large centres of population, while in the Maritime Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a lower degree of urbanization, convictions were low in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered.

Section 4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 7,806 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1934, as compared with 7,453 in 1933, 7,363 in 1932, 7,768 in 1931, 8,425 in 1930, 7,826 in 1929, 7,699 in 1928, 8,185 in 1927 and 7,831 in 1926. Of the 1934 total, 5,353 were convicted of "major" offences and 2,453 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. The offences proven against juveniles in 1933 and 1934 are shown by provinces in Table 14.

14.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, years ended Sept. 30, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Major Offences.				Minor Offences.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	8	1	1	2	—	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	201	287	8	13	132	124	9	19
New Brunswick.....	254	152	8	3	83	106	11	16
Quebec.....	1,321	1,366	105	78	656	868	188	221
Ontario.....	1,624	1,746	62	68	741	541	88	72
Manitoba.....	727	598	59	37	223	185	28	22
Saskatchewan.....	142	167	7	18	9	28	2	3
Alberta.....	245	401	16	8	34	61	1	3
British Columbia.....	349	380	7	21	93	165	8	18
Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	4,871	5,105	273	245	1,973	2,078	336	375

Major Offences.—In Table 15 are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted in 1928 to 1934. It will be observed that theft, house- and shop-breaking with theft, and other wilful damage to property account for the great bulk of the offences; in 1934, 93 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

15.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1928-34.

Offence.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Increase or Decrease for 1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	— 1
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	13	10	5	8	5	8	15	+ 7
Indecent assault.....	43	25	49	42	34	28	24	— 4
Aggravated assault and wounding	24	48	10	52	68	16	36	+ 20
Common assault.....	67	93	101	119	104	139	115	— 24
Endangering life on railway.....	35	43	31	32	17	50	31	— 19
Other offences against the person.	2	3	3	2	4	5	6	+ 1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	818	972	944	948	914	957	1,071	+ 114
Robbery.....	6	4	7	13	13	15	1	— 14
Theft and receiving stolen goods.	3,255	3,081	3,662	3,139	3,093	3,155	3,094	— 61
False pretences and fraud.....	10	15	24	11	9	9	20	+ 11
Arson.....	17	11	31	39	19	24	28	+ 4
Other wilful damage to property.	620	679	702	749	676	637	776	+ 139
Forgery and offences against currency.....	13	12	17	10	11	4	11	+ 7
Immorality.....	96	63	52	109	85	72	73	+ 1
Various other offences.....	44	46	15	37	44	24	52	+ 28
Totals.....	5,063	5,106	5,653	5,311	5,096	5,144	5,353	+ 209

Minor Offences.—Of the 2,453 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1934, 406 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 567 of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, 574 of disobedience or incorrigibility, 194 of trespass, 268 of truancy, 91 of vagrancy and indecent language and 353 of other minor offences.

Section 5.—Police Statistics.

In 1934, 164 cities and towns, with populations of 4,000 or over, supplied police statistics to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 4,432,750, had 5,157 policemen, who made 303,288 arrests and summonses. The total number of offences committed during the

year and made known to the police was 388,585, and the number of prosecutions was 296,321 or 76.2 p.c. of the known offences. Convictions secured in respect of these offences numbered 247,242, being 63.6 p.c. of the known offences and 83.4 p.c. of the prosecutions.

The number of automobiles reported stolen was 7,936, of which 7,895 were recovered. Of 13,218 bicycles stolen, 6,669 were recovered. The value of other lost articles reported to the police was \$2,105,934, of which \$1,001,765 or 48 p.c. was recovered.

16.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Year and Province.	Cities and Towns.	Population.	Police.	Arrests.	Summonses.	Population per Policeman.	Arrests per Policeman.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.							
Prince Edward Island....	1	12,361	8	311	318	1,545	39
Nova Scotia.....	13	176,444	134	4,485	1,711	1,317	33
New Brunswick.....	6	94,005	83	2,693	637	1,133	32
Quebec.....	43	1,435,110	1,942	47,165 ¹	57,859 ¹	739	24
Ontario.....	72	1,756,865	1,841	27,796	94,949	959	15
Manitoba.....	7	273,012	315	5,147	14,124	867	16
Saskatchewan.....	8	149,015	130	2,551	2,291	1,146	20
Alberta.....	4	186,747	195	3,376	4,108	988	17
British Columbia.....	10	349,191	439	6,924	4,240	795	16
Canada.....	164	4,432,750	5,087	109,448¹	180,237¹	873	29
1934.							
Prince Edward Island....	1	12,361	9	439	304	1,373	38
Nova Scotia.....	13	176,444	138	4,403	803	1,278	31
New Brunswick.....	6	94,005	86	2,963	759	1,093	34
Quebec.....	43	1,435,110	1,996	48,985	58,203	718	24
Ontario.....	72	1,756,865	1,860	29,693	100,651	944	15
Manitoba.....	7	273,012	315	4,373	16,633	866	13
Saskatchewan.....	8	149,015	125	2,194	2,371	1,192	17
Alberta.....	4	186,747	195	3,618	4,777	957	18
British Columbia.....	10	349,191	433	7,628	14,491	806	17
Canada.....	164	4,432,750	5,157	104,296	198,992	860	20

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 6.—Penitentiary Statistics.*

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. Seven institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other five are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; New Westminster (including Piers Island), B.C. and Collins Bay, Ont. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,895 and the total net expenditure for the year was \$2,569,945 or \$659.80 per capita, compared with 4,358 average daily population and \$2,554,890 total net expenditure or \$586.25 per capita for the year 1934.

The Piers Island Penitentiary, which is administered by the warden of the New Westminster institution, was provided in 1932 for the custody of members of the Doukhobor colony who were given three-year sentences. Those in custody at Piers Island Penitentiary on Mar. 31, 1933, numbered 570 and on Mar. 31, 1934, 531. This special institution was closed on Mar. 28, 1935, the remaining 39 prisoners (all males) being transferred to the British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster. As the inclusion of this population in the general penitentiary statistics affects the comparability of the statistics of these years with those of former and

* Penitentiary statistics are also summarized from the institutional side at p. 1010. A historical sketch of penitentiaries is given on p. 1008.

succeeding years, details regarding the inmates at Piers Island are given here, in order that, by deduction from the totals given in Tables 19 and 20, particulars comparable with those of former years may be obtained regarding the population of ordinary penitentiaries. The ages of those in custody at Piers Island were:

Fiscal Year.	Under 20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Over 60.	Total.
1933.....	31	168	97	92	66	116	570
1934.....	29	153	90	88	63	108	531

These people were of Caucasian race and of the 570 inmates in 1933, 231 were born in Canada and the remaining 339 in Russia; in 1934, of 531 inmates, 231 were born in Canada and 300 in Russia. Particulars regarding their conjugal state and sex were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1933.....	88	435	43	4	570	292	278
1934.....	78	409	40	4	531	264	267

They were all total abstainers and adherents of the Doukhobor creed.

With the exception of the large number of women among the Doukhobors formerly confined at Piers Island, all female convicts are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. A new building for this purpose was completed and occupied during 1934. Female convicts in custody there on Mar. 31, 1935, numbered 40 compared with 46 in 1934 and 27 in 1925.

Tables 18-20 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. The number of convicts in penitentiaries was 1,865 in 1910, rose to 2,118 in 1916 and declined to 1,468 in 1918. After demobilization and the depression of 1921, the number of convicts rose to 2,640 in 1922, declined to 2,225 in 1924 and then increased to 4,164 in 1932. The increase was particularly rapid after 1929, amounting to 1,395 or 44 p.c. in three years. Excluding the 39 Doukhobors at New Westminster, the number of convicts in 1935, at 3,513, was lower than in any of the four preceding years. The number of paroles, as shown in Table 18, numbered 554 in 1935, as compared with 731 in 1934 and 488 in 1933.

Table 19 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1935, of the total of 3,552, 9.1 p.c. were under 20 years of age and 47.2 p.c. between 20 and 30 years of age; thus 56.3 p.c. were under 30. In 1914 there were 2,003 convicts of whom 9.3 p.c. were under 20 and 44.4 p.c. between 20 and 30, a total of 53.7 p.c. under 30. In 1923 there were 2,486 convicts and 11.3 p.c. were under 20, 46.6 p.c. between 20 and 30, or 57.9 p.c. under 30 years of age. The average age of convicts appears to be slightly younger since the War, but no definite trend is shown in the past decade, although there is a good deal of variation from year to year. Detailed statistics of the race, nationality by place of birth, conjugal state, sex and religion of convicts are presented in Table 20.

Movement of Population of Penal Institutions.—Penal institutions may be classified under four heads: (1) penitentiaries, with slow turnover, since prisoners have long sentences; (2) reformatories for boys and (3) reformatories for girls, also with rather slow turnovers, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and (4) common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end

of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1934 was: in penitentiaries, 47 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 212 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 73 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,244 p.c. Thus, the average time spent in gaol was about four weeks. In dealing with these figures it must be borne in mind that the common gaol population changes from day to day and is partly made up of accused persons awaiting trial who may be liberated to-day or sent to a penitentiary or reformatory to-morrow.

17.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1932-34.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics until 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31. For other institutions, the figures are for the years ended Sept. 30.

Penal Institutions.	In Custody, Beginning of Year.	Admitted During Year.	Discharged During Year.	In Custody, End of Year.
1932.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Penitentiaries.....	3,714	1,943	1,493	4,164
Reformatories for boys.....	3,426	8,533	8,431	3,528
Reformatories for girls.....	932	594	674	852
Gaols.....	4,477	59,081	57,870	4,711
Totals.....	12,549	70,151	68,468	13,255
1933.				
Penitentiaries.....	4,164	2,351	1,928	4,587
Reformatories for boys.....	3,528	6,852	7,248	3,132
Reformatories for girls.....	852	652	740	764
Gaols.....	4,711	56,613	57,150	4,174
Totals.....	13,255	66,468	67,066	12,657
1934.				
Penitentiaries.....	4,587	1,713	2,080	4,220
Reformatories for boys.....	3,132	6,326	6,471	2,987
Reformatories for girls.....	764	515	545	734
Gaols.....	4,174	50,379	50,595	3,958
Totals.....	12,657	58,933	59,691	11,899

18.—Movement of Convicts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928-35.

Schedule.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In Custody Beginnings of Years.	2,480	2,560	2,769	3,187	3,714	4,164	4,591⁵	4,220
Received by—								
Forfeiture of parole.....	7	6	1	8	8	6	2	11
Revoked paroles.....	15	14	23	19	—	3	—	4
Recapture.....	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
Transfer.....	9	110	187	172	145	218	179	241
Received from gaols, etc.....	1,171 ³	1,253 ³	1,436	1,699	1,787	2,123	1,532	1,221
Totals Received During Year..	1,202	1,383	1,648	1,899	1,943	2,351	1,713	1,477
Discharged by—								
Death.....	16 ⁴	16	14	12	16	15	21	17
Escape.....	1 ¹	2 ²	1	1	3	1	—	2 ¹
Expiry of sentence.....	647	577	559	654	837	1,063	943	1,226
Order of the Court.....	2	1	2	1	—	4	5	5
Pardon.....	11	10	15	26	19	44	74	49
Parole.....	363	384	363	413	379	488	731	554
Transfer.....	9	110	187	170	150	219	228	241
Deportation.....	70	61	77	89	83	88 ⁶	80	50
Transfer to provincial gaol and execution.....	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—
Return to provincial authorities.	3	13	10	6	6	1	2	1
Totals Discharged During Year	1,122	1,174	1,230	1,372	1,493	1,928	2,084	2,145
In Custody Ends of Years.....	2,560	2,769	3,187	3,714	4,164	4,587	4,220	3,552

¹ From asylum.

² One from asylum.

³ From provincial institutions; 2 in 1928 and 2

in 1929.

⁴ Includes 1 suicide.

⁵ This discrepancy between those in custody at the end of the

fiscal year 1933 and the beginning of 1934 appears in the reports of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for those years.

⁶ Includes 1 by extradition.

19.—Ages of Convicts, as at Mar. 31, 1928-35.

Age Group.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933. ¹	1934. ¹	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years.....	338	322	377	484	527	467	409	325
From 20 to under 30 years.....	1,137	1,274	1,460	1,710	1,908	2,052	1,916	1,677
From 30 to under 40 years.....	587	629	738	842	970	1,027	941	861
From 40 to under 50 years.....	336	357	395	437	487	574	538	433
From 50 to under 60 years.....	122	141	144	173	196	257	214	167
Over 60 years.....	40	46	73	68	76	210	202	89
Totals.....	2,560	2,769	3,187	3,714	4,164	4,587	4,220	3,552

¹ See footnote 2, Table 20, also pp. 1034-1035.

20.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Race, Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1928-35.

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933. ²	1934. ²	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—								
African.....	43	60	60 ¹	75 ¹	79 ¹	66 ¹	50 ¹	51 ¹
Caucasian.....	2,409	2,589	2,995	3,499	3,923	4,376	4,068	3,417
Indian.....	50	49	52	59	81	67	51	48
Mongolian.....	58	71	80	81	81	78	51	36
By Place of Birth—								
British—								
Canadian.....	1,589	1,747	2,056	2,441	2,806	2,976	2,803	2,502
English and Welsh.....	197	209	240	292	309	255	230	215
Irish.....	35	43	31	42	46	42	41	42
Scottish.....	69	74	95	118	118	102	88	79
Other British.....	28	36	33	30	41	33	25	20
Foreign—								
Austrian or Hungarian.....	67	78	94	92	90	86	74	85
Chinese.....	53	62	74	75	72	71	46	31
Italian.....	75	66	60	64	74	73	67	68
Russian.....	85	75	119	95	102	446	392	94
United States.....	220	223	253	274	307	282	232	218
Other foreign.....	142	156	132	191	199	221	222	198
By Conjugal State—								
Single.....	1,597	1,680	1,967	2,328	2,636	2,581	2,373	2,165
Married.....	849	965	1,088	1,240	1,352	1,777	1,647	1,227
Widowed.....	110	121	123	139	161	203	179	144
Divorced.....	4	3	9	7	15	26	21	16
By Sex—								
Male.....	2,520	2,737	3,149	3,670	4,116	4,261	3,907	3,512
Female.....	40	32	38	44	48	326	313	40
By Social Habits—								
Abstainers.....	446	425	611	872	1,076	1,682	1,560	999
Temperate.....	1,611	1,840	2,033	2,338	2,639	2,544	2,311	2,191
Intemperate.....	503	504	543	504	449	361	349	362
By Religion—								
Anglican.....	409	480	546	618	678	603	547	488
Baptist.....	129	144	158	169	173	168	169	172
Buddhist.....	39	55	62	68	61	58	34	19
Doukhorob.....	—	—	—	—	—	593 ²	542 ²	46
Greek Catholic.....	43	49	54	69	54	54	51	50
Jewish.....	37	53	62	66	89	80	83	72
Lutheran.....	58	62	74	83	97	96	90	75
Methodist.....	—	—	—	—	96 ³	82 ³	73 ³	58 ³
Presbyterian.....	272	284	318	407	458	437	403	398
Roman Catholic.....	1,272	1,337	1,561	1,810	2,070	2,008	1,842	1,800
United Church.....	233	233	273	329	257	257	244	264
Other creeds.....	68	72	79	95	131	151	142	110
No creed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	2,560	2,769	3,187	3,714	4,164	4,587	4,220	3,552

¹ All "coloured".² The unusually high figures for many items and the totals in 1933 and 1934 are due to the confinement of Doukhorobors in the special penitentiary on Piers Island, B.C. See pp. 1034-1035.³ These persons returned themselves as "Methodists" in spite of the union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

Section 1.—Public Lands.

Table 1, pp. 1108-1110 of the 1934-35 Year Book summarized the land area of Canada by character and tenure. The figures given were the closest estimates available at that time. Several of them, however, were based upon census data which cannot be revised until the 1941 census is taken, but which, from now until 1941, will become less and less representative of existing conditions. Under the circumstances, it is considered advisable to limit Table 1, below, to the summary classification by tenure which can be brought up to date from year to year, and refer the reader to the quoted pages of the 1934-35 Year Book for the classification by surface resources, which will not be revised for several years to come.

1.—Summary of Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure.

Tenure.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.
1. Alienated, patented, graded, etc. ¹	1,396	9,000	10,519 ²	24,686 ²	26,000
2. In process of alienation.....	Nil	3	250 ²	4,997 ²	3
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	Nil	8	2	18	103
4. Dominion National Parks.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
5. Indian Reserves.....	2	20	38	194	1,017
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	Nil	4,248	7,050 ²	302,122	202,244
7. Provincial parks.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,045	3,129
Totals, Land Area³.....	1,396	13,276	17,734³	335,062	232,500

Tenure.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total for Canada.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.
1. Alienated, patented, granted, etc. ¹	26,710	63,891 ²	49,775 ²	12,984 ²	5	224,996
2. In process of alienation.....	226 ²	3,392 ²	3	5,638 ²	Nil	14,503 ³
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	2	30	66	103	934,353 ⁴	934,685
4. Dominion National Parks.....	735	1,196	13,436 ⁶	1,098	2,320 ⁷	18,792
5. Indian Reserves.....	475	1,501	1,281	797	0.2	5,325
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	112,475	81,944 ²	94,672	207,572 ²	Nil	1,012,327
7. Provincial parks.....	Nil	350 ²	2 ²	1,746 ²	Nil	8,272
Totals, Land Area³.....	140,623	152,304	159,232	229,939	936,680	2,218,747⁹

¹This item includes lands in process of alienation where such are not reported under Item 2. ²Figures are obtained from provincial sources. ³No estimate available. ⁴In Yukon and N.W.T. areas aggregating 338,916,000 acres have been set apart by Order in Council as game preserves and sanctuaries in which only native Indians and Eskimos may hunt, but have not been permanently dedicated to this purpose by Parliament and are not, therefore, regarded as parks. ⁵For the provinces indicated only. ⁶Including the Wood-Buffalo Park (which, though reserved by the Dominion, is not administered by the National Parks Branch) and the Tar Sands Reserve. ⁷That portion of the Wood-Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories. ⁸Estimated by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior. ⁹This total is not the addition of the column items because the figures, being obtained from the various sources shown, do not exactly tie-in with one another.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Public Lands.*

As stated on p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, the lands and natural resources lying within the boundaries of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which had formerly been administered by the Dominion Government, were transferred to the administration of the provinces concerned at various dates in 1930.

Actual Dominion lands, therefore, now comprise: the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic Archipelago and the islands in Hudson strait and bay; Yukon; the National Park areas (see pp. 45-48), Indian reserves (see p. 1053), and historic sites in the different provinces throughout Canada; certain small and widely scattered parcels of Ordnance and Admiralty lands which have been held by the Dominion Government since Confederation and are rented, disposed of, or otherwise administered with a view to bringing as many properties as possible to a state of revenue production; and, finally, public lands, at one time alienated, but which have been re-vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion for various reasons, and upon which public moneys have been spent.

The great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration are those of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, amounting to about 936,680,000 acres or 42 p.c. of the land surface of Canada. The southern border of both Yukon and the Northwest Territories is 60°N. latitude. In Europe, Oslo, Stockholm and Leningrad are near this line, while about three-fourths of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, all of Finland and a large proportion of Russia are north of it. Interest in this northern part of the national domain has increased in the past decade and the administration of these lands was placed under a separate branch of the Dominion Government, the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, until 1931, when, on the transfer of the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and of the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia to the respective provincial administrations, it was vested in the Dominion Lands Administration, now the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain law and order throughout the Northwest Territories and Yukon. More detailed particulars of the administration of each territory follow:—

The Northwest Territories.—The government of the Northwest Territories is vested in a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and a Council of five members with Ottawa as the seat of Government. The administration is carried on by the Department of the Interior through the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. The Territories are subdivided for administrative purposes into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The district of Mackenzie is, as yet, the most widely known and developed, trading posts and settlements being located all along the great stretch of inland waterways known as the Mackenzie system. Fort Smith, the headquarters of the Mackenzie district, is located on the Slave river north of the rapids. From this point there is uninterrupted navigation to the Arctic ocean, a distance of 1,369 miles and along the Arctic coast as far east as King William island.

The Administration has provided for a medical and nursing service, grants to the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions for education and hospitals, an excellent mail service in which river steamboats and aeroplanes co-operate, motor

*Revised by J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior.

roads, and a system of radio stations linking up Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman and Aklavik with Edmonton, Alberta, and with Dawson and Mayo, Yukon. Direction-finding and meteorological stations are located at Coppermine and Chesterfield while the transportation and mining concerns operate a number of private radio stations.

The Department of the Interior has set aside certain areas, totalling over 338,916,000 acres, as preserves wherein only the Indian and the Eskimo may hunt. Officers in the field have made investigations into the conditions affecting musk-oxen, caribou, and other forms of wild life. The Wood-Buffalo Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith covers an area of 17,300 sq. miles; it has been specially preserved for the protection of the buffalo. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave lake is, in its turn, the home of musk-oxen and caribou.

Included in the Northwest Territories are the Arctic Prairies, which are capable of supplying pasturage to large numbers of reindeer and caribou. Following investigation, 2,370 head of reindeer were imported from Alaska and established at a Government reindeer reserve in the vicinity of Kittigazuit east of the Mackenzie River delta containing an area of approximately 6,000 square miles. The natural increase in the herd brought it up to over 3,100 and already a distribution of meat and hides has been made to the hospitals and schools in the Mackenzie delta. Indications are that the experiment is proving successful and will result in the plentiful supply of meat and hides in the future.

The introduction of wireless communication and the development of reception has been a great boon to the isolated posts in the Northwest Territories. It enables traders and trappers to keep in touch with outside markets, and furnishes the inhabitants generally with news of current events.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is undertaking the development of landing facilities throughout the Mackenzie district. A winter landing field has been conditioned at Fort Smith and for the convenience of the travelling public, portable huts, floating docks, etc., have been erected at the more important points.

Exploratory work has been carried on throughout the Territories and local surveys made in all districts. Mineral prospectors are following in the tracks of the explorers, the aeroplane being used as the chief means of transportation. The Laurentian Shield, which has proved so rich in valuable minerals in Eastern Canada is continued into the eastern half of the Territories—that portion lying between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes and Hudson bay—and valuable discoveries have been made in this area. The rich native silver and high-grade pitchblende ores discovered, during the past few years, east and south-east of Great Bear lake are now under development. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie river have been in active operation since 1932, the bulk of the oil produced being used by river craft and shipped to mining interests operating at the eastern end of Great Bear lake. The agricultural land of the Territories lies almost entirely in the extension of the central plain defined by the Mackenzie valley.

It is known that there are many possible water-power sites throughout the Territories; these will no doubt be developed as a consequence of mining enterprises. Much of the upper Mackenzie valley carries a forest cover, which furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. Fishing, agriculture, mining and lumbering are engaged in to some extent, but the principal industry of the Territories is still the taking and export of furs. Many trading posts operate throughout the regions tributary to the Arctic coast, Hudson bay, and the great inland systems of waterways.

Yukon.—The Yukon Territory is administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior as in the case of the Northwest Territories. The Comptroller, resident at Dawson, is the executive head of a local elective government of three members termed the Yukon Council, with jurisdiction over local matters. The Comptroller acts on instructions from the Governor in Council or the Minister of the Interior. Hospitals, schools, motor roads, and other amenities of modern life have been provided and, in addition to the overland telegraph line, wireless stations at Dawson and Mayo link up with the outside world through the Northwest Territories and Edmonton.

The route ordinarily taken to enter Yukon is from Skagway, Alaska, on the south, thence by the White Pass and Yukon Railway to Whitehorse, and by river boat to Dawson.

The use of aircraft for transportation purposes is increasing and during 1934 landing fields were conditioned at Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo, a temporary licence being issued for the first-mentioned field. In 1935 the Whitehorse and Dawson fields were further developed, while considerable work was done on fields at Selkirk and Carcross.

Yukon has produced over \$200,000,000 worth of gold since the Klondike rush, but the old placer claims, operated with cradle, pick and shovel, have given place to consolidated holdings worked with hydraulic dredges and other modern machinery. Silver, lead, copper, tungsten and coal are known to exist in paying quantities, and of late years the development of the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has been one of the major factors in the growth of lode-mining enterprises. There is a hydro-electric installation of 13,200 h.p. in Yukon, but this is only a small proportion of the possible installation which will be developed as required.

Although fishing, agriculture (including fur-farming), and some lumbering are carried on as auxiliary industries, the future of Yukon is inevitably bound up with mining development.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block) the public lands have been administered by the Provincial Governments since Confederation. Owing to the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, as outlined in Chapter XXVII, p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, public lands in all provinces are now under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

Those interested in securing information regarding provincial public lands are referred to the following officials of the respective provinces: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Que.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Director of Lands, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Section 2.—National Defence.*

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered

*Revised by H. W. Brown, Asst. Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence.

5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and dispatched by the Dominion Government to England for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas, for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.* In addition to these, several thousand Canadians served with the Royal Air Force.

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*, the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service, and the Air Board.

During the Session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it, there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, a Defence Council has been constituted by Order in Council, consisting of a President (the Minister), a Vice-President (the Deputy Minister), and the following members: the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Naval Staff. The Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Senior Air Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, are associate members. There is also a Secretary of the Council.

Subsection 1.—The Naval Service.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 43), the main provisions of which were described in the 1910 Year Book, pp. xxvi-xxix.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Chief of the Naval Staff, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent).
2. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent).
3. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Administrative and operational staff for all three Forces is provided from the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy has an authorized complement of 117 officers and 862 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-year engagements. A small proportion consists of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine-room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy. (On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 4 Royal Navy officers and 11 Royal Navy ratings on loan to the Royal Canadian Navy.

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serves periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless and other duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo, wireless telegraphy and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

- H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* (destroyer—in commission).
- H.M.C.S. *Skeena* (destroyer—in commission).
- H.M.C.S. *Champlain* (destroyer—in commission).
- H.M.C.S. *Vancouver* (destroyer—in commission).
- H.M.C.S. *Armistieres* (minesweeper—in commission).

*For the detailed expenditures of the Dominion Government on account of war appropriations in the fiscal years 1915-21, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

Naval training establishments comprising: naval barracks; gunnery drill sheds, with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc.; torpedo and electrical schools; parade grounds; and other equipment are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with work shops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 men recruited from among sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually or biennially thereafter. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to a maximum of six months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is five years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve is 70 officers and 930 men, distributed as follows: Halifax; Saint John; Charlottetown; Quebec; Montreal; Ottawa; Toronto; Hamilton; Winnipeg; Saskatoon; Regina; Edmonton; Calgary; Vancouver; Prince Rupert.

Each Division is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as commanding officer. The commanding officer is assisted by other commissioned officers of the Force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each Division to give instruction to men of the Division in gunnery, torpedo practice, seamanship and other naval subjects.

Each officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills, of a duration of not less than one hour each, at Division headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the R.C.N.V.R. Officers and men also attend from two to three weeks naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt, or at sea in H.M.C. or H.M. ships.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of four months voluntary service during each period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment and of re-enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is three years.

Subsection 2.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A", "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).
Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments and 1 field company).
Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22e Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).
Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (12 detachments).
Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).
Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).
Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).
Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).
Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Active Militia is limited by the Amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the limited establishment is less than 3,800.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada Royal Schools of Instruction are conducted.

Non-Permanent Militia.—The Non-Permanent Militia consists of:—

- 34 Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
- 70 Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 16 Medium Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 11 Heavy Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections, Canadian Artillery.
- 15 Field Companies of Engineers.
- 2 Fortress Companies of Engineers.
- 7 Field Troops of Engineers.
- 10 Divisional Signals.
- 2 Fortress Signal Companies.
- 7 Signal Troops.
- 22 Contingents, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.
- 123 Battalions of Infantry.
- 15 Machine Gun Units.
- 12 Divisional Canadian Army Service Corps.
- 51 Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.
- Canadian Army Dental Corps, General List.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.
- 12 Detachments and 1 Base Post Office of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 9,010 officers and 124,925 other ranks, a total of 133,935, distributed as shown in the following table:—

2.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1935.

Arm of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List.....	62	—	—	—
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.....	415	317	16,165	9,809
Field Artillery.....	419	112	8,195	4,014
Medium Artillery.....	59	—	2,012	848
Heavy Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Sections.....	223	2	1,782	45
Engineers.....	273	16	3,421	812
Signals.....	276	—	4,689	2,220
Railway Corps.....	—	—	363	—
Infantry.....	906	31	79,866	87
Officers' Training Corps.....	—	—	4,516	—
Machine Gun Corps.....	—	—	6,516	744
Army Service Corps.....	274	46	1,307	—
Non-Combatants.....	374	—	5,103	688
Totals.....	3,781	524	133,935	19,267

Reserve Militia.—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserve formations of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

- The Reserve of Officers (general list).
- Reserve unit for each active unit.
- Reserve Regimental Depots (Cavalry and Infantry).

The reserve units of the Active Militia are intended for the purpose of providing for the organization of the officers and men who have completed their service in the Active Militia or who have otherwise received a military training. On completion of service in the Active Militia men are not posted automatically to reserve units. These units are recruited by specific enlistment.

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian Militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a commander assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The Militia appropriations for the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-37, are shown in Table 3.

3.—Money Voted by Parliament for the Militia, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-37.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936. ³	1937.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration.....	332,000	320,000	321,000	318,000	359,000	2
Cadet Services.....	400,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Contingencies.....	44,000	35,000	35,000	31,500	31,500	28,800
Engineer Service and Works	736,000	327,500	297,500	297,500	700,150	676,100
General Stores.....	683,000	663,500	667,800	837,800	1,451,083	1,838,400
Manufacturing Establish- ments.....	550,000	2	2	2	2	2
Non-Permanent Active Mil- itia.....	2,006,000	1,887,400	1,994,000	1,994,000	2,401,603	2,358,100
Permanent Force.....	5,050,000	4,844,000	4,910,034	4,910,034	5,230,147	5,546,700
Royal Military College.....	386,000	360,500	358,150	344,030	359,500	368,400
Topographical Survey.....	45,000	20,000	2	2	2	2
Totals.....	10,232,000	8,817,900	8,883,484	8,882,864	10,682,983	10,966,500
Civil Government ¹	825,545 ³	727,035	476,378	451,738	478,033	493,682
Grand Totals.....	11,057,545	9,544,935	9,359,862	9,334,602	11,161,016	11,460,182⁴

¹ Department of National Defence.
the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

² Discontinued as a separate vote.
⁴ Main estimates only.

³ Revised since

Subsection 3.—Air Service.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is composed of the Permanent Active Air Force, the Non-Permanent Active Air Force, and a Reserve of Officers. The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations and air operations for civil government departments. The duties of the Royal Canadian Air Force are as follows:—

- (a) To organize, train and maintain an air force for the defence of Canada.
- (b) To assist in the development of civil aviation by—
 - (i) Providing advanced flying training to civilian pilots, instructors and commercial pilots.
 - (ii) Initial development of air routes.
 - (iii) Technical supervision of airworthiness and inspection of aircraft belonging to private and commercial operators, and aircraft constructed or overhauled by aircraft manufacturing firms, and acting as consultant in matters pertaining to civil aviation generally.
- (c) The conduct of flying required to assist the several departments of the Dominion Government in the development and conservation of the country's natural resources, and other related services.

Permanent Active Air Force stations and units are located as follows:—

Location.	Duty.
R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	
No. 1 Aircraft Depot, R.C.A.F., Ottawa, Ont.....	Stores and repair depot.
R.C.A.F. Station, Ottawa, Ont.....	} Test and experimental work and civil government air operations.
Station Headquarters; No. 7 (General Purpose) Squadron.....	
R.C.A.F. Photographic Establishment.....	
No. 8 (General Purpose) Squadron, Winnipeg, Man.....	Civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Training Group, Camp Borden, Ont.....	} Training.
Group Headquarters.....	
Air Armament School.....	
Flying Training School.....	
R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont.....	} Training and service.
Station Headquarters.....	
Technical Training School.....	
School of Army Co-operation.....	
Air Navigation and Seaplane School.....	
No. 2 (Army Co-operation) Squadron.....	
No. 3 (Bomber) Squadron.....	
No. 6 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron.....	
No. 4 (Flying Boat) Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.....	} Coast reconnaissance and civil government air operations.
No. 5 (Flying Boat) Squadron, Dartmouth, N.S.....	
	} Coast reconnaissance and civil government air operations.

Non-Permanent Active Air Force units are located as follows:—

No. 10 (City of Toronto) (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Toronto, Ont.
No. 11 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.
No. 12 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Winnipeg, Man.
No. 15 (Fighter) Squadron, Montreal, Que. (now in process of organization).
No. 18 (Bomber) Squadron, Montreal, Que. (now in process of organization).
No. 19 (Bomber) Squadron, Hamilton, Ont. (now in process of organization).
No. 20 (Bomber) Squadron, Regina, Sask. (now in process of organization).

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Dec. 31, 1935, was:—

	Officers.	Airmen.
Permanent Active Air Force.....	143	819
Non-Permanent Active Air Force.....	46	277

Subsection 4.—Civil Aviation.*

The Civil Aviation Branch is under the Controller of Civil Aviation, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister. Its duties include the inspection of licences and registration of aircraft, air harbours, commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and any matters connected with airship services are administered in this Branch.

Civil aviation in the Dominion has had its chief development in connection with the exploration and conservation of the natural resources of the provinces, including forestry protection, air photography, and transport of men and supplies to remote points and mining districts. At the beginning of 1935, 20 regular air-mail routes were in operation. On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 30 air-mail routes in operation.

*See also pp. 697-699.

On Dec. 31, 1935, there were certificates and licences in force as follows: private air pilots, 496; commercial air pilots, 414; air engineers, 472; registration of aircraft, 380; air-harbour licences, 96.

Airway Development.—Construction work on aerodromes of the Trans-Canada Airway was conducted on 48 locations. Of these 20 are now usable, though not entirely completed, and on 9 others construction is sufficiently advanced to permit of their use in emergency. Ten additional sites have been acquired but construction has not been started. Hangars were erected at 4 main aerodromes at Wagaming, Kapuskasing, Emsdale and Mégantic. Radio beacon buildings were constructed at Kapuskasing, Dane, Emsdale and St. Hubert and quarters for signals personnel were built at Kapuskasing, Dane and Emsdale.

Subsection 5.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 2,508 gentleman cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 191 are now in attendance.

The maximum number of cadets who may be in residence at any one time is restricted by Order in Council to two hundred.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the War. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 156 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations: 1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College.

Ex-cadets who have served in the army, either in the regular forces or during the Great War, include 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 17 major-generals, and 29 brigadier-generals or brigadiers. Eleven knighthoods have been conferred on ex-cadets for distinguished service.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36) was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments". In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. The strict discipline maintained at the College is a valuable feature, and the constant practice of gymnastics, riding, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds promotes the health and good physical condition of the cadets.

The College is situated one mile from Kingston on the St. Lawrence river where it emerges from lake Ontario. The buildings of the College proper occupy a beautiful peninsula of 60 acres, lying between the mouth of the Cataraqui river and Navy bay. Additional adjacent grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, make up a total of about 500 acres which are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort forming part of the defences of Kingston at that time. The College is under the supervision

of the Department of National Defence, and is inspected annually by an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military, which makes its reports and recommendations to the Minister of National Defence. The College is commanded by a commandant, who is assisted by a staff-adjutant and a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four-year course leads to a "diploma with honours", a "diploma" or a "certificate of military qualification". A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as commissions in the British Regular Forces, the Indian Army, and the Royal Air Force, are offered annually to graduates; and for cadets who desire to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy a limited number of naval cadetships are available each year to cadets who successfully complete the first two years of study and who are not over 20 years of age on the first of September of the year in which they desire to enter the Navy. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year of seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, since the courses at the latter institutions are shorter than the Canadian.

The principal Canadian universities admit recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses; and some of the universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

The R.M.C. diploma is accepted by the Law Societies and Bar Associations of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants likewise accepts R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College is on a competitive basis. Candidates are required to pass a rigid medical examination, and to have obtained junior matriculation or an acceptable equivalent. Applications for admission to the College should reach The Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, before May 31 of each year.

Section 3.—Department of Public Works.*

Since Confederation and before, the constructing department of the Dominion Government has been known as the Department of Public Works. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under the control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of National Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, operation and maintenance of dredging plant and the construction, operation and maintenance of graving or dry docks. The construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges

* Revised by J. M. Somerville, Secretary, Department of Public Works.

and approaches thereto, also the construction, operation and maintenance of bridges with movable spans on certain highways; hydrographical and topographical surveys which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; test borings for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of foundations; the testing of cements and materials of construction; the licensing of international and inter-provincial ferries, and the control of works constructed in or over navigable waters by authority of the Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 140).

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch constructs and maintains Government buildings; post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, quarantine stations, immigration and experimental farm buildings, military hospitals and telegraph offices. It also constructs armouries and drill halls and leases office accommodation as required for the various departments.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control of the construction, operation and maintenance of all Government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon (see also p. 725).

Graving Docks.—The Department constructed five dry docks, as are shown in Table 4. The dock at Kingston, Ont., is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, while the old Esquimalt Dry Dock was temporarily transferred to the Department of National Defence on Nov. 1, 1934. This transfer is to be effective until such time as the dock is commercially required, when it will be returned to the control of the Department of Public Works. The large dry docks at Lauzon, Que., and Esquimalt, B.C., can be divided into two parts and were built at a cost of approximately \$3,850,000 each. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 to 4 p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown in Table 5.

4.—Dimensions of Graving Docks Owned by the Dominion Government.

Location.	Length.	Width at—			Depth of Water on Sill.	Rise of Tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Lauzon, Que. "Champlain".....	1,150	144	105	120	40-0 H.W.	18	13-3
Lauzon, Que. "Lorne".....	600-3	100	59-5	62	25-8 H.W.	18	13-3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock).....	450-7	90	41	65	29-0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.....	1,173	149	126	135	40-0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.....	353-5	79	47	55	16-0	—	—

5.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length.	Width.	Depth over Sill.	Total Cost.	Subsidy.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont. ¹	515-8	59-8	14-8	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont. ¹	413-2	95	19-2	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	708-3	77-6	16-2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que., floating dock, <i>Duke of Connaught</i>	601	100	31-5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C. (floating dock).....	600	100	32	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Saint John, N.B.....	1,164-5	133	40	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.
North Vancouver, B.C. (floating dock).....	556-5	98	28	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.

¹ Subsidy payments on these two dry docks have been completed.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 6 shows the expenditures and revenues of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government, for the fiscal years 1930-35.

6.—Expenditures and Revenues of the Public Works Department, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-35.

EXPENDITURES (exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbour and river works....	7,980,558	11,785,509	5,000,984	3,044,495	2,408,303	4,801,179
Dredging plant, etc.....	3,310,953	4,305,126	2,520,843	1,510,174	1,172,582	1,683,714
Roads and bridges.....	84,495	190,383	342,330	138,598	53,776	103,795
Airports.....	780,144	93,214	—	—	—	—
Public buildings.....	12,304,578	15,792,574	11,264,114	7,980,561	6,371,217	8,439,151
Telegraphs.....	885,871	928,975	644,627	529,852	497,037	534,906
Miscellaneous.....	260,924	275,832	235,177	131,099	115,318	112,712
Unemployment relief works.	—	—	1,592,934	138,370	—	—
Totals.....	25,607,523	33,371,613	21,601,009	13,473,149	10,618,233	15,675,457

REVENUES.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Graving docks.....	121,909	117,759	78,167	64,732	66,809	73,983
Rents.....	116,697	103,353	179,958	103,070	88,304	76,839
Telegraphs.....	356,469	242,441	188,248	170,984	162,562	172,017
Casual revenue.....	67,130	93,304	464,479	37,031	27,287	101,674
Ferries.....	1,318	2,823	2,869	2,740	2,723	2,706
Totals.....	663,523	559,680	913,722	378,557	347,685	427,219

Section 4.—The Indians and Eskimos of Canada.

Subsection 1.—The Indians of Canada.*

The Indians of Canada whose affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs number about 112,510 (according to a departmental census taken in 1934), their numbers varying slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of the Indians were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations. An interesting sketch of the progress of the Indians of Canada since Confederation will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1927.

Administration.†—Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their lands, community funds, estates, and the general supervision of their welfare.

*Revised by A. F. MacKenzie, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs.

† For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 120. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in dealing with this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories the situation has been different. There, the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1935, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$13,602,565, had increased to \$13,810,673. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$4,125,307; Public Works Construction, \$176,687; and annuities by statute, \$236,426.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada follow. In Table 7 the populations for 1871-1931 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the statistics and other information in the remaining tables are taken from the latest Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Department of Indian Affairs takes a quinquennial census of Indians under its control, whereas census figures include all persons of Indian origin. The quinquennial census taken by the Department in 1934 showed a total of 112,510 as compared with 108,012 in 1929 and 104,894 in 1924, an increase of 7.3 p.c. in ten years. The details of the Census of 1934 are given in the Annual Report of the Department for that year. The figures of the decennial census include some thousands of persons of Indian race who are living off the reserves as ordinary citizens of Canada.

7.—Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871. ¹	1881. ¹	1891. ²	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235	233
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599
Manitoba.....				16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan.....					11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon.....				3,322	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories.....				14,921	15,904	3,873 ⁴	4,046
Totals.....	102,358	108,547	120,638	127,941³	105,492	110,596	122,920

¹ Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada. ² Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year. ³ Includes 34,481 "half-breeds". ⁴ The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912. This also accounts for the increase in the 1921 Indian population of these provinces.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, a total of 351 Indian schools were in operation, including 79 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,709, and 262 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,638 Indian pupils, also 10 combined public and Indian schools, with 213 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 17,560 in 1934-35 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,442 or from 63.1 p.c. to 76.5 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, was \$1,655,821.

8.—Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-35.

Fiscal Year.	Residential Schools.		Day Schools.		All Schools.		
	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Attendance.	
						Number.	Per cent of Enrolment.
1916.....	4,661	4,029	8,138	4,051	12,799	8,080	63.1
1917.....	4,520	4,149	7,658	4,136	12,178	8,285	68.0
1918.....	4,692	4,081	7,721	3,797	12,413	7,878	63.5
1919.....	4,640	4,014	7,312	3,587	11,952	7,601	63.6
1920.....	4,719	4,133	7,477	3,516	12,196	7,649	62.7
1921.....	4,783	4,143	7,775	3,931	12,558	8,074	64.3
1922.....	5,031	4,360	7,990	4,308	13,021	8,668	66.6
1923.....	5,347	4,695	8,376	4,411	13,723	9,106	66.4
1924.....	5,673	4,856	8,199	4,332	13,872	9,188	66.2
1925.....	6,031	5,278	8,191	4,601	14,222	9,879	69.5
1926.....	6,327	5,658	8,455	4,940	14,782	10,598	71.7
1927.....	6,641	5,881	8,069	4,660	14,710	10,541	71.7
1928.....	6,795	6,043	8,223	4,823	15,018	10,866	72.4
1929.....	7,075	6,282	8,272	4,976	15,347	11,258	73.4
1930.....	7,302	6,476	8,441	5,103	15,743	11,579	73.6
1931.....	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74.5
1932.....	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76.4
1933.....	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,486	77.4
1934.....	8,566	7,760	8,852	5,692	17,488	13,352	76.5
1935.....	8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76.5

Economic Data.—Statistical information concerning the economic position of the Indians of Canada, including: acreage and value of Indian lands, by provinces; areas and yields of principal field crops of Indians, by provinces; numbers of farm live stock of Indians, with total value, by provinces; and sources and values of income of Indians, by provinces, will be found in Tables 9-12, which follow.

9.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1935.

Province.	Total Area of Reserves.	Area under Wood.	Lands Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Lands under Cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,668	1,457	23	188	1,600
Nova Scotia.....	19,656	16,899	1,985	773	82,525
New Brunswick.....	37,752	36,176	1,217	360	75,178
Quebec.....	193,683	165,265	17,304	11,114	1,418,226
Ontario.....	1,016,585	874,773	84,188	57,624	4,783,769
Manitoba.....	474,653	333,526	128,305	12,822	3,029,429
Saskatchewan.....	1,501,379	609,275	849,274	42,830	13,952,733
Alberta.....	1,281,030	407,465	808,791	64,774	16,726,924
British Columbia.....	796,956	462,012	299,788	35,156	13,379,811
Yukon and N.W.T.....	1,734	1,620	59	56	3,574
Totals.....	5,325,096	2,908,468	2,190,933	225,696	53,453,819

10.—Areas and Yields of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island.....	6	55	44	800	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	31	595	4	30
New Brunswick.....	—	—	108	1,340	18	230
Quebec.....	73	694	1,618	24,434	397	10,158
Ontario.....	1,579	19,518	11,573	238,719	3,408	64,987
Manitoba.....	1,992	25,366	2,243	31,355	1,295	9,664
Saskatchewan.....	14,336	141,666	10,708	107,605	1,463	4,410
Alberta.....	15,049	167,795	10,253	95,378	1,340	17,861
British Columbia.....	3,524	86,242	3,659	69,451	260	4,686
Yukon and N.W.T.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	36,559	441,336	40,237	569,677	8,185	112,026

Province.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder, Hay, Cultivated, Wild, etc.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	13	800	1	200	47
Nova Scotia.....	17	209	110	5,087	19	1,343	341
New Brunswick.....	9	116	67	3,725	13	1,330	140
Quebec.....	106	954	576	18,491	59	1,388	4,705
Ontario.....	801	11,548	2,134	109,858	580	19,066	23,394
Manitoba.....	—	—	542	28,814	57	600	21,896
Saskatchewan.....	20	105	421	16,985	68	2,143	34,142
Alberta.....	50	1,400	150	10,096	31	1,127	17,833
British Columbia.....	500	14,106	1,890	204,711	603	56,417	26,913
Yukon and N.W.T.....	—	—	32	1,132	16	478	85
Totals.....	1,503	28,438	5,935	399,699	1,446	84,092	129,496

11.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Value, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

Province.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs, Sheep, etc.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	7	25	1	130	630
Nova Scotia.....	46	202	66	680	10,670
New Brunswick.....	11	49	19	373	5,072
Quebec.....	560	2,232	563	5,462	96,799
Ontario.....	3,368	7,127	5,197	76,223	471,885
Manitoba.....	1,656	4,469	380	7,373	221,905
Saskatchewan.....	5,535	8,324	458	16,532	496,771
Alberta.....	10,615	11,482	453	6,555	555,312
British Columbia.....	10,566	10,953	3,489	25,280	750,511
Yukon and N.W.T.....	50	7	20	1	3,485
Totals.....	32,414	44,870	10,646	138,609	2,613,040

12.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1934.

Province.	Value of—			Re- ceived from Land Rentals.	Earned by—			Total Income of Indians. ¹
	Farm Products, Including Hay.	Beef Sold or Used for Food.	Wages Earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Indus- tries.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	948	155	1,605	—	200	200	550	3,658
Nova Scotia.....	7,459	665	15,340	116	1,585	2,105	10,895	39,870
New Brunswick.....	6,575	110	13,050	—	1,160	1,070	3,930	28,177
Quebec.....	68,560	7,566	98,432	9,180	3,895	66,633	23,387	298,551
Ontario.....	325,505	22,183	351,023	19,364	218,920	401,405	158,330	1,898,348
Manitoba.....	160,433	15,172	101,750	1,219	61,775	247,575	44,795	724,901
Saskatchewan.....	249,515	43,040	46,878	4,460	154,050	234,666	28,622	905,499
Alberta.....	182,744	52,298	36,610	42,832	6,032	72,157	46,984	648,211
British Columbia.....	338,013	61,703	304,439	31,236	377,450	132,270	103,875	1,443,726
Yukon and N.W.T....	7,671	—	16,341	—	42,330	194,200	7,425	287,302
Totals.....	1,347,423	202,892	985,468	108,407	867,397	1,352,281	428,793	6,278,243

¹Includes income received from timber and mining dues and from annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.

Subsection 2.—The Eskimos of Canada.*

The Eskimos are a littoral race, dwelling on the northern and northeastern mainland coasts and on islands in the Arctic archipelago and in Hudson bay. Though nomads, they never go far from the sea except to hunt caribou, the skin of which animal is required for clothing. They subsist largely on marine animals and fish. They inhabit chiefly the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Ungava district of Quebec. According to the Census of 1931 the total Eskimo population of Canada was 5,979, made up as follows: Northwest Territories 4,670, Yukon 85, Alberta 3, Manitoba 62, Quebec 1,159. The administrative care of those Eskimos outside of the organized provinces devolves upon the Department of the Interior, which has done much for them by providing medical attention, by setting aside wild-life preserves for the protection and conservation of game resources, by importation of reindeer, distribution of buffalo hides and meat and caribou skins for bedding and clothing, and the establishment of permanent stations in the eastern, central, and western Arctic, from which regular patrols are made.

*Revised by J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Section 5.—Pensions and other Provision for War Veterans.*

Pensions Section.—This Section is responsible for the administration of returned soldiers' affairs under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act and the War Veterans' Allowance Act. It is also responsible, by direction of the Canadian Pension Commission, for certain administrative duties under the Pension Act and the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. The Representative of the Treasury is responsible for all payments under these Acts.

The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, shows an increase over the previous year in the number of ex-members of the Forces who received in-patient hospital treatment, the number being 12,560 as against 11,718 in 1933-34, 13,342 in 1932-33 and 14,267 in 1931-32. The Department maintains eight hospitals, situated in the following centres: Halifax, Saint John, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The sheltered employment workshops are still operated at Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax and one shop by the Red Cross Society at Victoria.

One of the features of the activities of the Department is provision in a departmental institution for pensioners who through age or infirmity are unable to care for themselves. The number of such cases shows a decrease during the year, the total on Mar. 31, 1935, being 235 as against 250 a year previous, 213 on Mar. 31, 1933, and 198 on Mar. 31, 1932. The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances has been maintained with a slight decrease. The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 11,541 in 1934-35 as compared with 12,735 in 1933-34, 14,368 in 1932-33, 12,303 in 1931-32 and 8,811 in 1930-31. The expenditure on relief in 1934-35 was \$2,042,355; in 1933-34, \$1,912,563; in 1932-33, \$1,978,284; 1931-32, \$2,082,052; and 1930-31, \$907,010.

The provision under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 p.c. and upwards when engaged in industry has been continued. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 222; in 1933-34, 180; in 1932-33, 179; and in 1931-32, 200. The expenditure was as follows: 1934-35, \$23,103; 1933-34, \$36,420; 1932-33, \$17,641; 1931-32, \$49,878. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal and serious accidents.

The following is a summary statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with, and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions. The cost of administration was 3.588 p.c. of the total disbursements.

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1935.

<i>Net Cash Payments—</i>	PENSIONS BRANCH.	\$
European War pensions.....		41,953,037
War Veterans' allowances.....		2,017,075
Unemployment relief.....		2,042,355
Sheltered employment.....		51,459
Hospital allowances.....		1,408,344
Total Paid in Cash.....		\$47,472,270

*Revised by E. H. Scammell, Secretary, Department of Pensions and National Health. See also the 1930 Year Book, pp. 982-983.

**NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1935—concluded.**

PENSIONS BRANCH—concluded.		\$
<i>Net Cost of Services—</i>		
Hospital treatment.....	2,672,124	
Employers' liability compensation.....	23,103	
Last Post Fund.....	40,000	
Canadian Legion.....	9,000	
Transportation, pensioners, patients, etc.....	124,831	
After-care of the blind and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers.....	6,458	
Indirect Payments to and on behalf of Ex-Members of the Forces and their Dependents.....		\$ 2,875,516
<i>Other Expenditures and Operations, including Payment of Militia (Statute) and other Pensions, Trust Funds under Administration, Recoverable Expenditures, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, etc.—</i>		\$
Militia pensions (statute).....	1,166,075	
North West Rebellion and civil flying.....	20,184	
Interest on trust funds.....	6,437	
War service gratuities.....	3,520	
Returned soldiers' insurance.....	844,241	
Pensions under administration.....	630,866	
Capital expenditures.....	24,602	
Recoverable expenditures.....	94,288	
		\$ 2,790,213
Total Expenditure apart from Cost of Administration.....		\$53,137,999
<i>Cost of Administration—</i>		
Departmental—	\$	
Salaries.....	848,934	
General.....	117,784	
		\$966,718
Canadian Pension Commission.....	449,433	
Veterans' Bureau.....	173,037	
Pension Appeal Court.....	36,880	
Gratuities to former members Pension Tribunal and Federal Appeal Board	92,188	
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	396,111	
		\$ 2,114,367
Total Expenditure.....		\$55,252,366

To arrive at the actual cost of administration, not only expenditure, but income and turnover of trust funds must be included. In addition, therefore, to the foregoing, the administration cost should be spread over the following:—

	\$
Revenue and refunds.....	798,222
Casual Revenue.....	171,644
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest.....	2,018,847
Funds deposited to trust accounts, pensions under administration, etc..	681,545
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund.....	91
	\$3,670,349

Cost of administration—3.588 p.c.

The Canadian Pension Commission.—By c. 45 of the Statutes of 1933, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Pension Tribunal ceased to exist; their duties were taken over by the Canadian Pension Commission which was formed by the Act referred to, and the personnel of the Commission was increased from three to not less than eight nor more than twelve. Twelve members have been appointed.

The Commission is responsible for the adjudication and awarding of pensions in respect of disabilities connected with military service and the awarding of pensions to the dependants of those who die. It operates under the authority of the Pension Act. The following table shows the number of pensions in force at the end of the fiscal years 1918 to 1935, together with the annual liability. The large increase

in disability pensioners from 1930 to 1933 inclusive was primarily due to the reinstatement on pension of those who had commuted their pensions from 1920 onwards. This restoration was under the authority of an amendment to the Pension Act in 1930.

13.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-35.

Fiscal Year.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Totals.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		\$		\$		\$
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	25,823	7,273,728
1919.....	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920.....	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921.....	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,739	30,678,772
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530	46,385	21,456,941	66,390	33,065,471
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276	48,027	22,811,373	68,026	34,230,649
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351	50,635	24,374,502	70,610	35,583,853
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158	54,620	26,095,150	74,622	37,185,308
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518	56,996	27,059,992	76,640	37,802,510
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518	66,669	29,226,208	86,345	40,211,726
1932.....	19,308	10,859,806	75,878	30,998,571	95,186	41,858,377
1933.....	18,745	10,624,775	77,967	31,124,543	96,712	41,749,318
1934.....	18,236	10,339,971	77,855	30,453,454	96,091	40,793,425
1935.....	18,241	10,372,607	78,404	30,406,414	96,645	40,779,021

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 27,338, being a decrease of 528 as compared with the previous year and 2,626 as compared with 1932-33.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MAR. 31, 1934 AND 1935.

	1934.	1935.
Disability pensioners.....	77,855	78,404
Disability pensioners' wives.....	57,499	57,428
Disability pensioners' children.....	100,392	98,787
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,759	1,654
Disability pensioners (widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act)	289	201
	237,794	236,474
Dependent pensioners.....	18,236	18,241
Dependent pensioners' children.....	4,046	3,967
Other relatives in addition to main dependants.....	1,530	1,569
	23,812	23,777

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT.

<i>Disability—</i>			
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	24		23
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 45 and 47, Pension Act).....	269		267
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48, Pension Act)	3		3
		296	293
<i>Dependent—</i>			
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	6		6
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 46 and 47, Pension Act).....	54		50
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46, Pension Act).....	1		1
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46, Pension Act).....	30		30
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46, Pension Act).....	2		3
		93	90
Grand Totals.....	261,995		260,634

Rates of pensions for all ranks were published in tables on pp. 960-962 of the 1925 Year Book, to which the reader is referred.

Pension Appeal Court.—This Court continues to function and the following is a summary of decisions rendered during the year ended Mar. 31, 1935:—

On appeals by Commission Counsel from Pension Tribunal decisions—	
Allowed on merits.....	29
Disallowed.....	17
Remitted for re-hearing.....	1
	<hr/> 47
On appeals by Applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—	
Allowed on merits.....	8
Disallowed.....	715
Remitted for re-hearing.....	1
	<hr/> 724
On appeals by Applicants from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission—	
Allowed on merits.....	3
Disallowed.....	197
Remitted for re-hearing.....	7
	<hr/> 207
On appeals by Applicants from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission Quorums—	
Allowed on merits.....	6
Disallowed.....	750
Remitted for re-hearing.....	17
	<hr/> 773
On appeals by the Crown from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission Quorums—	
Allowed.....	13
Disallowed.....	11
Remitted for re-hearing.....	17
	<hr/> 41
	<hr/> 1,792
Applications that leave be granted to the Commission to entertain a fresh application—	
Allowed.....	79
Disallowed.....	172
	<hr/> 251
Applications for leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Sec. 21 of the Act—	
Allowed.....	3
Disallowed.....	19
	<hr/> 22
Application for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Sec. 21 of the Act—	
Disallowed.....	1
	<hr/>

Veterans' Bureau.—Pursuant to legislation passed in 1930, a Veterans' Bureau was organized as a branch of the Department and came into active operation on Oct. 1, 1930. The duties of the Bureau were set forth on p. 945 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. Briefly stated, the Bureau was created and is operated to assist applicants for pension in the preparation and presentation of their cases. There is a Chief Pensions Advocate with his staff at Ottawa, and Pensions Advocates have their offices in all the principal cities of Canada.

War Veterans' Allowances.—A synopsis of the War Veterans' Allowance Act, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1930, appeared on p. 946 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. The following statistics show the activities of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935.

NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING YEAR.

	1934.	1935.
Number of new applications dealt with.....	3,081	3,688
Number of cases receiving allowances reviewed.....	7,540	9,691
Totals.....	10,621	13,379

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY.

Item.	1934.		1935.	
	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.
		\$		\$
Veterans' allowance payments in force at beginning of fiscal years.....	4,867	1,544,045	5,837	1,810,939
Awards during fiscal years.....	1,582	455,939	1,853	564,878
Increase due to change in rates.....	—	6,164	—	22,299
Reinstatements.....	—	—	181	54,245
Totals.....	6,449	2,006,148	7,871	2,452,361
Cancellations, account of death, etc.....	612	195,209	685	208,886
Payments in force Mar. 31, 1934 and Mar. 31, 1935.....	5,837	1,810,939	7,186	2,243,475

ANALYSIS OF AWARDS MADE FROM SEPTEMBER, 1930, TO MAR. 31, 1935.

Item.	Over 60.	Under 60.	Total.
Allowances approved Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1934.....	4,333	3,069	7,402
Less Allowances cancelled and later reinstated.....	—	—	170
Total first awards to Mar. 31, 1934.....	—	—	7,232
First awards April 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935.....	1,129	724	1,853
Total to Mar. 31, 1935.....	—	—	9,085
Re-instatements from Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1935.....	—	—	407
Grand total first awards and reinstatements.....	—	—	9,492
Cancellations by death, etc., Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1935.....	—	—	2,306
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowance on Mar. 31, 1935...	—	—	7,186

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Pension Commission as agent for the Minister of Finance. Collections are made through the Department and payments by the Representative of the Treasury. After several extensions, the date to which applications could be received expired on Aug. 31, 1933. The following statement shows the operations under this Act during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36.

*Revised by D. S. Drew, Officer in charge of Returned Soldiers' Insurance.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Applications received.....	1,638	3,007	Nil	Nil
Applications accepted.....	1,450	2,801	4	Nil
Applications rejected.....	114	361	Nil	Nil
Number of policies issued.....	1,450	2,801	4	Nil
Number of policies reinstated.....	2,009	1,796	1,957	1,557
Number of policies surrendered for cash.....	1,814	1,411	844	694
Number of policies in force.....	25,736	28,240	26,933	25,845
Total amount of insurance.....	\$60,275,118	\$61,069,009	\$57,903,583	\$55,326,246
Premium income.....	\$1,575,294	\$1,557,532	\$1,498,457	\$1,410,220
Expenditure.....	\$1,085,162	\$1,004,260	\$844,241	\$778,317
Number of death claims from commencement of operations.....	2,967	3,233	3,500	3,776
Amount of death claims.....	\$7,810,519	\$8,358,551	\$8,957,368	\$9,514,848
Balance on hand.....	\$11,291,512	\$12,313,279	\$13,487,884	\$14,676,572

Section 6.—Soldier and General Land Settlement.*

The constantly changing nature of settlement under the Soldier Settlement of Canada is apparent from the following summary: Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, 25,006 soldier settlers were established on the land with loans. At Dec. 31, 1935, there were 10,680 soldier settlers; 5,910 civilian settlers; and 2,025 British family settlers. There were 2,423 farms on hand, of which 1,765 are leased; 2,996 settlers had repaid their loans in full in cash; 2,090 properties had been transferred to municipalities and provinces under Section 21 (a) of the Soldier Settlement Act. The number of active settlers with loans on the date mentioned was 18,615, with a total of properties under administration of 21,038, representing a net investment of \$53,347,514.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme a total of 3,346 families came forward for settlement. The withdrawals from the Scheme have numbered 1,544 families, 16 families have repaid their loans leaving 1,786 British families operating their farms on Dec. 31, 1935.

Under the tripartite agreement between the British, Canadian and New Brunswick governments for settlement in the province of New Brunswick, 359 families came forward. Of these 239 remain in operation of their farms and 120 families have withdrawn.

The provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act are applicable to debtors of the Crown, and therefore all classes of settlers under the Department are eligible to apply for the benefits of this legislation. To Dec. 31, 1935, 226 soldier settlers, 195 civilian settlers, and 75 British family settlers have made application for adjustment of their debts under this legislation.

On request of the Minister of Finance, the Minister in Charge of Soldier Settlement agreed that the supervision staff of the Department would make land appraisals and furnish reports on applicants (other than settlers under the Department) under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act when requested to do so by the Boards of Review established under the Act in the respective provinces. To Dec. 31, 1935, 2,374 land appraisals and reports on applicants have been made in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

The field supervision staff also performs general land settlement services not only for the Department proper, but for other Departments of the Government requiring land inspectional and general field investigational services such as the organization is equipped to render. In the calendar year 1935 the field staff have

*Revised by C. W. Cavers, Soldier Settlement of Canada.

investigated settlement conditions in 1,393 cases for the Department of Immigration and Colonization in connection with the proposed admission of immigrants to Canada. The Back-to-the-Land movement instituted in 1930 had, as its basis, the active co-operation of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department, and the colonization departments of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. in the settlement of families on farms and the placement of single unemployed men in farm work. In the period Oct. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1935, the three organizations jointly were instrumental in settling 18,496 families on farms and placing 40,957 single men in farm employment. This Department settled 2,936 families, mainly on vacant Soldier Settlement lands in the period and placed 17,168 single men in farm work.

The field staff of the Department have conducted 16,722 investigations in rural districts with respect to applications under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930. In the past calendar year these investigations numbered 3,667. Since the inception of the work in 1931, 13,954 investigations have been made for the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Canadian Pension Commission with respect to applications for relief allowances and special investigations of pension cases in rural districts. In the calendar year 2,946 field investigations were made. The field staff were also called upon to make 1,385 land appraisals for the Canadian Farm Loan Board pending appointment of their own appraisal staff.

Section 7.—Department of the Secretary of State.*

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs, and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act, and with the collection and tabling of Parliamentary Returns. Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear under Chapter XVII at pp. 627-630. The following information on other subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, was 472 with a total capitalization of \$171,689,140. Supplementary letters patent were granted during the year to 176 companies, 47 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of \$35,416,353; 60 decreased their capital stock by \$73,634,742; the remaining 69 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to \$207,105,493, partly offset by the above-mentioned decreases in capitalization totalling \$73,634,742.

*Revised by E. H. Coleman, K.C., Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

In Table 14 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-35.

14.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, calendar years 1900-07, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-35.

Year.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization. ¹	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization. ¹
	Number.	Capitalization. ¹	Number.	Increase in Capital. ¹		Number.	Decrease in Capital. ¹	
		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1900.....	53	9,558,900	-	3,351,000	12,909,900	-	-	12,909,900
1901.....	55	7,662,552	-	3,420,000	11,082,552	-	-	11,082,552
1902.....	126	51,182,850	-	5,055,000	56,237,850	-	-	56,237,850
1903.....	187	83,405,340	-	5,854,520	89,259,860	-	-	89,259,860
1904.....	206	80,597,752	-	3,366,000	83,963,752	-	-	83,963,752
1905.....	293	99,910,900	-	9,685,000	109,595,900	-	-	109,595,900
1906.....	374	180,173,075	-	32,403,000	212,576,075	-	-	212,576,075
1907.....	378	132,686,300	-	19,091,900	151,778,200	-	-	151,778,200
1908 (3 mos.)	64	13,299,000	-	865,000	14,164,000	-	-	14,164,000
1909.....	366	121,624,875	-	72,293,000	193,917,875	-	-	193,917,875
1910.....	420	301,788,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911.....	454	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912.....	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913.....	835	625,212,300	54	55,549,900	680,762,200	5	11,861,381	668,900,819
1914.....	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915.....	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916.....	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917.....	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918.....	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919.....	512	214,326,000	69	67,583,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920.....	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921.....	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922.....	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923.....	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924.....	604	204,046,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	162,054,628
1925.....	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740
1926.....	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	386,646,300	47	43,797,780	342,848,520
1927.....	836	692,540,900	70	33,524,000	726,064,900	40	16,905,045	709,159,855
1928.....	1,102	538,595,570	82	179,187,100	717,782,670	31	37,123,580	680,659,090
1929.....	1,202	1,406,006,340	128	412,396,320	1,818,402,660	40	48,005,533	1,770,397,127
1930.....	1,280	1,346,138,367	127	293,496,800	1,639,635,167	35	46,955,000	1,592,680,167
1931.....	898	562,613,797	75	153,524,400	716,138,197	39	50,604,545	665,533,652
1932.....	760	294,770,312	43	27,981,750	322,752,062	44	52,773,618	269,978,444
1933.....	548	145,453,718	38	44,621,950	190,075,668	46	31,636,447	158,439,221
1934.....	531	175,239,320	38	62,615,060	237,854,380	61	86,810,799	151,043,581
1935.....	472	171,689,140	47	35,416,353	207,105,493	60	73,634,742	133,470,750

¹ Includes consideration of the amounts of capital received on the issue of shares without nominal or par value.

² Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S.C., 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-17 inclusive, were given on p. 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was

repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the War was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C., 1927, c. 138. Since Jan. 15, 1932, women British subjects, marrying aliens, retain their British nationality, unless they, by marriage, acquire their husbands' nationalities, and the wives of aliens no longer become British subjects through their husbands' naturalization. They must apply to the Secretary of State.

Table 15 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1925 to 1934. The total numbers of persons naturalized during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934 and 1935, were 21,921 and 20,903 respectively, including (except as stated above) the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued.

15.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, under the Naturalization Act, calendar years 1925-34.

Nationality.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Albanian.....	12	4	8	11	9	4	4	2	2	4
Argentinian.....	1	—	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	5
Austrian.....	1,021	1,195	925	728	890	1,004	1,050	1,057	659	804
Austro-Hungarian.....	9	4	7	2	5	4	5	3	5	0
Belgian.....	192	204	157	169	264	274	257	284	305	267
Brazilian.....	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	2
Bulgarian.....	76	58	59	46	64	41	37	44	30	37
Chinese.....	50	32	29	28	24	23	22	5	1	1
Czechoslovak.....	60	47	38	57	287	287	646	1,078	964	910
Danish.....	108	105	116	132	208	217	249	285	390	418
Danzigers.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	4	5
Dutch.....	67	75	79	64	112	143	203	229	197	181
Egyptian.....	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Estonian.....	—	—	2	8	9	10	14	16	24	34
Finnish.....	184	119	128	133	288	276	319	329	359	410
French.....	107	140	123	98	118	119	154	127	126	103
German.....	246	229	183	171	288	420	449	530	675	899
Greek ¹	293	167	162	153	173	181	97	121	113	157
Hungarian.....	71	69	37	45	184	396	780	829	721	856
Icelandic.....	10	15	15	17	12	17	30	21	8	24
Italian ²	1,258	1,590	1,270	1,146	1,739	1,186	1,183	1,418	1,265	779
Japanese.....	53	88	17	35	18	33	7	—	1	10
Latvian.....	—	—	17	30	25	25	29	34	29	39
Lithuanian.....	—	1	46	55	55	46	130	192	275	332
Luxemburger.....	5	6	2	5	4	2	4	8	5	—
Mexican.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Norwegian.....	183	192	202	197	424	381	412	453	498	521
Palestinian.....	—	3	2	4	6	6	4	1	5	10
Persian ³	6	3	2	3	1	4	1	4	3	—
Polish.....	749	1,339	1,189	962	1,295	1,218	2,623	4,240	3,749	4,279
Roumanian.....	561	626	570	437	671	588	614	781	720	852
Russian.....	989	1,119	981	858	1,687	1,940	2,527	2,936	1,970	1,807
Spanish.....	8	12	5	10	7	8	8	9	5	5
Swedish.....	262	274	258	242	295	310	442	375	385	444
Swiss.....	48	31	9	13	26	38	27	61	47	64
Syrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	86	77	60
Turkish ⁴	193	184	136	128	160	174	56	40	30	33
United States.....	927	1,070	963	939	1,073	1,104	1,652	1,877	1,374	1,240
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene).....	117	116	80	78	295	404	646	1,018	1,160	979
All others.....	6	9	6	12	12	16	11	24	54	47
Totals.....	7,873	9,130	7,828	7,019	10,734	10,906	14,752	18,527	16,240	16,618

¹ Includes 1 Greek Albanian for 1927, 1 Greek Turk for 1925 and 1 Greek Macedonian for 1930.

Includes 1 Italian Greek for 1928.

³ Includes 1 Persian Armenian for 1925.

⁴ Turkish includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities. The last vote taken under these parts was in the County of Compton, Quebec, on April 28, 1930, in response to a petition for the repeal of the Act in that county. The vote resulted in favour of the repeal, which became effective on June 14, 1930. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, Part IV to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces, while Part V enacts provisions in aid of provincial legislation for the control of the liquor traffic.

Section 8.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873, and was known as the North West Mounted Police, whose duties were confined to what was then known as the Northwest Territories. In 1904 its name was changed to Royal North West Mounted Police.

In 1905, when Alberta and Saskatchewan were constituted provinces, an arrangement was made whereby the Force continued to discharge its former functions, each province making a contribution towards defraying the cost. This was continued until 1917. Soon after the close of the Great War an extension of governmental activities made it obvious that the enforcement of Dominion Statutes was assuming increasing proportions, and that it would soon be necessary to have a police force responsible therefor. In 1918, the Royal North West Mounted Police were assigned to the duty of the enforcement of Dominion legislation for the whole of Western Canada, west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 for the whole of Canada.

In 1920, the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the former Dominion Police with headquarters at Ottawa, whose duties were largely connected with guarding public buildings in that city and the Canadian Government dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., were absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

At the present time, the R.C.M. Police are responsible throughout Canada for the enforcement of the laws against smuggling by land, sea and air. It enforces the provisions of the Excise Act, is responsible for the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs, enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assists the Indian, Immigration, Fisheries and numerous other Dominion Departments in executing the provisions of their respective Acts, and in some cases in administrative duties. It is responsible for the protection of government buildings and dockyards. It is the sole police force operating in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and performs a variety of services in all provinces and both Territories for the Dominion Government.

Under the R.C.M. Police Act any province may enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to enforce provincial laws and the Criminal Code, upon payment for its services, and at the present time such agreements are in force with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Force is controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown (at present the Minister of Justice), and it may be employed anywhere in Canada. From a force of 300 in 1873, it had a strength on Mar. 31, 1935, of 2,573. Its means

of transport at that time consisted of 277 horses, 464 motor vehicles and 413 sleigh dogs. The Force is organized into 14 divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country. The term of engagement is five years for recruits, with re-enlistment for one year or three years. The officers are commissioned by the Crown. Recruits are trained at Regina, Saskatchewan. The course of training is six months, and consists of drill, both mounted and on foot, physical training, including instruction in wrestling, boxing and ju-jitsu. Special attention is paid to police duties, both Dominion and provincial, and detailed lectures are given in these, including court procedure. Instructional courses for promotion are held and, where practical, an annual refresher course of training is given.

The Marine Section of the Force on Mar. 31, 1935, had a strength of 219 officers and men, distributed amongst 19 cruisers and patrol boats on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and inland waters.

**16.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
as at Dec. 31, 1935.**

Place.	Com- mis- sioner.	De- puty Com- mis- sioner.	Asst. Com- mis- sioners.	Super- intend- ents.	Inspec- tors.	De- tec- tive In- spectors	Sub- Inspec- tors.	Asst. Vet. Sur- geons.	Staff Ser- geants	Ser- geants	Cor- porals.
P.E.I.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6
N.S.....	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	4	16	24
N.B.....	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	10	19
Que.....	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	8	12
Ont.....	1	1	3	8	13	-	2	-	19	40	60
Man.....	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	5	19	19
Sask.....	-	-	-	2	11	1	-	1	6	33	37
Alta. "K" Div..	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	5	29	37
N.W.T. "G" Div.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	10
B.C.....	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	10	16
Yukon.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5
Totals.....	1	1	6	19	57	2	2	1	48	173	245

Place.	Lance Cor- porals.	Con- stables.	Sub- Con- stables.	Special Con- stables.	Marine Section.	Total Per- sonnel.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Total Horses.	Dogs.
P.E.I.....	-	22	-	1	2	34	-	-	-	-
N.S.....	4	119	3	2	183	363	-	-	-	-
N.B.....	1	72	2	1	7	121	-	-	-	-
Que.....	6	103	-	2	10	147	-	-	-	-
Ont.....	21	353	5	22	-	548	39	2	41	18
Man.....	1	170	-	9	-	229	34	-	34	31
Sask.....	8	370	16	31	-	518 ¹	88	13	101	28
Alta. "K" Div..	8	219	1	28	-	339	56	2	58	28
N.W.T. "G" Div.....	4	32	-	12	-	64	-	-	-	260
B.C.....	5	109	-	7	17	173 ¹	41	-	41	-
Yukon.....	-	23	-	-	-	33	-	2	2	48
Totals.....	58	1,592	27	115	219	2,573²	258	19	277	413

¹ Including 2 Trumpeters in Saskatchewan and 1 trumpeter in British Columbia.
² Including 2 taking special course in Scotland Yard, 1 with Shackleton Expedition, and 1 at the Canadian Legation at Washington.

Section 9.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Organization.*—Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service were made directly by the Government. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government of the day.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission. In 1908 this body was appointed; it consisted of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the Deputy Heads of Departments, each division consisting of two subdivisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the Inside Service (at Ottawa), certain appointments to be made after open competition and others after qualifying tests, also with holding qualifying examinations for the Outside Service (the Service apart from Ottawa) to obtain lists from which selections could be made by the various Departments. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age who had resided in Canada for three years were eligible to try these examinations.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed, and by the Civil Service Act of that year the principle of appointment after open competition was applied to the Outside as well as the Inside Service. The Act also provided for the organization by the Commission of the various Government Departments, for a classification of all positions in the Service on a duties basis, for the establishment of new rates of compensation, and for the principle of promotion by merit wherever consistent with the best interests of the Service. Provision was also made for preference, in the matter of appointment to the Service, to be given to qualified applicants who had served in the Great War.

Civil Service Statistics.†—From April, 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table 17.

During the war years, as will be seen from Table 17, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government and the imposition of new taxes, necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed; this number has since decreased to 41,348 in January, 1935. It may be added that, out of 40,792 in March, 1935, (see Table 18), 1,182 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,264 in the Department of Pensions and National Health, or 3,446 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding

* Revised by Wm. Foran, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

† Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

importance which had no existence before the War. Further, an additional 10,780 persons were, in March, 1935, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secured monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time", "seasonal" and "fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees are largely in the Departments of Marine, Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes" whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as shown in Table 18.

17.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with Total Salaries, in the months of January of the years 1912-35, inclusive.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913.....	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914.....	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915.....	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916.....	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917.....	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918.....	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919.....	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920.....	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921.....	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922.....	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923.....	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924.....	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925 ¹	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926 ¹	39,097	4,699,076	-	4,699,076
1927 ¹	39,440	4,786,615	-	4,786,615
1928 ¹	40,740	5,161,558	-	5,161,558
1929 ¹	42,038	5,428,058	-	5,428,058
1930 ¹	43,525	5,543,749	-	5,543,749
1931 ¹	45,167	5,757,554	-	5,757,554
1932 ¹	43,784	5,653,169	-	5,653,169
1933 ¹	41,920	4,775,591	-	4,775,591
1934 ¹	41,346	4,698,536	-	4,698,536
1935 ¹	41,348	4,757,045	-	4,757,045

¹ Figures for January, 1925-35 are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years 1912-24.

Table 18, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is included to give comparable figures for the latest months. In the month of March, 1935, the total number of employees in the enumerated classes was 40,792 as compared with 40,469 in March, 1934. The total expenditure on wages and salaries for all classes of employees for March, 1935, was \$8,475,408 as compared with \$8,256,702 for March, 1934.

18.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1934, and March, 1935.

Department.	March, 1934.		March, 1935.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$		\$
1. Agriculture—				
Main Department.....	1,168	141,138	1,228	167,404
Experimental Farms.....	470	111,111	475	114,004
Health of Animals.....	538	85,961	577	94,535
Totals, Agriculture.....	2,176	338,210	2,280	375,943
2. Archives.....	76	12,229	77	11,336
3. Auditor-General.....	212	25,841	221	29,952
4. Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission ¹	68	12,093	83	14,125
5. Civil Service Commission ¹	124	16,621	133	16,663
6. Chief Electoral Officer.....	3	380	13	1,438
7. External Affairs—				
Prime Minister's Office.....	17	2,349 ²	17	2,427 ²
Main Department.....	55	7,701	57	8,227
The High Commissioner's Office.....	38	5,825 ²	36	5,246 ²
Canadian Legation, Washington.....	16	3,610 ²	17	3,878 ²
Canadian Legation, Paris.....	12	1,923 ²	11	1,857 ²
The League of Nations.....	4	1,302 ²	4	1,259 ²
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan.....	11	2,291 ²	11	2,244 ²
Canadian Trade Publicity.....	6	870 ²	6	898 ²
Totals, External Affairs.....	159	25,871 ²	159	26,036 ²
8. Finance.....	394	42,263	385	38,149
Comptroller of Treasury.....	944	118,967	954	119,162
Government Contracts Supervision Commission.....	5	731	5	735
Royal Canadian Mint.....	90	12,917	89	12,819
Superintendent of Bankruptcy.....	10	1,565	12	1,809
Tariff Board.....	23	7,361	21	5,086
9. Fisheries.....	310	69,265	339	69,458
10. Governor General's Secretary ³	10	2,525	11	2,130
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House.....	254	41,960	279	45,954
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	288	21,498	288	22,556
Totals, House of Commons.....	542	63,458	567	68,510
12. Immigration and Colonization.....	647	79,172	635	78,891
13. Indian Affairs—				
Main Department.....	632	54,203	670	53,151
Educational Branch.....	388	22,891	402	25,896
Totals, Indian Affairs.....	1,020	77,094	1,072	79,047
14. Insurance.....	45	7,509	47	7,901
Fire Prevention Branch.....	2	486	2	486
15. Interior.....	969	141,375	947	136,876
16. International Joint Commission.....	6	2,366	6	2,366
17. Justice—				
Main Department.....	42	7,796	41	7,311
Clemency Branch.....	16	2,035	16	2,038
Purchasing Agent's Office.....	6	783	6	748
Penitentiaries.....	969	105,559	998	107,352
Supreme Court.....	21	3,468	21	3,489
Exchequer Court.....	10	1,743	11	1,799
Totals, Justice.....	1,064	121,384	1,093	122,737

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1070.

18.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1934, and March, 1935—continued.

Department.	March, 1934.		March, 1935.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$		\$
18. Labour—				
Main Department.....	94	14,374	95	14,569
Annuities.....	20	2,628	23	2,840
Technical Education.....	2	339	2	339
Dominion Unemployment Relief.....	48	5,528	56	5,923
Totals, Labour.....	164	22,869	176	23,671
19. Library of Parliament.....	25	4,395	25	4,453
20. Marine—				
Main Department.....	3,034	295,353	3,077	313,330
Meteorological Branch.....	494	16,425	479	17,798
Totals, Marine.....	3,528	311,778	3,556	331,128
21. Mines.....	354	60,113	368	61,961
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	163	20,969	156	20,097
Militia Services.....	532	43,671	543	45,961
Naval Services.....	154	26,578	147	30,913
Air Services.....	112	12,470	111	12,444
Military Topographic Surveys.....	21	3,975	20	3,741
Royal Military College.....	79	9,784	77	9,513
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection..	42	26,705	42	27,014
Totals, National Defence.....	1,103	144,152	1,096	149,683
23. National Research Council.....	126	22,285	129	21,834
24. National Revenue—				
Main Department.....	4,209	553,205	4,192	553,749
Income Tax Division.....	1,151	143,235	1,182	146,395
Totals, National Revenue.....	5,360	701,440	5,374	700,144
25. Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions.....	1,747	192,957	1,768	197,178
Canadian Pension Commission ¹	211	31,718	229	32,353
Health.....	264	38,122	256	37,272
Pensions Appeal Court.....	14	3,270	11	2,931
Pensions Tribunal.....	30	3,852	—	—
Totals, Pensions and National Health.....	2,266	269,919	2,264	269,734
26. Post Office—				
Civil Government.....	844	99,402	865	97,649
Outside Service.....	9,998	4,277,338	9,915	4,289,750
Totals, Post Office.....	10,842	4,376,740	10,780	4,387,399
27. Privy Council.....	19	3,813	17	3,325
28. Public Printing and Stationery.....	601	87,123	627	149,856
29. Public Works—				
Civil Government.....	244	39,736	241	38,625
Outside Service.....	2,951	259,415	3,379	377,226
Government Telegraph Service.....	399	28,421	—	—
Totals, Public Works.....	3,594	327,572	3,620	415,851
30. Railways and Canals.....	909	171,365	1,035	156,896
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	89	17,840	87	17,464
31. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	161	214,457	126	217,524
32. Secretary of State (including Patents and Copyrights).....	196	24,471	208	25,294
33. Senate.....	134	14,869	135	15,043
34. Soldier Settlement Board.....	343	48,778	336	47,609

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1070.

18.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1934, and March, 1935—concluded.

Department.	March, 1934.		March, 1935.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$		\$
35. Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches.....	69	10,168	62	9,232
Board of Grain Commissioners.....	698	99,413	695	100,100
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	533	49,428	458	45,677
Weights and Measures.....	113	15,936	113	15,594
Electricity and Gas.....	95	14,792	96	14,799
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	98	40,766	99	41,237
Motion Picture Bureau.....	23	3,189	24	3,325
Exhibitions.....	17	5,106	16	7,902
Canadian Government Elevators.....	110	14,242	119	17,018
Totals, Trade and Commerce.....	1,756	253,040	1,682	254,884
Grand Totals.....	40,469	8,256,702	40,792	8,475,408

¹ Including Commissioners and their salaries.
of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number.

² Including living allowance.

³ Salaries

Section 10.—Harbour Commissions: Public Harbours and Harbour Masters.

A description of the two methods of administration of the harbours in Canada, by a Commission in the one case, and by a Harbour Master operating under the direct supervision of the Department of Marine in the other, together with a list of the harbours which are under the Commission form of administration, with the year each individual Commission was created, was given at p. 1013 of the Year Book for 1930. No legislative action having as yet been completed from the report and recommendations of Sir Alexander Gibb and partners in the year 1931, following their study of the major Canadian ports as to desirable changes in the form of administration thereof, the harbour administration remains the same as described in the above-mentioned article.

Section 11.—Supervision of Race Track Betting.

By an amendment to Section 235 of the Criminal Code, passed in 1920, the supervision of race track betting, under the pari-mutuel system, was placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. The actual supervision is carried out by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and operated for the first time during the racing season of 1921. Statistics are available from the year 1924 and are shown in Table 19 for the Dominion as a whole, while Table 20 shows the operations by provinces for the year 1934.

19.—Race Track Betting in Canada, fiscal years 1924-34.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			\$	\$	\$
1924.....	30	354	52,600,633	3,496,891	2,023,665
1925.....	33	344	49,867,765	3,359,708	1,925,735
1926.....	32	322	44,346,672	3,018,358	1,807,780
1927.....	31	354	47,915,828	3,278,179	2,034,587
1928.....	32	350	45,960,928	3,154,644	1,973,730
1929.....	30	335	45,580,845	3,104,456	1,886,800
1930.....	30	332	36,007,146	2,657,059	1,802,095
1931.....	30	326	33,377,786	2,379,558	1,564,945
1932.....	29	315	28,695,438	2,066,672	1,285,563
1933.....	28	324	25,137,598	1,831,411	1,147,871
1934.....	26	295	20,976,498	1,548,848	986,128

20.—Race Track Betting in Canada, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

Province.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			\$	\$	\$
Quebec.....	4	56	1,761,559	131,356	130,700
Ontario.....	8	105	13,124,474	949,282	530,500
Manitoba.....	3	35	2,408,076	179,269	115,000
Saskatchewan.....	2	12	287,161	35,993	20,450
Alberta.....	5	30	840,077	62,963	58,228
British Columbia.....	4	57	2,555,151	189,985	131,250
Totals.....	26	295	20,976,498	1,548,848	986,128

Section 12.—The Tariff Board.*

The Tariff Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1931 (C. 55, 21-22 Geo. V). It consists of three members, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Member), and a Secretary, all appointed by the Governor in Council. The personnel of the Board was appointed in February, 1933. The first public sitting was held in July, 1933.

The constitution and duties of the Board are defined in two parts of the Act of 1931.

Under Part I, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter on which the Minister of Finance desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties or customs or excise. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect which an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade, and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation.

It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 to 15 of the United Kingdom-Canada Trade Agreement, His Majesty's Government in Canada has undertaken

* Contributed by James R. MacGregor, Secretary, Tariff Board.

that, on the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, it will cause a review, in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 11 of the Agreement, to be made by the Tariff Board of the duties charged on any commodities specified in such request.

The principle laid down in Article 11 of the Agreement is that protective duties shall not exceed such level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that, in the application of such principle, special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established.

The Act provides that reports shall be made to the Minister of Finance and tabled in the House of Commons. To Dec. 31, 1935, the Board has reported on 42 references. The principal commodities reported on were wool textiles; boots and shoes; jute yarns and twines; fruits and vegetables; hookless fasteners (zippers); wooden doors; silver-bearing articles (toiletware); dextrines; rabbit skins; brass, copper and nickel-silver commodities; boiler tubes; skelp; cocoa mats and matting; hats and hoods; biscuits; and cork boards, slabs and planks. During 1935 the Board held public sittings in Halifax, Saint John, Ottawa, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver on references dealing with crude petroleum and its derivatives and the automobile industry. Reports on these subjects will be submitted to the Minister of Finance in due course. On Dec. 23, 1935, the Minister of Finance authorized the Board to investigate the Canadian furniture industry.

Part II of the Act empowers the Board to hear and decide appeals from rulings made by the Department of National Revenue with respect to fair market value of goods for duty purposes, erroneous appraisals, and the rate of duty applicable to any class of goods. Findings of the Board on Appeals are published in the *Canada Gazette*. To Dec. 31, 1935, 56 appeals have been registered. Decisions by the Board have been made for 35; twelve were withdrawn after registration and nine are current.

Section 13.—Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1935, (c. 59, 25-26 Geo. V). It consists of three Commissioners one of whom is the Chief Commissioner and another the Assistant Chief Commissioner. The Act provides that for the time being the members of the Tariff Board (see Section 12) shall be the Commissioners, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Tariff Board shall be the Chief Commissioner and Assistant Chief Commissioner respectively.

Under the Act the Commission is charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act. Other duties consist of recommending the prosecution of offences against Acts of Parliament relating to commodity standards; preparation of draft specifications for commodity standards; application of the national trademark "Canada Standard" to commodities which conform to specifications established under any Act of Parliament; investigation of complaints respecting unfair trade practices.

The Commission has received a number of applications and representations regarding the operation of the various sections of the Act. In view of the fact that the validity of the legislation as an Act of the Dominion Parliament has been referred to the Supreme Court effective organization of the Commission was delayed pending judgment.

Section 14.—Liquor Control in Canada.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine, however, could be sold in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden." If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the War the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the regions where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation are given in the Bureau's Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.

Sales by Liquor Control Boards.—Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table 21. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 p.c. of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba, and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta. For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission, as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further, it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers, as in these provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible.* Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

*Also in Ontario from July 24, 1934.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the governments and do not pass through the Board. Table 21 further indicates the total revenue accruing to the governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold; in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor.

21.—Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Directly to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, 1931-34.

NOTE.—For Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees.

Province.	Year.	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions.			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments.	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.
		Gross Sales.	Other Revenue.	Net Profits.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—year ended Sept. 30...	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
New Brunswick—year ended Oct. 31	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	—	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	—	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	—	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	849,452	—	849,452
Quebec ¹ —year ended April 30.....	1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	—	8,262,188
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,113,899	—	6,113,899
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,773,219 ^a	—	5,773,219 ^a
	1934	11,370,604	1,236,139	5,656,522	—	5,656,522
Ontario—year ended Oct. 31.....	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	860,000	9,351,653
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	645,000	7,277,420
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	485,000	5,908,622
	1934	36,093,657	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
Manitoba ² —year ended April 30.....	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	—	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	—	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	—	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	412,710	992,068	—	992,068
Saskatchewan—year ended Mar. 31..	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
Alberta ² —year ended Mar. 31.....	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572 ^a	1,887,526 ^a
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483 ^a	1,423,024 ^a
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039 ^a	1,412,179 ^a
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
British Columbia—year ended Mar. 31.....	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873 ^a	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345

¹Separate figures on beer are published by the Quebec Liquor Commission, as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province.		Beer Imported from Ontario.		Beer Exported from the Province.		Tax of 5 p.c. on gross Sales Paid to Liquor Commission.
	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$	
1931.....	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932.....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933.....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934.....	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755

Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 1075.

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, our great tourist traffic must be considered, for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 22, 23 and 24 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad, the Liquor Boards may in certain years buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:—

Spirits.—Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes. The quantities shown as "entered for consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. The supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) entered for consumption; (b) imports; and (c) exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this figure the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Malt Liquors.—Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) production; (b) changes in warehouse stock; and (c) imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines.—The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, *i.e.*, to subtract the exports from the production, since part of the product is not consumed in the year of production but is placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

Footnotes to Table 21—concluded.

²In Manitoba and Alberta the value of beer sales is not given but the beer taxes paid to the Boards are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown above.

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.		Alberta.
	Tax. \$	Accrued Tax. \$	Tax. \$
1931.....	357,732	58,074	440,184
1932.....	306,169	49,284	355,452
1933.....	281,107	39,376	398,729
1934.....	262,479	42,255	386,634

³Includes \$1,500,000 transferred from the reserves.

⁴Revised since publication of the 1934-35

22.—Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-35.

Fiscal Year.	Entered for Consumption. ¹	Add Exports in Bond.	Add Imports.	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits. ¹	Deduct Total Domestic Exports. ¹	Apparent Consumption.
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922.....	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923.....	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924.....	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925.....	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,068,583	1,855,459
1926.....	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927.....	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928.....	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929.....	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930.....	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858 ²	3,674,590
1931.....	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805 ²	3,078,938
1932.....	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933.....	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934.....	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238 ²	2,551,030 ²	1,578,669 ²
1935.....	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312

¹Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in Imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

²Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

23.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-35.

Fiscal Year.	Production.	Add Quantities Entered For Consumption from Warehouses.	Add Imports.	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses.	Deduct Exports (Domestic.)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods.	Apparent Consumption.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922.....	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923.....	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924.....	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925.....	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	—	45,185,725
1926.....	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	—	48,764,596
1927.....	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928.....	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929.....	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,821,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930.....	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931.....	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932.....	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	—	52,424,989
1933.....	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	—	40,814,971
1934.....	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935.....	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186

24.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-35.

Fiscal Year.	Native.	Imported.			Apparent Consumption, Native and Imported.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections).	Imports.	Less Re-Exports.	Apparent Consumption.	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922.....	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923.....	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924.....	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925.....	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926.....	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927.....	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928.....	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929.....	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930.....	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931.....	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932.....	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933.....	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,037	3,162,424 ¹
1934.....	2,679,619	523,866 ¹	5,783	518,083 ¹	3,197,702 ¹
1935.....	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553

¹Revised since publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.**Section 15.—Other Miscellaneous Administration.**

In previous editions of the Canada Year Book this chapter has been brought to a close with outlines of Dominion Government administration as follows:—

The International Joint Commission.

The Geodetic Survey of Canada.

The Topographical Survey.

The Dominion Observatories.

No material change has taken place in the functions of these organizations and the reader is referred to pp. 1014-1017 of the 1930 Year Book for this information.

CHAPTER XXIX.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this chapter; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is given in Section 1.

The second section of the chapter contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and the third section a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed, in Section 4, by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

Section 1.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43).† The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches: (1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures and judicial statistics), (2) Fisheries Statistics, (3) Mining Statistics, (4) Forestry Statistics, (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics, (6) Water- and Electric-Power Statistics, (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (exports and imports), (9) Grain Trade Statistics, (10) Live-Stock Statistics, (11) Prices Statistics, and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition four new branches were created, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics, and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern". In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

*A more complete account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pp. 961-964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

† Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927.)

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness has only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.* The main Branches of the Bureau are as follows: I. Administration; II. Demography—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs, Animal and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation and Public Utilities; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Judicial Statistics; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. Census of Institutions; XV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. *Price 10 cents.*

POPULATION—

I. CENSUS—

Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, as follows:—

- Vol. I. General—Administrative Report of the Seventh Census followed by a summary of the leading facts of the Censuses of Population and Agriculture, Institutions, Merchandising and Service Establishments, etc., and cross-analyses relating thereto. The Appendix gives a complete bibliography of census materials and reproduces the more salient figures for specified years, chronologically arranged, back to 1605. The volume also contains a series of life tables for the Dominion and each province. *In course of preparation.*
- Vol. II. Population by Local Subdivisions—Conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, year of immigration, language, literacy, school attendance, etc. *Price, Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$1.*
- Vol. III. Ages of the People—Classified by sex, conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, language, literacy, year of immigration, naturalization, etc. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*
- Vol. IV. Birthplace, Racial Origin and Year of Immigration of the People—Cross-classified and classified by conjugal condition, naturalization and citizenship, religion, language, literacy, illiteracy, school attendance. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*
- Vol. V. Families, Dwellings and Earnings—Cross-classified by birthplace, conjugal condition, year of immigration, naturalization and citizenship, racial origin, religion, language, literacy, illiteracy, school attendance. *In course of preparation.*
- Vol. VI. Unemployment—Classified by industry, occupation, cause, age, sex, conjugal condition, period of idleness, birthplace, racial origin, year of immigration. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*
- Vol. VII. Occupations and Industries—Cross-classified by birthplace, race, age, sex, etc. *In course of preparation.*
- Vol. VIII. Agriculture—agricultural population, farm holdings and land area, tenure, value of farm property and farm products, acreage and yields of crops, live stock, mortgage indebtedness and farm expenses, farm machinery, facilities and roads, co-operative marketing, etc. *In course of preparation.*

*This report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919, is now out of print.

POPULATION—continued.

I. CENSUS—continued.

Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded.

Vol. IX. Institutions—Hospitals for the Sick—Type, bed capacity, facilities, movement of patient population, personnel, capital investment, maintenance, receipts and expenditures, etc.; Mental Hospitals—Movement of patient population and their psychoses, age, nativity, racial origin, economic condition, conjugal condition, environment, literacy, religion, administration and personnel, etc.; Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—by type, movement of population, finances, inmates, age, sex, administration and personnel, etc.; Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformatory Institutions—by inmates, offences, sentences, age, birthplace, citizenship, racial origin, previous employment, environment, educational status, conjugal condition, social habits, overseas service, administrative staff, receipts and expenditures. *In course of preparation.*

Vols. X and XI. Merchandising and Service Establishments—Retail merchandise trade cross-classified by kind of business, type of operation, size of business, employees, salaries and wages, capital investment, rent and other operating expenses, credit, etc.; wholesale trade cross-classified by type of establishment, kind of business, operating expenses, etc.; with special reports on retail trade in urban and rural areas, chain stores, food retailing, drug stores, hotels, moving picture theatres. co-operative marketing and purchasing, etc. *In course of preparation.*

Vols. XII and XIII. Census Monographs—Consisting of a series of studies of such outstanding Canadian problems as Growth of Population in Canada; Age Distribution of the Canadian People; Fertility of the Population; Origin, Language, Birthplace and Nationality of the Canadian People; Illiteracy and Educational Status; The Racial and Urban Composition of the Canadian Population since Confederation; The Canadian Family—Its Composition, Size and Condition from the Earliest Times; Housing and Rentals; Dependency; The Evolution and Present-Day Significance of the Canadian Occupational Structure; Unemployment; The Population Basis of Agriculture. *In course of preparation.*

Vol. XIV. Statistical Atlas—Maps, charts and diagrams classified under the main headings of the census and accompanied by descriptive textual material. *In course of preparation.*

AGRICULTURE.—

Prince Edward Island—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Nova Scotia—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

New Brunswick—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Quebec—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Ontario—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Manitoba—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Saskatchewan—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Alberta—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

British Columbia—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, as follows:—

- (1) POPULATION.—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) to (3) Cities, Towns and Villages. (4) Ontario Villages. (5) Montreal Island. (6) Cities, Towns and Villages. (7) Villages of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (8) Villages of Quebec. (9) Cities, Towns and Villages. (10) Maritime Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (11) Ontario by Federal Electoral Districts. (12) Prairie Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (13) Quebec by Federal Electoral Districts. (14) British Columbia by Federal Electoral Districts; Yukon and Northwest Territories. (15) Canada by Provinces. (16) Cities replacing Census Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. (17) Towns replacing Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. *Final Bulletins.*—(I) New Brunswick. (II) Nova Scotia. (III) Manitoba. (IV) Canada by Provinces. (V)

POPULATION—continued.

I. CENSUS—continued.

Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—continued.

(1) POPULATION—concluded.

Saskatchewan. (VI) Alberta. (VII) Quebec. (VIII) Ontario. (IX) British Columbia. (X) Prince Edward Island. (XI) Rural and Urban Population. (XII) Yukon and Northwest Territories. (XIII) Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, by Provinces. (XIV) Religions, by Provinces. (XV) Birthplaces, by Provinces. (XVI) Ages, by Provinces. (XVII) Conjugal Condition, by Provinces. (XVIII) School Attendance and Literacy, by Provinces. (XIX) Radio Sets in Canada, 1931. (XX) Population of Canada, 1931, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Subdistricts. (XXI) Population of Canada, 1931, by Religious Denominations. (XXII) Population of Canada, 1931, by Racial Origins. (XXIII) Immigrants by Years of Arrival in Canada. (XXV) Number and Percentage of Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced of the Total Population, by Sex and Provinces, 1911, 1921, and 1931. (XXVI) Age Distribution by Single Years of Age for Canada, by Provinces, 1931. (XXVII) Immigrant Population Classified by Sex, Country of Birth, Province of Residence, Years of Arrival in Canada and Citizenship of the Foreign Born, 1931. (XXVIII) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over, Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXIX) Birthplace of the Population Classified According to Nativity of Parents for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXX) Canadians and other Nationals. (XXXI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXII) Literacy, Language Spoken, and Conjugal Condition of the Population Ten Years of Age and Over, 1931. (XXXIII) Earnings Among Wage-Earners for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXIV) Ages of the Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXV) Religious Denominations by Racial Origins, 1931. (XXXVI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over by Industry and Sex for Canada and the Provinces and for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXXVII) Age Distribution by Five-Year Age Groups for Cities, Towns and Villages of 5,000 Population and Over, 1931. (XXXVIII) Population of the Municipal Wards of Montreal City by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, 1931. (XXXIX) Houses and Dwellings. (XL) Population of the Municipal Wards of the Cities of Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec and Ottawa by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, Census of 1931. (XLI) Orientals, Ten Years of Age and Over, Gainfully Employed by Race, Occupation and Sex, in British Columbia, 1931. (XLII) Persons Speaking Gaelic. (XLIII) Blind. (XLIV) Deaf Mutes. (XLV) Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. (XLVI) Birthplaces of Gainfully Occupied Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces, 1931. (XLVII) Conjugal Condition of Gainfully Occupied Females. Fifteen Years of Age and Over, for Canada and the Provinces, 1931. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WAGE-EARNERS.—(I) Saint John, N.B.; (II) Winnipeg, Man.; (III) Kitchener, Ont.; (IV) Ottawa, Ont.; (V) Vancouver, B.C.; (VI) Hamilton, Ont.; (VII) Calgary, Alta.; (VIII) Toronto, Ont.; (IX) Montreal, Que.

(2) CENSUS OF INSTITUTIONS.—*Preliminary Bulletins.* (1) Mental Institutions. (2) Directory of Hospitals. (3) Penitentiaries. (4) Charitable and Benevolent Institutions. (5) Reformative and Corrective Institutions. (6) Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. (7) Annual Report on Hospitals, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. (8) Directory of Hospitals, 1935.

(3) AGRICULTURE.—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) Number of Occupied Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931 and 1921; and the Number of Vacant or Abandoned Farms, 1931. Preliminary Acreage:—(1) Prince Edward Island; (2) New Brunswick; (3) Saskatchewan; (4) Manitoba; (5) British Columbia; (6) Ontario; (7) Nova Scotia; (8) Quebec; (9) Alberta; (10) Canada. Live Stock by Counties:—(11) Prince Edward Island; (12) Nova Scotia; (13) New Brunswick. (14) Ontario Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (15) Manitoba Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (16) New Brunswick Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (17) Alberta Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (18) Saskatchewan Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (19) British Columbia Live Stock, by Federal Electoral Districts. (20) Quebec Live Stock, by Counties. (21) Ontario Live Stock, by Counties. Farm Holdings, by Size, for Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Farm Facilities, by Provinces. Total Number of Farms, Farm Tenure, Farm Acreage, Farm Values, Mortgage Debt and Farm Expenses, by Provinces. Farms Reporting Live Stock, by Kinds and Total Number of Animals Reported for Each Kind. Area and Yield of Field Crops, 1930 and 1920:—(22) Prince Edward Island; (23) Nova Scotia; (24) New Brunswick; (25) Ontario; (26) Quebec. Live Stock on Farms by Provinces. Tenure

POPULATION—concluded.**I. CENSUS—concluded.**

Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded.

(3) AGRICULTURE—concluded.

of Farm Lands, by Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Number of Farm Workers, Weeks and Cost of Hired Labour, 1930. Fruit Trees on Farms, by Provinces, 1931 and 1921. Vegetables:—Area in 1931 and Area, Production and Value in 1930, by Provinces. *Final Bulletins.*—ANIMAL PRODUCTS ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES:—(I) Prince Edward Island; (II) Nova Scotia; (III) New Brunswick; (IV) Manitoba; (V) Saskatchewan; (VI) Alberta; (VII) Ontario; (VIII) Quebec; (IX) British Columbia. LIVE STOCK ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES:—(X) Prince Edward Island; (XI) Nova Scotia; (XII) New Brunswick; (XIII) Manitoba; (XIV) Saskatchewan; (XV) Alberta; (XVI) British Columbia; (XVII) Ontario. (XVIII) Live Stock on Farms by Counties, Quebec. (XIX) Tenure, Farm Values, Farm Facilities and Mortgage Debt, 1931, and Farm Expenses for 1930, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XX) Stock Sold Alive, Stock Slaughtered, Young Animals Raised, 1930, and Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms, 1931, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XXI) Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms and Elsewhere, 1931. (XXII) Fruit Trees, 1931, Maple Products, 1931, Fruit Production and Value, 1930. (XXIII) Greenhouse and Hothouse Establishments on Farms and Elsewhere, by Provinces, 1931, 1921. (XXIV) Forest Products of Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1930. (XXV) Condition of Farm Land, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931. (XXVI) Area of Field Crops, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931.

II. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.**III. VITAL STATISTICS.**

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by Provinces and Municipalities, *Price, \$1*; Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Preliminary Quarterly Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Monthly Report of Births, Deaths and Marriages registered in Cities; Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918; Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926; Order of Birth in the Registration Area of Canada, 1925; Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death; Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, Revision of 1929; Special Report on Mortality in Canada from Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Certain Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys, 1921-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality from Tuberculosis in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Births in Canada According to Place of Residence of Mother, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada, 1921-32.

PRODUCTION—**I. ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION.**

Including and differentiating gross and net—(1) Primary Production (agriculture, fishing, furs, forestry and mining) and (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures and Construction.

II. AGRICULTURE.

(1) *Agricultural Production*—Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics; *Price \$1 per year.* (The official record of current statistical data relating to agriculture. Contains reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—value of farm lands—wages of farm help—number and values of farm live stock and poultry—statistics of fruit and floriculture—dairying—tobacco—hives and honey—maple syrup and sugar—clover and grass seed—miscellaneous crops—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—index numbers of agricultural prices, yields and values—international agricultural statistics.) Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics. Telegraphic Crop Reports: (Between June 1 and Sept. 1, weekly for the Prairie Provinces and every two weeks for the rest of Canada). Agricultural Statistics by Counties and Crop Districts, 1922-24 and 1925-29. Annual Statistics of Fruit and Floriculture. Advance Summaries on Fruit Conditions, Yields, etc. Handbook of Instructions to Crop Correspondents, and Summary of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1931. (See also Census of Agriculture under "Population".)

(2) *Grain and Grain Products*—(a) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 50 cents*; (b) Preliminary Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 25 cents*; (c) Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, *Price \$1 per year*; (d) Canadian Grain Statistics—(Weekly report on grain supplies and movements); (e) Canadian Milling Statistics—(Monthly); (f) List of Mills with Capacity—(Latest issue, 1934); (g) The Grain Situation in the Argentine—(Monthly); (h) The Production and Distribution of Canadian Grains and Seeds—(1) Barley, (2) Oats, (3) Rye, (4) Flaxseed (i) World Trade in Barley.

PRODUCTION—continued.**II. AGRICULTURE—concluded.**

- (3) *Live Stock and Animal Products*—(a) Annual Report on Live-stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 25 cents*; (b) Monthly Reports on Stocks in Cold Storage (Advance, preliminary and final); (c) Monthly Estimates of Creamery Butter Production, by Provinces; (d) Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Poultry in Canada.
- (4) *Other*—Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar. (Visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports.)

III. FURS.

Annual Report on Fur Farms, *Price 25 cents*. Advance Bulletin of Statistics of the Production of Raw Furs. Annual Bulletin on the Production of Raw Furs (comprising the pelts taken by trappers and those sold from fur farms).

IV. FISHERIES.

Annual Report of Fisheries Statistics, *Price 35 cents*. Advance Bulletins of Fish Caught and Marketed, by Provinces.

V. FORESTRY.

Annual Summary of the Value, etc., of Forest Production: (Includes operations in the woods for saw-mills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber, production of poles and cross ties, and farm production of firewood, posts, etc.).

[See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, Subsection (5).]

VI. MINERAL PRODUCTION: (MINING AND METALLURGY).

- (1) *General*—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, *Price 50 cents*; (b) Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada; (c) Monthly Reports on Leading Minerals; (d) Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production.
- (2) *Coal*—(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada, *Price 25 cents*; (b) Monthly Summary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada; (c) Quarterly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, *Price 50 cents per year*.
- (3) *Annual Bulletins on Mining*—Metals—The Gold-Mining Industry in Canada: (includes alluvial gold mining, auriferous quartz mining, copper-gold-silver mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of gold). The Silver-Mining Industry in Canada: (includes silver-cobalt-arsenic mining, silver-lead-zinc mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of arsenic, cobalt, lead, silver, and zinc). The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry: (includes Canadian and world production of nickel). The Copper-Mining Industry: (includes Canadian and world production of copper). Metals of the Platinum Group. The Production of Miscellaneous Metals: (includes antimony, beryl, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, lithium, manganese, mercury, molybdenite, radium, selenium, tin, titanium, tungsten). The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry.

Non-Metals—Abrasives; Asbestos; Feldspar and Quartz; Gypsum; Iron Oxide; Mica; Natural Gas; Petroleum; Salt; Talc and Soapstone; Miscellaneous Non-metallic Minerals (includes actinolite, barytes, bituminous sands, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic-dolomite, magnesium sulphate, bog manganese, mineral waters, peat, phosphate, silica brick, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sulphur—pyrites).

Structural Materials—Cement; Clay and Clay Products; Lime; Sand and Gravel; Stone.

[See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, Subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).]

VII. MANUFACTURES.

- (1) *General*—General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 25 cents*. Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 20 cents*. Also Reports for the Provinces and Leading Cities; Alphabetical List of Products (annual report); Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1923-29; Consumption of Luxuries (annual report).

PRODUCTION—continued.

VII. MANUFACTURES—continued.

- (2) *Manufactures of Vegetable Products*—General Report of Manufactures of Vegetable Products, *Price 50 cents*. Annual bulletins as follows: (a) Coffee, Tea, Spices and Miscellaneous Foods; (b) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation (including canning, evaporating and preserving, and pickles, sauces, vinegar and cider); (c) Flour and Grist-Mill Products; (d) Bread and Other Bakery Products; (e) Biscuits and Confectionery, including Cocoa and Chocolate; (f) Macaroni and Vermicelli; (g) Liquors, Distilled; (h) Liquors, Malt; (i) Liquors, Vinous; (j) Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; (k) Prepared Breakfast Foods; (l) Sugar Refineries; (m) Tobacco Products; (n) Linseed and Soya Bean Oil; (o) The Canned Foods Industry; (p) Ice Cream; (q) Pack of Fruits and Vegetables (preliminary); (r) Barley and Its Production; (s) Mixed Feed Trade in Canada; (t) Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand (quarterly report).
- (3) *Animal Products and Their Manufactures*—Annual Report as follows: The Dairy Factory Industry, *Price 25 cents*. Annual Bulletins: (a) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings; (b) Leather Tanneries; (c) Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Boot and Shoe Findings, Leather; (d) Leather Boots and Shoes; (e) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (f) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing, Monthly Bulletin on Boot and Shoe Production. Monthly Bulletin on Concentrated Milk Products.
- [See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Agriculture".]
- (4) *Textile and Allied Industries*—General Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, *Price 50 cents*. Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); (b) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, *n.e.s.*); (c) The Silk Industry; (d) Clothing, Men's, Factory; (e) Clothing, Women's, Factory; (f) Hats and Caps; (g) Hosiery and Knitted Goods; (h) Men's Furnishings, *n.e.s.*; (i) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; (j) Cordage, Rope and Twine; (k) Corsets; (l) Cotton and Jute Bags; (m) Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Work; (n) Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles; (o) Awnings, Tents and Sails; (p) Production and Consumption of Raw Wool in Canada, 1931; (q) Consumption of Wool, Tops and Yarns, 1932.
- (5) *Manufactures of Forestry Products*.—Annual Reports, *Price 25 cents each*: (a) The Lumber Industry; (b) The Pulp and Paper Industry; (c) Wood-Using Industries; (d) Paper-Using Industries. Annual Bulletins: (a) The Lumber Industry; (b) Lumber Distribution in Canada and the United States (biennial); (c) The Pulp and Paper Industry. Annual Preliminary Reports on Wood-Using Industries: (a) Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; (b) Hardwood Flooring; (c) Furniture, (d) Boxes, Baskets and Crates; (e) Carriages, Wagons and Materials; (f) Cooperage; (g) Coffins and Caskets; (h) Sporting Goods; (i) Boat Building; (j) Lasts, Trees and Shoe Findings; (k) Handles, Spools and Woodturning; (l) Wooden-ware; (m) Excelsior; (n) Charcoal Manufacture; (o) Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supplies; (p) Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries. Annual Preliminary Reports on Paper-Using Industries: (a) Printing and Publishing; (b) Printing and Bookbinding; (c) Lithographing; (d) Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping; (e) Trade Composition; (f) Paper Boxes and Bags; (g) Blueprinting; (h) Roofing Paper; (i) Miscellaneous Paper Goods. The Printing Trades [combining (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f)]. Monthly Bulletins: (a) Asphalt Roofing; (b) Rigid Insulating Board.
- (6) *Iron and Steel and Their Products*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents*. Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on the Iron and Steel Industry—(a) Primary Iron and Steel; (b) Castings and Forgings; (c) Boilers, Tanks and Engines; (d) Farm Implements; (e) Machinery; (f) Automobiles; (g) Automobile Parts; (h) Railway Rolling Stock; (i) Wire and Wire Goods; (j) Sheet Metal Products; (k) Hardware, Tools and Cutlery; (l) Bridge Building and Structural Steel; (m) Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products. Commodity Bulletins on the production of pig iron; steel; washing machines; cream separators; warm air furnaces; galvanized sheets; wire nails; wire rope and cable; steel wire; wire fencing; stoves, etc. Monthly Reports: (a) Iron and Steel; (b) Automobile Statistics.
- (7) *Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents*. Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals—(a) Aluminium Products; (b) Brass and Copper Products; (c) White Metal Alloys; (d) Jewellery and Silverware; (e) Electrical Apparatus and Supplies; (f) Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods. Quarterly Reports on production and sales of radio sets and sales of storage batteries. Commodity Bulletins on the production of batteries; silverware; vacuum cleaners; electric motors and generators; electric transformers; incandescent lamps, etc.

PRODUCTION—concluded.**VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded.**

- (8) *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents*. Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals—(a) Aerated Waters; (b) Asbestos Products; (c) Cement; (d) Cement Products; (e) Coke and Gas; (f) Glass (blown, cut and ornamental, etc.); (g) Lime; (h) Petroleum Products; (i) Products from Domestic Clays; (j) Products from Imported Clays; (k) Salt; (l) Sand-Lime Brick; (m) Dressed Stone; (n) Artificial Abrasives and Abrasive Products; (o) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products (including carbon electrodes—gypsum products—mica products—non-metallic minerals, *n.e.s.*). Also Special Report on the consumption of coke in Canada. Monthly Report on Coke Statistics.
- (9) *Chemicals and Allied Products*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents*. Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Chemicals and Allied Products—(a) Coal Tar Distillation; (b) Acids, Alkalies and Salts; (c) Compressed Gases; (d) Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks; (e) Fertilizers; (f) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations; (g) Paints, Pigments and Varnishes; (h) Soaps, Cleaning Preparations and Washing Compounds; (i) Toilet Preparations; (j) Inks; (k) Adhesives; (l) Polishes and Dressings; (m) Wood Distillation; (n) Miscellaneous Chemical Products, (including boiler compounds—cellulose products—insecticides—sweeping compounds—disinfectants—matches—dyes and colours—chemical products, *n.e.s.*). Special Report on the Fertilizer Trade in Canada. Commodity Bulletins on Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulphate, etc. Special Report—Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada, as of July 1, 1932. Special Report on the Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks in Canada, 1934 and 1935.
- (10) *Miscellaneous Manufactures*—General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Brooms, Brushes and Mops; (b) Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; (c) Buttons; (d) Bed Springs and Mattresses.

NOTE.—For statistics of water power and central electric stations, see under heading "Public Utilities".

VIII. CONSTRUCTION.

Building Permits—Monthly and Annual Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

- (1) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31 (showing summary historical tables, analyses of current trends, detailed tables by items, group analyses according to component material, origin and degree of manufacture, and purpose, and comparisons of the volume of trade). *Price \$3*.
- (2) Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. *Price 25 cents*.
- (3) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for the calendar year. *Price 50 cents*. (Free to subscribers to Quarterly Trade Report.)
- (4) Review of Canada's Foreign Trade during the calendar year. *Price 25 cents*.
- (5) Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada (showing statistics of imports and exports by months and cumulative quarters). *Price \$2 per year*.
- (6) Monthly Summary of the Trade of Canada (for latest month and latest 12 months). *Price \$1 per year*.
- (7) Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: (a) Abstract of Imports, Exports, and Duty Collected (by latest month, accrued period, and latest 12 months); (b) Summary of Canada's Imports (for latest month); (c) Summary of Canada's Exports (for latest month); (d) Canada's Imports from Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period); (e) Canada's Domestic Exports to Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period); (f) Canada's Monthly Trade Trends (by months and accrued period); (g) Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries (by months and accrued period); (h) Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries (by months and accrued period).
- (8) Monthly Commodity Bulletins: (a) Imports and Exports of Asbestos; (b) Imports and Exports of Coffee and Tea; (c) Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery; (d) Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery; (e) Imports and Exports of Fertilizers; (f) Imports and Exports of Footwear (except rubber); (g) Exports of Grain and Flour; (h) Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins; (i) Imports of Lumber;

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—concluded.

(j) Exports of Lumber; (k) Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; (l) Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; (m) Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (n) Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (o) Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; (p) Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; (q) Imports of Paints and Varnishes; (r) Exports of Paints and Varnishes; (s) Imports of Petroleum and Products; (t) Exports of Petroleum and Products; (u) Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings; (v) Imports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; (w) Exports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; (x) Imports of Rubber and Products; (y) Exports of Rubber and Products; (z) Imports of Sheet Metal Products (aa) Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils; (bb) Imports of Vehicles (of iron,) (cc) Imports and Exports of Wire; (dd) Imports and Exports of Soap; (ee) Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits; (ff) Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables; (gg) Imports and Exports of Pickles and Canned Vegetables; (hh) Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits. Price \$1 per year for imports and exports of one commodity; \$5 per year for all the above commodity bulletins.

- (9) Special Trade Reports: (a) Trade of Canada with Pacific Countries (1932); (b) Canada-Belgium Trade, 1933; (c) Canada's Imports of Commodities not produced in Canada, 1929-1933; (d) Canada-Austria Trade, 1934; (e) Canada-Germany Trade, 1934.

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under *Report of the Seventh Census*, p. 1080):

Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931:—

Statistics of Retail and Wholesale Trade in 1930.

Preliminary Bulletins (mimeographed)—(a) Retail Trade of cities with a population of 10,000 and over, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, employees, wages, sales, etc.; (b) Wholesale Trade of cities with a population of 20,000 and over.

Final Reports (mimeographed)—(a) Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada; (b) Retail Services in Canada; (c) Wholesale Trade in Canada; (d) Summary of Retail Facts; Credit and Commodity Sales; Size of Business; Operating Expenses by Provinces; (e) Retail Sales by Commodities; (f) Mail Order Sales; (g) Food Retailing; (h) Drug Retailing; (i) Retail Trade in Rural and Urban Areas; (j) Wholesale Trade by Provinces; (k) Operating Results of Wholesale Establishments, Showing Operating Expenses, Size of Business, Number of Units, etc.; (l) Commodity Sales by Wholesale Establishments; (m) Chain Stores, Food Chains, Variety Chains, Drug Chains, Filling Station Chains, Lumber and Building Material Chains; (n) Hotel Operations, by Provinces; (o) Hotel Operations in Canada; (p) Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing Associations; (q) Motor-Vehicle Transportation; (r) Distribution of Sales of Coal Mines; (s) Distribution of Sales of Manufacturing Establishments.

Final Reports (printed)—Retail Trade for the Dominion and the Provinces, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, full-time and part-time employees and wages, operating expenses, size of business, credit sales, forms of organization, capital invested, and sales by commodities; details for cities with populations of 30,000 and over by kinds of business and types of operation, and by kinds of business for counties or census divisions and incorporated places with populations of 1,000 and over. Retail Trade, Canada, Price 50 cents; Ontario, Price 50 cents; Quebec, Price 50 cents; similar reports for each of the other provinces, Price 25 cents. Wholesale Trade by Provinces, similar in form to retail reports. Reports now available for Ontario, Price 25 cents; Quebec, Price 25 cents; Dominion summary and reports on wholesale trade for other provinces available in near future.

Annual Reports on Retail and Wholesale Trade—Reports for 1934 as follows: (a) Chain Stores; (b) Retail Merchandise Trade by Provinces and for Canada; (c) Motion Picture Statistics; (d) Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces.

Monthly Reports—Changes in the Value of Retail Sales; New Motor Vehicle Sales for Canada and the Provinces; Financing of Automobile Sales.

Special Reports—A Decade of Retail Trade, 1923-1933 (estimated sales by provinces and by kind-of-business groups carried back to 1923 and extended to 1933); Comparative figures for chain stores; Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1929-1935 (monthly reports on retail trade summarized, corrections applied to allow for differences in number of business days and for seasonal variations).

INTERNAL TRADE—concluded.**2. PRICES STATISTICS.**

Annual Reports—1913-1934 Report on Prices and Price Indexes in Canada, in the British Empire, and in Foreign Countries (dealing with exchange and currency, security prices—common stocks, preferred stocks, mining stocks—bond yields, U.S. common stocks, prices and index numbers of street car rates, hospital charges, manufactured and fuel gas, electric light rates, telephone rates—and import and export prices and valuations). *Price 50 cents.* Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, 1935.

Quarterly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada, British Empire and Foreign Countries.

Monthly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale and Retail Prices in Canada—Security Prices—Exchange Rates.

Weekly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices; Index Numbers of Common Stock Prices and Long Term Bond Yields; Index Numbers of Mining Stock Prices.

Special Reports—Housing Accommodation of the Canadian People.

3. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS.

Annual Records and Estimates of Capital Investments by Foreigners in Canada and of Canadian Investments in Foreign Countries. Monthly bulletin on purchase and sale of securities between Canada and other countries.

4. RECORDS OF BRANCH PLANT DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

Lists of New Concerns Locating in Canada in Recent Years. Bulletin on Branch and Subsidiary Industries in Canada.

5. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS.

Compilation of Canada's Annual Balance of Payments. Estimation of the Invisible Items in Canada's Trade Balance (Receipts and Payments for Interest, Freight, Insurance, Non-Commercial Remittances, Government Expenditures, Capital of Immigrants and Emigrants, etc.).

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

1. *Railways and Tramways*.—ANNUAL REPORTS: (a) Railway Statistics. *Price 50 cents;* (b) Electric Railway Statistics. *Price 25 cents;* (c) Location of Railway Mileages; (d) Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Report. MONTHLY REPORTS: (a) Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics; (b) Freight Traffic of Railways. WEEKLY REPORTS: Car Loadings of Revenue Freight; SPECIAL REPORT: Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates.

2. *Express*.—Annual Report on Express Statistics.

3. *Telegraphs*.—Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.

4. *Telephones*.—Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.

5. *Water Transportation*.—(a) Annual Report on Canal Statistics. *Price 25 cents;* (b) Monthly Report on Canal Statistics. Special Report: Waterways of Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

6. *Electrical Stations*.—(a) Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada; (b) Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates; (c) Report on use of Electric Energy in Industries; (d) Monthly Report on Electric Energy Generated.

7. *Motor Vehicles*.—(a) Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations; (b) Highways—Annual Report on Highway Mileage Open for Traffic, Construction and Expenditures on Construction and Maintenance.

FINANCE—

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL IN 1934.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments*.—(a) 1921 to 1926. (1923 and 1924 out of print.) (b) 1927 to 1931. Special Summary Statements. (Out of print.) (c) 1927 to 1929. Special Analysis for Statistical Conference. (Out of print.) (d) 1932 and 1933. (e) Bonded Indebtedness of Provinces. Special analysis, 1916 to 1931.

FINANCE—concluded.**MUNICIPAL FINANCE.**

1. *Statistics of Cities and Towns.*—(a) Urban Municipalities Having a Population of 10,000 and Over, 1919 and 1920. (b) 1925 to 1934. (1925 and 1928 out of print.) (c) Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 3,000 to 10,000, 1919. (d) Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 1,000 to 3,000, 1920. (e) Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 5,000 and Over, and 1,000 to 5,000, 1922.
2. *Assessment Valuations. Analysis by Classes of Municipalities.*—(a) 1919 to 1923. (b) 1924 to 1934.
3. *Bonded Indebtedness by Classes of Urban and Rural Municipalities.*—(a) 1919 to 1934. (1919-23 out of print.)
4. *Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts.*—Historical Analysis, 1913-1933.

CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

- (a) Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditure for the Month of January, 1912-1924. (Special Report—out of print.) (b) Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures by Months, *Price 25 cents*—(1) 1925-1931. (2) 1932-1934. (3) 1935.

JUSTICE—

1. *Criminal Statistics.*—Annual Report. *Price 50 cents.* (Covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons, commutations and executions.)
2. *Juvenile Delinquency.*—Annual Bulletin. *Price 10 cents.*

EDUCATION—

- (1) *Annual Survey of Education in Canada.* (Published yearly since 1921.) Includes the following: (a) Provincially-controlled schools; (b) Universities and colleges; (c) Private schools; (d) Schools for Indians; (e) Directory of educational organizations, societies and periodicals, of provincial or Dominion scope; (f) Bibliography of Canadian studies in education, since 1929.
- (2) *Survey of Canadian Libraries.* (Biennial, 1931, 1933, 1935.)
- (3) *Cost of Education.* (A series of bulletins, 1934-35.)
- (4) *Civic Playgrounds, 1934: School Playgrounds in Canadian Cities, 1934.*
- (5) *Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada.* (A study of the Census of 1921 with supplementary data. Under revision on basis of the Census of 1931.)
- (6) *Report of Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics.* (Held October, 1920.)

GENERAL—

- (1) *National Wealth and Income.*—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.: Income Assessed for Income War Tax: The National Income of Canada.
- (2) *Employment.*—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment. (With Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries.)
- (3) *Commercial Failures.*—Monthly and Annual Reports.
- (4) *Bank Debits.*—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada.
- (5) *Business Statistics.*—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, *Price \$1 per year*—A statistical summary with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada. Special Supplements—Twelve Years of the Economic Statistics of Canada, 1919-30; Monthly Indexes of the Physical Volume of Business in Canada, 1919-32; Original Monthly Statistics of Chief Economic Importance, 1919-33, *Price 25 cents*; Business Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year. (Monthly.)
- (6) *Divorce.*—Annual Report.
- (7) *Liquor Control.*—Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.
- (8) *Tourist Trade.*—Annual Report.
- (9) *The Maritime Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada.*—A statistical study of their social and economic condition since Confederation.

- (10) *The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada*.—A statistical study of their social and economic condition in the twentieth century.
- (11) *The Canada Year Book*.—The official statistical annual of the physiography, resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion, with a statistical summary of the progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc. Price \$1.50.

Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (geographical features; geological formation; seismology; flora; fauna; natural resources; climate and meteorology). II. History and Chronology. III. Constitution and Government (constitution and general government of Canada; provincial and local government in Canada; parliamentary representation in Canada). IV. Population (growth and distribution). V. Vital Statistics. VI. Immigration. VII. Survey of Production. VIII. Agriculture. IX. Forestry. X. Fur trade. XI. Fisheries. XII. Mines and Minerals. XIII. Water Power. XIV. Manufactures. XV. Construction. XVI. External Trade. XVII. Internal Trade. XVIII. Transportation and Communications (government control over transportation and communications; steam railways; electric railways; express companies; roads and highways; motor vehicles; air navigation; canals; shipping and navigation; telegraphs; telephones; radio; post office). XIX. Labour and Wages. XX. Prices. XXI. Public Finance (Dominion public finance; provincial public finance; municipal public finance; national wealth and income). XXII. Currency and Banking; Loan and Trust Companies. XXIII. Insurance (and Government annuities). XXIV. Commercial Failures. XXV. Education. XXVI. Public Health and Benevolence. XXVII. Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics. XXVIII. Miscellaneous Administration (public lands; national defence; public works, etc.). XXIX. Sources of Official Statistical and Other Information Relative to Canada. XXX. The Annual Register (Dominion legislation; principal events of the year; extracts from the *Canada Gazette*, re official appointments, commissions, etc.). Appendices.

(Issues of the *Canada Year Book* for 1921, 1924, 1926, 1930 and 1931 are available.)

- (12) *Canada*.—The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress. (Published annually. Price 25 cents.)
- (13) *The Daily News Bulletin*.—(A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form and listing the reports issued each day by the Bureau of Statistics.) Price \$1.50 per year.
- (14) *The Weekly News Bulletin*.—(A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form and listing the reports issued each week by the Bureau of Statistics.) Price \$1 per year.
- (15) *A Fact a Day about Canada*.—A monthly compilation of the daily broadcast over the Canadian Radio Commission's National Network of "A Fact a Day about Canada from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics".

N.B.—The complete service of all publications issued by the Bureau (with the exception of news bulletins) may be obtained for a special rate of \$15 per annum.

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Departments.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament Administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as Compiled from Information Supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses, unless otherwise indicated, denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

Note.—Copies of individual Acts of Parliament may be obtained from the King's Printer at prices of from 10 cents to \$1 per copy according to number of pages.

Agriculture.—Department of Agriculture (4); Experimental Farm Stations (61); Fruit and Honey (24-25 Geo. V, c. 18); Dairy Industry (45); Cold Storage (25); Seeds (185); Feeding Stuffs (67); Live Stock Pedigree (121); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (120); Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Fertilizers (69); Root Vegetables (181); Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting) (36); Inspection and Sale (100); Maple Sugar Industry (20-21 Geo. V, c. 30); Agricultural Pests Control (5); Natural Products Marketing (24-25 Geo. V, c. 57); Hay and Straw Inspection (23-24 Geo. V, c. 26); Prairie Farm Rehabilitation (25-26 Geo. V, c. 23); Fruit, Vegetables and Honey (25-26 Geo. V, c. 62).

Auditor General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27).

Civil Service Commission.—Civil Service (22), as amended 1932, c. 40.

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act (65).

Finance.—Appropriation; Bank (24-25 Geo. V, c. 24); Bank of Canada (24-25 Geo. V, c. 43); Bankruptcy (11) and (21-22 Geo. V, cc. 17 and 18, and 22-23 Geo. V, c. 39); Bills of Exchange (16) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 17); Board of Audit (10); Canadian Farm Loan (66) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 46 and 25-26 Geo. V, c. 16); Canadian Fisherman's Loan (25-26 Geo. V, c. 52); Canadian National Railways Refunding (25-26 Geo. V, c. 3); Canadian National Railways Financing (25-26 Geo. V, c. 17); Civil Service Superannuation (24); Companies' Creditors Arrangement (23-24 Geo. V, c. 36); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27); Currency (40); Dept. of Finance and Treasury Board (71) and (21-22 Geo. V, c. 48); Exchange Fund (25-26 Geo. V, c. 60); Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (24-25 Geo. V, c. 53 and 25-26 Geo. V, cc. 20 and 61); Federal District Commission (17 Geo. V, c. 55); Dominion Housing (25-26 Geo. V, c. 58); Interest (102); Old Age Pensions (156) and (21-22 Geo. V, c. 42); Penny Bank (13); Provincial Subsidies (192); Quebec Savings Banks (14) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 39); Special War Revenue (179) and (23-24 Geo. V, c. 50; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42)—(in part); Gold Export (22-23 Geo. V, c. 33 and 25-26 Geo. V, c. 21); Tariff Board (21-22 Geo. V, c. 55); Winding-Up (213). Not regularly administered by the Department, but under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance: Escheats (58); Money Lenders (135); Pawnbrokers (152); Satisfied Securities (184).

Fisheries.—Fisheries (73, as amended 1932, c. 42 and 1934, c. 6); Fish Inspection (72); Meat and Canned Foods (77, so far as it relates to fish and shellfish); Deep-sea Fisheries (74); Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Protection (75); Pelagic Sealing (153); Customs and Fisheries Protection (43, in part); The Biological Board Act (18, as amended 1930, c. 4), is also administered by the Minister of Fisheries.

Immigration.—The Immigration Act and Regulations, 1910 (93); the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923 (95); Department of Immigration and Colonization (96).

Indian Affairs.—Indian (98); St. Regis Islands (17 Geo. V, c. 37).

Insurance.—Department of Insurance (22-23 Geo. V, c. 45); Canadian and British Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 46, as amended 1932-33, c. 32 and 1934, cc. 27, 45); Foreign Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 47, as amended 1934, c. 36); Loan Companies (28) as amended 1934, c. 56); Trust Companies (29, as amended 1931, c. 57); Civil Service Insurance (23); Employment and Social Insurance (25-26 Geo. V, c. 38).

Interior.—Forest Reserves and Parks (78); Seed Grain (87); Seed Grain Sureties (88), Department of the Interior (103); Irrigation (104); Dominion Lands (113); Public Lands Grants (114); Ordnance and Admiralty Lands (115); Railway Belt (116); Dominion Lands Survey (117); Land Titles (118); Manitoba Supplementary Provisions (124); Migratory Birds Convention (130); Northwest Game (141); Northwest Territories (142); Reclamation (175); Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads (180); Soldier Settlement (188); Dominion Water Power (210); Railway Belt Water (211); Yukon (215); Yukon Placer Mining (216); Yukon Quartz Mining (217); Lac Seul Conservation (18-19 Geo. V, c. 32); National Parks (20-21, Geo. V, c. 33); Alberta Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 3); Manitoba Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 29); Railway Belt and Peace River Block (20-21 Geo. V, c. 37); Saskatchewan Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 41); Refunds—Natural Resources—(22-23 Geo. V, c. 35); An Act respecting certain debts due the Crown (17 Geo. V, c. 51); An Act respecting water power in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (19-20 Geo. V, c. 61).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor-General's (107); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Judges (105); Supreme Court (35); Exchequer Court (34); Admiralty (33); Petition of Right (158); Criminal Code (36); Penitentiary (154); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Identification of Criminals (38); Ticket of Leave (197); Fugitive Offenders (81); Extradition (37); Juvenile Delinquents (108). The following Acts, while not regularly administered by the Department, are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice: Canada Evidence (59); Marriage and Divorce (127); Tobacco Restraint (199); Juvenile Delinquents (19-20 Geo. V, c. 46); Administration of Justice in the Yukon (19-20 Geo. V, c. 62); Divorce (Ontario, 1930) (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14); Divorce Jurisdiction (20-21 Geo. V, c. 15).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); The Publication of Statutes (2).

Labour.—Labour Department (111); Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; Employment Office Co-ordination (57); Technical Education (193, as amended 1934, c. 9; Vocational Education (21-22 Geo. V, c. 59); Government Annuities (7 as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 33); Combines Investigation (26); Old Age Pensions (156 as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 42); White Phosphorous Matches (128); Fair Wages and Hours of Labour, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 39); Minimum Wages (25-26 Geo. V, c. 44); Unemployment Relief, 1930 (21 Geo. V, c. 1);

Unemployment and Farm Relief, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 58) and Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 13); Relief, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36); Relief, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18); Relief, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15); Relief, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 13).

Marine.—Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters (89); Shipping of Live Stock (122); Department of Marine (20-21 Geo. V, c. 31); Maritime Conventions (126); Navigable Waters' Protection (140); Canada Shipping (186); Radiotelegraph (195); Government Vessels Discipline (203); Belleville Harbour Commission (1889, c. 35); Halifax Harbour Commission (1927, c. 58); Hamilton Harbour Commission (1912, c. 98); Montreal Harbour Commission (1894, c. 48; 1909, c. 24; 1912, c. 35; 1913, c. 32; 1914, c. 42); North Fraser Harbour Commission (1913, c. 162); New Westminster Harbour Commission (1913, c. 158); Quebec Harbour Commission (1899, c. 34, 1905, c. 33); Saint John, N.B., Harbour Commission (1927, c. 67); Three Rivers, Que., Harbour Commission (1923, c. 71); Trenton, Ont., Harbour Commission (1922, c. 50); Toronto Harbour Commission (1911, c. 26); Vancouver Harbour Commission (1913, c. 54); Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission (1912, c. 55); Chicoutimi Harbour Commission (1926, c. 6); Water-Carriage of Goods (1927, c. 207); United States Wreckers (1927, c. 214); Canadian Radio Broadcasting (1932, c. 51); Canada Shipping, 1934 (not yet proclaimed) (1934, c. 44); An Act respecting Radio Broadcasting, (1935, c. 65); Safety of Life at Sea and Load Lines Convention (1931, c. 49).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (83); Explosives (62); Domestic Fuel (17 Geo. V, c. 52).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence (136); Naval Service (139); Naval Discipline; Militia (132); Militia Pension (1933); Royal Military College (18-19 Geo. V, c. 7); Ss. 85 and 86 Criminal Code; Army; Regimental Debts; Aeronautics (3); Air Force; Visiting Forces, British Commonwealth, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 21).

National Revenue.—Customs Tariff (44); Customs (42); Canada Shipping (in part) (186); Animal Contagious Diseases (in part) (6); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part) (47); Export (63); Copyright (in part) (32); Petroleum and Naphtha (159); Excise (60); Special War Revenue, 1915 (179); Income War Tax, 1917 (97); Agricultural Pests Control (in part) (5); Customs and Fisheries Protection (in part) (43); Explosives (in part) (62).

Pensions and National Health.—*Pensions*.—Department of Pensions and National Health (Part I) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); War Veterans' Allowance (20-21 Geo. V, c. 48); Pension (157 and Amendments); Returned Soldiers' Insurance (10-11 Geo. V, c. 54, and Amendments). The two latter Acts are adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission. *National Health*.—Department of Pensions and National Health (Part II) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (24-25 Geo. V, c. 44); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Opium and Narcotic Drug (19-20 Geo. V, c. 49 and Amendments); Food and Drugs (including Honey) (76 and Amendments).

Post Office.—Post Office (161); Special War Revenue (in part) (179).

Public Archives.—Public Archives (8).

Public Works.—Expropriation (64); Ferries (68); Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters (Section 5) (89); Navigable Waters Protection (Part I) (140); Public works (166); Government Works Toll (167); Railway (Section 248) (170); Dry Dock Subsidies (191); Telegraphs (194); National Art Gallery (3-4 Geo. V, c. 33); Act regulating Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property (20-21 Geo. V, c. 47); Public Works Construction, 1934 (part) (24-25 Geo. V, c. 59); Supplementary Public Works Construction, 1935 (part) (25-26 Geo. V, c. 34).

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (171); Government Railways (173); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22 and amending Acts); Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18); Canadian National Railways (172) and amending Acts 1918, c. 13, 1929, c. 10 and 1931, c. 6; Canadian National Railway Branch Lines (14-15 Geo. V, cc. 14-32, 15-16 Geo. V, cc. 5, 6 and 7, 17 Geo. V, cc. 12-26, 18-19 Geo. V, cc. 18-36, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 24); Government Employees Compensation (30) and amending Act, 1931, c. 9; Canadian National Refunding, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 27); Canadian National Refunding, 1929 (19-20 Geo. V, c. 11); Canadian National (Central Vermont) Financing, 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 7); Canadian National Refunding, 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 8); Grand Trunk Pacific Securities, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 7); Canadian National Steamships, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 29); Canadian National Railways Pension (19-20 Geo. V, c. 4); Canadian National Montreal Terminals, 1929 (19-20 Geo. V, c. 12); Maritime Freight Rates (79); Canadian National-Canadian Pacific, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 33); Canadian National Railways Financing, 1931, (21-22 Geo. V, c. 22, 1932, cc. 6 and 25, 1932-33, c. 34 and 1934, c. 28); An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways (24-25 Geo. V, c. 3).

The "Railway Act" (Companies) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized railways, the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which also has certain jurisdiction where Government guarantee has been given.

An Act respecting Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. (21-22 Geo. V, c. 19); An Act to declare certain works of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. to be for the general advantage of Canada (21-22 Geo. V, c. 20); An Act to grant the right to the C.P.R. to use the tracks of His Majesty at Saint John (24-25 Geo. V, c. 5); An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement respecting the joint use by His Majesty and the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Ry. tracks and premises of C.P.R. at Quebec (24-25 Geo. V, c. 10).

Secretary of State.—Companies (24-25 Geo. V, c. 33) as amended; Naturalization (138); Patents (150 as amended 1928, c. 4; 1930, c. 34 and 1932, c. 21); Copyright (32); Unfair Competition (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38); Canada Temperance (196); Boards of Trade (19); Ticket of Leave (197); Trade Unions (202); Companies' Creditors Arrangement. (23-24 Geo. V, c. 36). Canadian Nationals (21); Department of State (189); Translation Bureau (24-25 Geo. V, c. 25); The Patent Act, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 32); Treaties of Peace.

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain (86) (20-21 Geo. V, c. 5); Electricity and Fluid Exportation (54); Electricity Inspection (55); Electric Units (56); Gas Inspection (82); Inland Water Freight Rates (208); Precious Metals Marking (84) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 40, 19-20 Geo. V, c. 53); Statistics (190); Weights and Measures Inspection (212); Act to place Canadian Coal used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel on a Basis of Equality with Imported Coal (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6); Water Meters (209); Research Council (177); Canadian Wheat Board (25-26 Geo. V, c. 53).

Section 3.—Publications of Dominion Departments.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada as Compiled from Information Supplied by the respective Departments.

Note.—A catalogue of the official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, stating prices, is issued regularly once a year, with supplements when required; copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, the Veterinary Director General, and progress reports of the Dominion Agrostologist, 1930-33, Dominion Apiarist, 1931-33, Dominion Bacteriologist, 1931-33, Dominion Botanist, 1931-34, Dominion Cerealists, 1930-33, Dominion Chemist, 1930-33, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1931-33, Economic Fibre Production, 1931-33, Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, 1931-34, Illustration Stations, 1931-33. Divisions of the Experimental Farms Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following Divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; Tobacco; Economic Fibre; Bacteriology; Bees; and Illustration Stations. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to: contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; foot and mouth disease; quarantine; and meat inspection. Bulletins and reports of the Seed Branch as to seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Fruit Branch reports relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables and their preservation, the Fruit and Honey Act and the Maple Sugar Industry Act.

A pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 400. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and pamphlets on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden, animal, insect and plant diseases, bee-keeping, poultry, and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publicity and Extension Branch.

Auditor General.—Annual Report.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report; Regulations of the Civil Service Commission; How Appointments are made in the Public Service; Examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists; Examinations for Customs Service; Examinations for Postal Service; Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners.

Dominion Fuel Board.—The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 primarily to instigate a thorough study of the underlying causes of recurring fuel shortages in Canada and of the methods by which they might be counteracted. It is composed of officers of the Department of Mines and of the Interior and the co-operation of both Departments is given to the Board in its investigations. Partly as a result of the investigations and recom-

mentations of the Board and of the publicity given to its findings, diversified sources of fuel supply have been developed and fuel shortages are no longer experienced. The Board has been instrumental in enabling Canadian coal to find markets in territory previously supplied from foreign sources. At the present time the work of the Board covers continued investigation of the fuel situation in relation to Canada; the Board also administers the Domestic Fuel Act, and the Orders in Council providing assistance to the coal industry. The following reports and publications have been issued: Interim Report of the Dominion Fuel Board (1923); Central and District Heating—Possibilities of Application in Canada, by F. A. Combe (1924)¹; Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada, by J. L. Landt (1925)¹; The Smoky River Coal Field, by James McEvoy (1925)²; Coking Experiments on Coals from the Maritime Provinces, by B. F. Haanel and R. E. Gilmore (1926)³; Instructions for Burning Coal, Coke and Peat (1927)³; Tests of Various Fuels Made in a Domestic Hot Water Boiler, by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer (1927), revised 1929³; Why you Should Insulate your Home, by G. D. Mallory (1927)⁴; Industrial Fuel and Power Statistics for Ontario, Calendar Year 1925, by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer (1928)⁵; Dominion Fuel Board, Second Progress Report, 1923-28 (1928); Humidity in House Heating, by E. S. Martindale (1929)⁴; Cards bearing instructions on "How to Burn Coke"; Comparison of the Cost and Convenience of House Heating with Various Fuels, by E. S. Malloch (1929)¹; The Insulation of New and Old Houses, by G. D. Mallory (1932)⁶; Graph Showing the Supply and Distribution of Coal in Canada, 1923-1931 (1932); Graphs Showing Operating Costs and Revenues of Canadian Coal Mining Districts for 1931, 1932 and 1933; Fuels Sold for Domestic Purposes in Ontario and Quebec, 1926¹; Fuels Sold for Domestic Purposes in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, 1927¹; Fuels Distributed for Domestic Heating in the Maritimes, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, 1928 and 1929¹; Fuels Distributed for Domestic Heating in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba for 1930, 1931 and for the period 1928-1932¹; Petroleum Fuels in Canada, 1930, '31, '32, by J. M. Casey (1934)³; Graph showing the Supply and Distribution of Coal in Canada, 1925-1934 (1934); Graph showing Operating Costs and Revenues of Canadian Coal Mining Districts for the years 1931-1934 inclusive (1934); Petroleum Fuels in Canada 1933, by J. M. Casey (1935).

External Affairs.—Annual Report. Annual Treaty Series. British and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada. Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Finance.—Annual Report on the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates. Particulars of Dominion of Canada Loans Outstanding.

Fisheries.—(*Publications marked * are available in both English and French editions.*)
—Annual Report, including Fish Culture Report. Annual Statistical Report (contains both English and French sections). Fish Culture Report. Popular Account of a Number of Canadian Fishes—A. Halkett. *Canada's Fisheries. Map of the Atlantic Coast Provinces showing the Inshore and Deep-sea Fishing Grounds. Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters—A. W. H. Needler. Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America, 1926.—O. E. Sette. Statistics of the Mackerel Fishery off the East Coast of North America, 1904 to 1930—O. E. Sette and A. W. H. Needler. Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays and Tributary Waters, 1914—Melville, Lower and Comeau. Discoloration, Smut or Blackening of Canned Lobsters—Harrison and Hood. Historical Account of the Lobster Canning Industry—R. H. Williams. *Fish Canning in Canada (non-technical). *Fisheries News Bulletin (monthly). "The Salmon Fishery of British Columbia. Report on Fisheries Investigations in Hudson Bay, 1930. *Summary of the Report by Messrs. Cockfield, Brown and Company, Limited, on the Marketing of Canadian Fish and Fish Products. *Oyster Farming on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. Hardening Mud Bottoms for Oyster Culture (mimeographed). *Red Discoloration of Cured Codfish. *Factors in the Shipment of Live Lobsters from Eastern Nova Scotia. Investigations into the Natural History of the Herring—Hjort. *Fish and How to Cook it. *The Life of the Atlantic Salmon. *Proceedings No. 1 of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, 1921-1930, and *Proceedings No. 2, 1931-1933. *Report of the Royal Commission Investigating the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, 1927. *The Storage of Oysters—A. W. H. Needler. Check List of the Fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, illustrated (\$2.00)—A. Halkett. *Memoranda (mimeographed) dealing with some methods of fish processing.

Geographic Board of Canada.—18th Report, containing all decisions to Mar. 31, 1924; 19th Report, containing all decisions from April 1, 1924, to July 31, 1927, with supplementary numbers 1 to 12; "Place-Names of Alberta", 1928, 25 cents; "Place-Names of Mani-

¹ Published by the Dominion Fuel Board in co-operation with the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

² Published by the Dominion Fuel Board in co-operation with the Geological Survey, Department of Mines.

³ Published by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board.

⁴ Published by the Natural Resources Intelligence Bureau, Department of the Interior, for the Dominion Fuel Board.

⁵ Published by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

⁶ Published by the National Development Bureau, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board.

toba", 1931; "Meaning of Canadian City Names", 1922; "Place-Names on Magdalen Islands, Quebec", 1922; "Place-Names of Prince Edward Island with Meanings", 1925, 25 cents; "Place-Names in Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River", 1910; "Place-Names on Anticosti Island, Quebec", 1922; Catalogue and Graphical Index of Maps in the Geographic Board Library, two volumes, 1922, supplement, 1925.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, (c. 98, R.S.C., 1927). Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1928, price \$1. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III, price \$15. Census of Indians in Canada, 1934.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Registered Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies in Canada, with Department's Valuation thereof. Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada. Annual Report of Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by the Dominion. Classification of Fire Insurance Risks. Table of Bond Values.

Interior.—Annual Report. The Department of the Interior issues publications dealing with the work of the following branches: National Parks Branch, including Historic Sites and Migratory Birds. Dominion Forest Service. Topographical and Air Survey Bureau. Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau. Geodetic Survey of Canada. International Boundary Commission. Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria. Reports on the work of the above branches may be had, if available, upon application to the Branch concerned, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

International Boundary Commission.—*Reports.*—Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 1934, \$5; Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River, 1925, \$5; Report of the International Waterways Commission upon the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, through the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, with full set of 30 maps, 1915, \$7.50; Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the Northwesternmost Point of Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, 1931, \$5. Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the Western Terminus of the Land Boundary along the 49th Parallel, on the west side of Point Roberts, through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, with accompanying Chart, 1921, \$5; Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 1918, \$5. *Maps.*—From the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 18 sheets and index sheet, various scales, sizes 26 by 38 inches, 50 cents each; from the St. Lawrence River to the source of the St. Croix River, 61 sheets and index sheet, various scales, 26 by 38 inches, 50 cents each; from the St. Lawrence River at St. Regis to the head of Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior, 29 sheets and index sheet, International Waterways Commission, various scales 29½ by 36 inches, 25 cents each; Northwesternmost Point of Lake of the Woods to the head of Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior, 36 sheets and index sheet, various scales, 26 by 38 inches, 50 cents each; 49th Parallel, Point Roberts to Northwesternmost Point of the Lake of the Woods, 59 sheets, index and profile sheets, scale 1:62,500, size 15 by 30 inches, sheets 1 to 19, 50 cents each, sheets 20 to 59, 25 cents each; west side of Point Roberts through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean, 1 sheet, scale 1:200,000, 28 by 41 inches, 50 cents; Cape Muzon to Mount St. Elias, 13 sheets 25 by 29 inches, scale 1:250,000, sheets 1 and 2 not yet published, 50 cents each; 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 38 sheets, scale 1:62,500 with profile sheet, index sheet and special Arctic Coast sheet, size 18 by 27½ inches, 25 cents each; Mount St. Elias to White River sheet, scale 1:250,000, size 19 by 28 inches, 25 cents.

These reports or maps may be obtained on application to the International Boundary Commission, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Cheques should be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—*The Canada Gazette*, published weekly, with occasional supplement and extras; subscription, in Canada and United States, \$8 per annum payable in advance, single copies 20 cents each, other countries \$10 per annum and 25 cents per single copy. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, semi-monthly, \$3 per annum, single copies, 20 cents. Canada Law Reports, published monthly, yearly subscriptions, \$6. Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927 (5 vols.), \$10. Annual Statutes, 1928-35, \$5 each. Acts, Public and Private, with Amendments to date, 10 cents to \$1 per copy. Canadian Postal Guide, \$1 paper cover, \$1.50 cloth cover; including supplements, additional 25 cents. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard", issued daily during session,

French and English, \$3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates; single copies, 5 cents. Prices of bluebooks are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on cost. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa. A catalogue of official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada is issued regularly once a year with supplements when required and copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Labour.—*Monthly.*—The *Labour Gazette* (published in English and French) at a subscription price of 20 cents per annum. *Annually.*—Report of the Department of Labour (including: Reports of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Government Annuities Act, Combines Investigation Act, Old Age Pensions Act, Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, and the Relief Legislation). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on Dec. 31, 1928 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Labour Organization in Canada. Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. Prices in Canada and other Countries. Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries. *General Reports.*—Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925. The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. Trade Union Law in Canada. *Reports of Investigations under the Combines Investigation Act.*—(1) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, 1925; (2) Investigation into Alleged Combine limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, 1925; (3) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, 1926; (4) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables produced in Ontario, 1926; (5) Investigation by Registrar into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1926; (6) Investigation of the Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council, 1929; (8) Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, 1930; (9) Report of Registrar into Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Canada, 1931; (10) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, 1931. *Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series.*—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations, 1921; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, 1921; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Second Report; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada, 1924; (9) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Third Report; (10) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fourth Report; (11) Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada; (12) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fifth Report.

Marine.—Annual Report. 25 cents. List of Canadian Shipping. 50 cents. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. List of Lights, etc., in Canada: (a) Pacific Coast, 15 cents; (b) Atlantic Coast, 25 cents; (c) Inland Waters, 10 cents.

Charts and Publications of the Hydrographic Service of Canada.—Catalogue of Nautical Charts, Sailing Directions, Tidal Information and other Canadian Government publications of interest to mariners (free). *Pilots.*—(Price \$1 per copy payable in advance by P.O. order, express order or marked cheque, only.) Gulf of St. Lawrence Pilot, 1934. St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), comprising sailing directions from cap des Rosiers to Quebec, 5th edition, 1929. Supplement No. 2 to above, 1933. St. Lawrence River Pilot, Quebec to Montreal and Richelieu River, 1931. Supplement No. 1 to above, 1933. St. Lawrence Pilot, Montreal to Kingston and Ottawa River, 1933. Great Lakes Pilot, Vol. II (Lake Huron & Georgian Bay), 1933. Great Lakes Pilot, Vol. I (Lakes Ontario, Erie and St. Clair and Welland Canal, Niagara, Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, 1933), Sailing directions for the Canadian shores of lake Superior, 1st edition, 1922. Supplement No. 2 to the above, 1931. Sailing directions for lake Melville and approaches (Coast of Labrador), 1931. Sailing directions for the Hudson Bay route, 1933. British Columbia Pilot, Vol. I, southern portion of the coast of British Columbia from Juan de Fuca strait to cape Caution including Vancouver I. and inner passages, 1st edition, 1933. British Columbia Pilot, Vol. II, northern portion of the coast of British Columbia from cape Caution to Portland inlet and Queen Charlotte islands, 1st edition, 1930. Saint John River sailing directions, 1934. Nautical charts. *Reports of the International Waterways Commission.*—On the International Boundary Line through the St. Lawrence river, Great Lakes and connecting waters, 1915. *Tidal and Current Survey Reports.*—(issued free of charge)—Currents in the gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Anticosti region, Cabot strait and Northumberland strait. Currents in Belle Isle strait (temporarily out of print). Currents in the entrance to the St. Lawrence estuary. Tables of hourly directions and velocity of currents and time of slack water in the bay of Fundy. Tide levels and datum planes on the Pacific coast of Canada. Tide levels and datum planes in Eastern Canada, giving the levels in 86 harbours and other localities. Tides at the head of the bay of Fundy, with diagrams. Tidal investigations and results; Arctic tides, with map. Tides and tidal streams; a general description of the various types of tide and the behaviour of currents, with plates. Temperatures and densities of the waters of

Eastern Canada, with maps. *Tide Tables*.—(issued free of charge)—Tide tables for the Pacific coast of Canada, including: Juan de Fuca strait, the strait of Georgia, and the northern coast with data for slack water in the navigable passes and narrows and information on currents. Tide Tables for the Atlantic coast of Canada, including: the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic coast, the bay of Fundy, Northumberland and Cabot straits, Hudson bay, and information on currents. Abridged edition for Quebec, Father point and the St. Lawrence river. Abridged edition for Saint John, N.B., and the bay of Fundy (with time of high water at Windsor, N.S.). Abridged edition for Halifax, N.S. and Sydney, N.S. Abridged edition for Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou, N.S., St. Paul I. with tidal differences for north shore of Prince Edward I., Sydney, Northumberland strait, Cape Breton, Magdalen Is., etc. Abridged edition for Vancouver, Sand Heads and the strait of Georgia, B.C. Abridged edition for Prince Rupert, B.C., with tidal differences for the northern coasts of British Columbia. Slack water tables for the strait of Canso and Great Bras d'Or lake, N.S. Slack water tables for first Narrows, Vancouver harbour, Active pass and Turn point, B.C. (Mimeograph copies of tide tables for Port Nelson.)

Charts of the Hydrographic Service of Canada.—(Price 50 cents each.) Nearly four hundred and sixty charts and plans are published of the Atlantic coast and its harbours, Hudson bay, Hudson strait and harbours and anchorages, the St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa river, lake Ontario and harbours, lake Erie and harbours, lake Huron and Georgian bay and harbours, lake Superior and harbours, lake of the Woods, lake Winnipeg, Nelson river, Great Slave lake, Pacific coast and harbours. There is also a number of International Waterways Commission charts, not intended for navigation.

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa—Meteorological Observations in the Dominion of Canada, Bermuda and Newfoundland, (single copies 10 cents, yearly subscription \$1.00); Regulations, Government Wharves in Canada (10 cents); Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Foreign Sea-going Ships (French and English) (25 cents); Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Coasting and Inland Vessels (French and English) (25 cents); Rules of the Road, International (French and English) (10 cents); Rules of the Road, Great Lakes (French and English) (10 cents); Tide Tables, St. Lawrence Ship Channel (bilingual) (25 cents); Regulations for Shipping Grain Cargoes (10 cents); Expedition to Hudson Bay, SS. *Diana*, 1897 (\$1.00); Expedition to Hudson Bay, N. B. McLean, Director in Charge, 1927-28 (50 cents). Steamship Inspection (Marine Department).—(10 cents each); Inspection Boilers and Machinery of Steamships; Rules for Life Saving Appliances; Rules for Inspection of Hulls and Equipment; Rules for Motor Engineers' Certificates; Rules for Examination of Engineers on Steamships; Rules for Fire Extinguishers on Steamships.

Radio Branch.—Obtainable from the Director, Radio Branch, Department of Marine, Ottawa.—Map showing radio stations operated as Aids to Navigation, 1935 (25 cents); British Postmaster-General's Handbook for Wireless Telegraph Operators (25 cents); Official List of Radio Stations in Canada (25 cents); Kilocycle-Metre Conversion Chart (10 cents); Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder (10 cents); Pamphlet containing Extracts from the Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder with reference to Amateur Experimental Radio Stations (free); Pamphlet containing Examination Procedure for Certificates of Proficiency in Radio for Commercial Operators (free). Notices to Mariners re: Weather, Ice and Other Reports Transmitted by Radio-Telegraph (free).

Obtainable from The King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.—International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, together with the Radio Communication Regulations annexed thereto (25 cents); Radiotelegraphy Requirements for Ships registered in Canada and engaged on international voyages in accordance with the Safety of Life at Sea and Loadline Conventions Act, 1931, and the Regulations issued thereunder (10 cents). Bulletin No. 2 (1932) Radio Inductive Interference (35 cents); Supplement "A" (1934) to Bulletin No. 2 (15 cents). Navigation conditions on the Hudson Bay Route from the Atlantic Seaboard to Port Churchill, seasons of navigation 1929-30-31-32-33-34-35 (10 cents each); Hudson Bay Report, 1927. (25 cents.)

Mines.—The scientific and investigatory work of the Department of Mines, which is chiefly concerned with the development of the Dominion's mineral industries, is carried on by the Department's four principal branches—the Bureau of Economic Geology (with which is associated the Geological Survey); the Mines Branch, the National Museum of Canada and the Explosives Division.

The Bureau of Economic Geology (and the associated Geological Survey) carries on areal and economic investigations and research work in geology and mineralogy; the Mines Branch carries on field, laboratory, and industrial investigations covering the various phases of the mining and metallurgical industries from the primary occurrence of the ores to the utilization of the finished products; the National Museum of Canada carries on scientific investigations in all branches of natural history; and the Explosives Division, under the provisions of the Explosives Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 62) has supervision of the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives and issues the licences and permits authorized by the Act.

The Department of Mines publishes an annual administrative report covering the activities of the whole Department, and occasional pamphlets illustrating the services rendered the mining and metallurgical industries. Each of the branches publishes memoirs, bulletins and preliminary reports on special investigations and districts.

Bureau of Economic Geology.—The Geological Survey from 1842 to 1904 published annual volumes. From 1904 to 1910, upwards of 80 reports were issued, all separately. Since then the publications have consisted of memoirs and bulletins appearing at irregular intervals and miscellaneous publications, including geological and topographical maps, geological guide books and handbooks. The subjects dealt with include areal and economic geology of particular districts, mineralogy, palaeontology and related topics. In 1926 the first volume of a new Economic Geology Series was published, and further volumes of this series have since been issued. A list of the reports published by this Branch may be obtained on application to the Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, Ottawa.

The National Museum of Canada has published a series of *Museum Bulletins* in many branches of natural history. A list of these may be obtained on application to The Director, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

The Mines Branch, since its inception in 1908, has published annual summary reports covering the investigations of the Divisions of Mineral Resources, Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Fuels and Fuel Testing, Ceramic and Road Materials and Chemistry. More detailed and comprehensive reports have also been published by this branch, dealing with the technology of most of the economic minerals of Canada. A list of the Mines Branch reports may be had on application to The Director, Mines Branch, Ottawa.

The Explosives Division has published annual reports since 1919 and a number of pamphlets on the proper care and handling of explosives. Copies may be obtained on application to The Chief Inspector of Explosives, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

The publications of the Department of Mines cover all phases of mining from preliminary explorations and surveys of unmapped territory through the mining, milling, smelting and refining of the ores to the marketing and utilization of the finished product. Most of these reports and maps may be obtained free of charge by residents of Canada, on application to the Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, or to the Directors of the Branches concerned, whose addresses are given above. Many of these reports may be had in French translations. Price lists for distribution of reports outside of Canada are available from the Branch Heads.

National Defence.—Annual Report; List of Officers, Defence Forces of Canada, Naval, Military and Air Services; Canadian Navy List; Naval General Orders; General Orders, Militia and Air Services; Militia Orders; Air Regulations.

National Research Council.—Annual Reports.—Reports of the National Research Council for the years 1917-18 to 1934-35. *Technical Reports.*—(For Nos. 1 to 21 see p. 1042 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 are now out of print.) No. 22, An Experimental Study of Sieving, by J. B. Porter, Ph.D., D.Sc.; No. 23, The Storage of Apples in Air-cooled Warehouses in Nova Scotia, by S. G. Lipsett, Ph.D., covering investigation by Associate Committee on Fruit Storage; No. 24, The Drying of Wheat, covering an investigation by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 25, The Drying of Wheat (Second Report), by E. Stansfield and W. H. Cook, covering an investigation under the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 26, Weed Survey of the Prairie Provinces, by J. M. Manson, prepared under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Weed Control; No. 27, Weeds and Their Control, by G. P. McRostie, L. E. Kirk, G. Godel, W. G. Smith and J. M. Manson; No. 28, Report on Comparative Feeding Values for Livestock of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye and Corn, by E. W. Crampton. *Bulletins.*—(For Nos. 1 to 12, see p. 1042 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 are now out of print. No. 13, Interim Report on Protein Content as a Factor in Grading Wheat, prepared by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 14, Report on Inquiry in Europe Regarding the Feasibility of Using Protein Content as a Factor in Grading and Marketing Canadian Wheat, by R. Newton, Ph.D.; No. 15, Review of Literature dealing with Health Hazards in Spray Painting, submitted by the Associate Committee on Spray Painting; No. 16, Health Hazards in the Radium Industry, by John D. Leitch. *Periodical.*—Canadian Journal of Research, at present issued in two parts, devoted respectively to (a) physical and chemical sciences and (b) botanical and zoological sciences.

National Revenue.—Annual Report, containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Excise and Income. Annual Report of Shipping. National Revenue Review (monthly).

Pensions and National Health.—(1) Sanitation—Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not available; (2) The Canadian Mother's Book; (17) Wells; (18) Home Treatment, Rural Water Supplies; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhoea; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (30) How to Build Sound Teeth; (31) What You Should Know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and Vaccination.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department; Canals of Canada; The Trent Canal System; Canal Rules and Regulations; Port Colborne Elevator Tariff and Regulations; Prescott Government Grain Elevator Tariff.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—(NOTE.—Requests for those publications marked with an asterisk should be addressed to the King's Printer; the remaining publications may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.) *Annual Report of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, *25 cents*; *Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, *25 cents*; *Annual Report of Electricity and Gas, *25 cents*; Annual Reports of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory; Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce; *List of Licensed Elevators, etc., *50 cents*; Motion Pictures (catalogue of), *25 cents*

Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service—NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are compiled with a view to furnishing Canadian exporters with information respecting the possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods abroad, the nature of the competition to be encountered, Customs requirements, etc., and are not intended for general distribution. Although subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal are entitled to receive such reports free of charge, in all other cases their distribution is controlled by the King's Printer, who fixes a price therefor as indicated in the following list: Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual subscription: In Canada, *\$1*; single copies, *5 cents*. Outside Canada, *\$3.50*; single copies, *10 cents*. Australian Market for Fish Products (1931); French-Canadian Homespun Industry; Greece as a Market (1931) *25 cents*; Invoice Requirements—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge*. Yugoslavia as a Market (1930), *25 cents*; Map of the World showing Trade Routes (1930 Edition); Markets of Central America (1929), *25 cents*. Points for Exporters—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge*. Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928), *25 cents*; Switzerland as a Market (1929), *25 cents*; Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928), *25 cents*; Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929), *25 cents*; Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928) *25 cents*.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics see pp. 1079 to 1089.

Section 4.—Publications of Provincial Governments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. *Royal Gazette*. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts, Departments of Public Works and Highways, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Provincial Infirmary, Vital Statistics and Public Health.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette.—Statutes, Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Manual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Education, Fire Marshal, Mines, Provincial Museum, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities (including reports of hospitals and the Sanatorium), Penal Institutions, Child Welfare, Printing, Legislative Library, Public Utilities Board and Workmen's Compensation Board, Provincial Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Factory Inspector, Department of Highways, Department of Lands and Forests, and the Power Commission. Special Report of Royal Commissioner on the Apple Industry. Duncan Coal Commission. Special Report on Gaols. Special Economic Inquiry Report by Jones Commission. Report of Milk and Cream Inquiry. Franchise Inquiry Report.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette. Statutes. Annual Reports of the Comptroller General, of the Board of Health, of the Department of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes,

Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of N.B. Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Boys' Industrial Home, Saint John, Report, and N.B. Liquor Control Board Report.

QUEBEC.

(NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.)

Attorney General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs; Municipal Bulletin (monthly); List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Statistical Year Book; Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); Meteorological Bulletin (monthly).

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health; the *Quebec Official Gazette*, bilingual (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1925); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec—P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Bureau of Revenue.—Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission; Annual Report on Motor Vehicles Registrations; Statistics of Automobile Accidents.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Circular No. 1, La rouille vesiculaire du pin blanc—G.C. Piché; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Notes on the Forests of Quebec—G.C. Piché; Rapport du Service de Protection; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923 (Supplément 1923 au 7 avril 1930); Forests and Waterfalls; Quebec, Natural Resources.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Bulletins.*—(55) Poultry Raising in Towns and Villages; (40) How to plant your Fruit trees; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (67) Insectes nuisibles aux animaux de la ferme; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (73) Instructions to School Farmers; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (89) The Drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (92) The Corn Borer; (95) Comptabilité Agricole; Farm Account Book; (100) Soils Drainage; (107) Maladies du bétail laitier; (108) Maladies du cheval; (109) Elevage du porc à bacon; (110) La pomme de terre; (111) Les abeilles; (112); Les bonnes semences; (114) La taille du pommier; (115) Vegetable garden; (116) L'alimentation du porc; (117) L'avortement contagieux; (118) Guide de la protection des cultures; (120) Cercles de jeunes agriculteurs; (121) Le cheval de ferme; (122) Culture du tabac; (123) Cueillette et emballage des pommes; (124) Arrosage du verger commercial (français et anglais); (125) Culture de la tomate, du piment et des aubergines; (126) Elevage des volailles; (127) Plantation d'un verger commercial; (128) Greenhouses, hotbeds and shelters; (129) Les cours d'eau municipaux; (130) Comment lutter contre le ver blanc; (131) Le pain de ménage; (132) La culture des fraises; (133) Cours d'agriculture; (134) L'Industrie du sucre d'érable dans la province de Québec. *Circulars.*—(42) Sélection des troupeaux de volailles; (125) Guide des cercles de fermières; (65) Common weeds and their control; (66) Alfalfa growing in Quebec; (72) Loi des mauvaises herbes. *Miscellaneous.*—(107) Ventilation des étables; (108) Orientation de la culture maraîchère; (117, 118, 119) Plans de poulaillers; (136) Lois sur l'agriculture; (138) Lois-Conseil d'agriculture; (165) Statuts et règlements des coopératives; (293) The Maple, Pride of Quebec.

Highways.—NOTE.—Publications marked (1) are bilingual; (2) Separate French and English editions; (3) English only.

(1) Annual Report of the Minister of Highways; (2) An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1934); (2) Tourist Bulletin (issued monthly); (1) Official Highway and Tourist Map (yearly); Tours in Quebec (80 pp. guide illustrated); (3) Montreal and the Laurentians (32 pp. guide illustrated); (3) Lake St. John-Chicoutimi-Saguenay (24 pp. illustrated); (3) The Gaspé Peninsula (32 pp. de luxe booklet); (3) Quebec Invites You (32 pp. illustrated booklet); Welcome to the Province of Quebec (28 pp. illustrated booklet); (2) Gaspé Peninsula (260 pp.—complete guide—illustrated); (2) Along Quebec Highways (900 pp.—illustrated—Price \$2); (3) The St. Maurice Valley (24 pp. illustrated); Québec et ses Régions de Tourisme (24 pp. illustrated booklet).

Mines.—Extracts from Reports on the District of Ungava, by T. C. Denis (1929); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Québec (1917); Geological Sketch and Eco-

nomie Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec; Annual Reports of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, years 1929 to 1934.

Colonization.—Annual Report of the Minister. *Le Guide du Colon*, 1932; Quebec Ready Reference, 1931.

Labour.—Minister's Report; Workmen's Compensation Act; Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; Report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission.

Public Works, Game and Fisheries.—Minister's Report; Statistics of Fire Losses in the Province; Fisherman's Paradise; The Laurentide National Park; Elevage du rat musqué; Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1927); School Law (1927); An Act respecting the Department of Education (1925); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1930); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1926); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers for Intermediate and High Schools (1925); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); *Mon premier livre* (1st and 2nd parts) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; *l'Enseignement primaire*; Educational Record; Yearly circulars containing Instructions to School Boards and School Inspectors; Course of English and French for English Catholic Schools (1926); Manual respecting the course of study in the Protestant Elementary Schools; List of authorized text books.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on Elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports.—Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins.*—(338) Hints on Judging Live Stock, Poultry, Grains, Grasses and Roots; (342) Fire Blight; (347) Hay and Pasture Crops; (348) Amateur Dramatics; (350) Warble Fly; (354) The Pear; (356) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (357) Top Working and Repair Grafting, including Budding; (358) The European Corn Borer; (361) Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal; (363) Parasites injurious to Poultry; (364) Manures and Fertilizers; (367) Pork on the Farm; (369) Vegetable Gardening; (373) Dairy Cattle; (374) Use More Ontario Honey; (375) Ontario-Grown Head Lettuce; (376) Weeds of Ontario; (377) Bee Diseases; (378) Bot Fly (379) Farm Poultry; (380) Parasites Injurious to Swine.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Officers; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Report of Commissioner of Provincial Police. Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in Ontario (handbook).

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. School Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study: (1) Public and Separate Schools; (2) Continuation Schools; (3) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Courses of Study and Examinations in Schools Attended by French-speaking Pupils; School Cadet Corps; General Announcement of Summer Courses; Text Book Regulations, including list of text books authorized and their prices; The list of school manuals with their prices; Summer Schools for training of Teachers; Regulations and Courses of Study of the University of Ottawa Normal School; Syllabus of Normal School Courses and Regulations for First Class and Kindergarten-Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc.; Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments; High School Entrance Examination Regulations; Annual Departmental Middle and Upper School Examinations; Announcement *re* the Carter Scholarships; The Penny Bank of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; Regulations for Consolidated Schools; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools; Schools and Teachers for the Province of Ontario, 1935; Bureau of Archives Report.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report, Department of Game and Fisheries; The Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Summary of the Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Feeding and Diseases of the Fox; The Mink in Captivity; Parasites of Fur-Bearing Animals; Hookworm Infection in Foxes; Studies on the Normal Blood of Foxes; Report of the Special Fish Committee, 1928-1930; Report of the Special Game Committee, 1931-1933; The Small Mouthed Black Bass and its Conservation; The Maskinonge and its Conservation; The Speckled Trout and its Conservation.

Health.—*Acts.*—The Public Health Act and The Vaccination Act; The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act; The Cemetery Act; The Public Hospitals Act; The Private Hospitals Act; The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act; The Maternity Boarding House Act; The Mental Hospitals Act, 1935; The Private Sanitarium Act; The Psychiatric Hospitals Act; Registration of Nurses Act; The Silicosis Act. *Regulations.*—Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases; Regulations Respecting Venereal Diseases; Regulations Respecting the Manufacture of Non-Intoxicating Beverages, Distilled and Mineral Water, and the Manufacture of Syrups, Wines and Brewed Beer; Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps; Regulations Governing the Construction and Management of Swimming Pools; Regulations *re* Cross Connection of Water Supplies; Regulations pursuant to The Mental Hospitals Act, 1935; Regulations pursuant to The Public Hospitals Act; Regulations under the Division of Tuberculosis Prevention. *Publications.*—Numerous pamphlets on The Baby, Cancer, Mental Hygiene Series, Communicable Diseases, etc., may be obtained from the Ontario Department of Health, Toronto.

Highways.—Annual Report; Annual Proceedings, Ontario Good Roads Association; Highway Traffic Act and Regulations; General Specifications for Highway Bridges, Ontario, 1935; The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees; Public Commercial Vehicles Act, 1931, and Amendment, 1934; Public Vehicle Act and Regulations, 1930, and Amendment, 1935; Highway Improvement Act, 1935; Official Government Road Maps of Ontario, free on application.

Labour.—*Legislation.*—Department of Labour Act; Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; Steam Boiler Act; Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers. Tanks and Appurtenances; Operating Engineers Act and Regulations Governing the Issuance of Certificates; Employment Agencies Act and Regulations Governing Employment Agencies; Apprenticeship Act and Regulations Governing the Training of Apprentices in the Building Trades; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Compressed Air; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Tunnels or Open Caissons; Minimum Wage Act; Orders of the Minimum Wage Board; Industrial Standards Act and Schedules of Wages and Hours approved by Order in Council. *Reports.*—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including the reports of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Factory Inspection Branch; Boiler Inspection Branch; Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers and of the Apprenticeship Branch: Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board. *Text Books.*—Why Certificates for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.; Boilers; Engines, Turbines, Condensers, Pumps; Refrigeration and Air Compression; Combustion; Beginners' Book on Power Plant Operation; Steam Plant Accessories.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report. Pamphlet on Summer Resort Lands. Woodlots of Ontario. Forest Trees for Distribution. Forest Tree Planting. Water Powers of Ontario, 1931. The Ferguson Highway. Gathering Pine Cones. Trees for Schools. Northwestern Ontario Highways and Tourist Attractions. Forest Resources of Ontario.

Mines.—The Mining Act, R.S.O., 1927, with Amendments from 1928 to 1934 inclusive. Handbook—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources, Sixth Edition, 1936. Vol. XLIV, Part I, 1935; Report of the Mineral Production of Ontario in 1934; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917, *price \$5.00*; Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee, 1923, *price \$1.00*; Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area, *price \$2.00*; Final Report of Joint Peat Committee, 1925, *price \$1.00*; Volume XXXVII, Part II, 1928, Kirkland Lake Gold Area, *price \$2.00*; Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications (Third Edition), giving all reports issued up to March, 1932; Bulletins Nos. 80 and 93, Money and the World Crisis; Bulletin No. 83, Twenty-five Years of Ontario's Mining History; Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields, third edition, 1936.

Premier.—Reports of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Tourists' Handbook. Report of the Niagara Parks Commission.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports: Ontario Board of Parole; Prisons and Reformatories; Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario (this report is presented to the Legislative Assembly each year, but has not been printed for several years). The Companies Act, including the Extra-Provincial Corporations Act. The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act; The Companies Information Act and The Corporation Securities Registration Act. The Marriage Act. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics but copies are kept in this Branch for purposes of distribution.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Deputy Minister, Architect, Engineer, Secretary and Accountant.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Budget Address of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditors' Report; Report of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets.*—Annual Crop and Live Stock Reports. *Bulletins and Circulars.*—Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; Sweet Clover; The Trench Silo; Making Silage in Manitoba; The Canada Thistle; Leafy Spurge; Hoary Cress or Perennial Peppergrass; Noxious Weeds Act; Great Ragweed; Annual Forage Crops for Manitoba; Dog Mustard; Stinkweed and Common Wild Mustard; The Russian Thistle; The Rehabilitation of the Drought Area; An Agricultural Program for Southwestern Manitoba; Crop History and Crop Outlook in the Melita Area; Questions and Answers about the Sow Thistle; Control of Wild Oats; Preparing Grain for Exhibition Purposes; The Root Crop in Manitoba; Forage Crop Calendar; Prevention of Cereal Smuts; Growing Better Potatoes; Milk and Cream Tests; Cream Profits; Farm Butter-Making; Cheese-Making on the Farm; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Home Made Brooders; Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks; Sheep in Manitoba; Manitoba Rations for Animals and Poultry; Have You Dehorned your Market Cattle?; Producing Onions in Manitoba; Asparagus Growing in Manitoba; Annual Flowers for Outdoor Sowing; Growing Sweet Corn; Growing and Using Tomatoes; Manitoba Fruit List; Growing Raspberries in Manitoba; Making and Caring for Lawns; Use of Bulbs for Winter Bloom; The Peony; The Gladiolus; Shrubs for Manitoba; Varieties of Vegetables for Manitoba Gardens; Vegetable Insects and their Control; Growing Better Rhubarb; The Gladiolus for Exhibition; Debates and Public Meetings; Help for the Home Dressmaker; Fitting and Alteration of Dress Patterns; First Lessons in Sewing; The Beef Ring; The Preparation of Whitewash; Canning, Pickling and Preserving; Facts about Manitoba.

Education.—Annual Report; Consolidation of Schools; Program of Studies, Elementary and Senior; Public School Act; Regulations; Beautification of School Grounds.

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province; Tax Arrears and other Information, and list of names and addresses of Administrative and Health Officials of each Municipality. Report of Municipal and Public Utility Board. Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers. Report of Insurance.

Attorney General.—Annual Report. Government Liquor Commission. Workmen's Compensation Board. Annual Report of Manitoba Telephone System.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Treasury Board Report; Estimates; Budget Speech; Report of Manitoba Farm Loan Association.

Provincial Secretary.—*Manitoba Gazette*; Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province.

Mines and Natural Resources.—Manitoba Mines and Minerals, 1928; Tourist Guide; Manitoba Resources and Development; Mining Maps; Sectional Land Maps.

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report; Manitoba Mother: Monthly Pre-natal and Post-natal letters; Manitoba Baby; Manitoba Child; Child Study Material for small community groups; Patterns for Infants' Layettes (10 cents); Regulations re Boarding Homes for Children, Maternity Homes, and Day Nurseries; Quarantine Regulations; The Common Cold; Measles; Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria; Diphtheria Immunization; Whooping Cough; Trachoma; Typhoid Fever; Health Training Material for Teachers.

Publications issued by the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, also used in educational service.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Statistics, Co-Operation and Markets, Bee Division Report, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports: Live-Stock Marketing, Better Farming, Wheat Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports: Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; Department of Education; Department of Highways and Transportation; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Department of Natural Resources; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; Cancer Commission; Mental Hospital; *The Saskatchewan Gazette*. By Bureau of Publications: Weekly News Bulletin; Pamphlets relating to tourist attractions, highways, natural resources, industries, etc., of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report; Calendar of the Schools of Agriculture; Destruction of Gophers; Alberta Weed Bulletin; Field Crops Hand Book; Turkey Production; Poultry Literature; Bee Culture; Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds; Flowers Beautify Home Grounds; Sheep in Alberta; Drying Fruits and Vegetables; Laundry Bulletin; Canning Bulletin.

Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Education.—Annual Report; Courses of Studies for Elementary Schools; Regulations *re* Public School Leaving Examinations; Regulations *re* Examinations for Secondary School Grades; Handbook for Secondary Schools; Promotion Tests for Grades V, VI, VII, VIII and IX; Departmental Examinations for Grades X-XII; Pamphlets on Picture Study; Architecture and Sculpture; Summer School Announcement; Courses of Studies and Examinations for Commercial Diplomas; Normal School Announcement; Bulletin and Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Series of Plans and Specifications for Teachers' Residences; Series of Plans for One- and Two-Roomed Schools, with Specifications; The Certification of Teachers in Alberta; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; Courses of Study for Pre-Vocational Classes; Courses of Study for Technical High Schools; School Act; Geography Manual for High Schools; Physical Education for Rural Schools; Physical Education for Secondary Schools; Report on Rural Education; Rural Education in Alberta; High Schools Civics; Seat Work Problems for Junior Grades.

Kings' Printer.—Alberta Gazette.

Land and Mines.—Annual Report; Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines; Alberta Oil and Gas Development, 1934; Handbook for information of public containing information on the following: the Survey System, Homestead Entries, Grazing on Provincial Lands, Hay Permits, Cultivation Permits, Irrigation, Leasing for Recreation Grounds or Exhibition Sites, Timber Licences and Permits, Timber Permit Berths, Fire-Killed Permit Berths, Damaged Timber Berths, Liability of Persons cutting Timber without Authority, Permit Dues, Telegraph and Telephone Poles, Mining Timber Dues, Persons Exempted from Timber Dues, Timber for Homesteads, Fur-Farming Leases, Issue of Permits to Mine Coal, Coal-Mining Leases, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, Carbon-Black Permits, Placer Mining, Quartz Mining, Permits to remove Sand, Stone and Gravel from Beds of Rivers and Lakes, Dredging Leases, Disposal of Bar-Diggings, Alkali-Mining Regulations, Potash Regulations, Regulations for disposal of Bituminous Sand Deposits, Regulations for Leasing of Lands containing Limestone, Granite, Slate, Marble, Gypsum, Marl, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Volcanic Ash or any Building Stone, Forest Reserve Regulations, Fishing Regulations, Schedule of Fees.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities; Report of the Alberta Assessment Commission Triennial Assessment, 1931-33.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics. Bulletins issued monthly on various health subjects. Pamphlets regarding infectious diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, etc. (in different languages). Public Health Bulletin for Teachers; Alberta Mothers' Book; Mouth Health; "What you should know about Cancer" (book); General Information regarding Tonsils; Health Rules for School Children; Hints on Home Nursing; Goitre; Systems of State Medicine (book).

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Publicity.—Statistics of Progress, 1906-28; Alberta tourist literature.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the following Departments and Branches: Railways and Telephones, Treasury (Insurance Branch), Board of Public Utilities, Labour Bureau, Lands and Mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Dairying.*—(5) Varying Butter-Fat Test; (71) Butter-Making on the Farm; (3) Cottage Cheese; (2) Farm Cheese; (12) Rules Governing Cow-testing Associations in B.C.; (4) Clotted Cream; (17) The Story of Feed Unit; (20) First List of Dairy Sires; (22) Second List of Dairy Sires; (25) Third List of Dairy Sires; (27) Fourth List of Dairy Sires; (24) First Studies in Mendelism; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (28) Certified Milk and Butter-Fat Records, 1934; (1) Ropy Milk in B.C.; (13) A Farm Dairy Sterilizer; (9) Dairy Farm Sterilizing Equipment. *Diseases and Pests.*—(45) Anthracnose; (39) Apple Aphides; (4) Apple-Scab; (34) Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (38) The Lesser Appleworm; (32) Cabbage-Root Maggot; (37) The Imported Cabbage-Worm; (2) Colorado Potato-Beetle in B.C.; (35) Currant Gall-Mite; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants; (66) Fire-Blight; (63) Locust-Control; (61) Making Lime-Sulphur at Home; (36) The Onion-Thrips; (41) The Oyster-Shell Scale; (31) Peach-Twig Borer; Field Crop and Garden Spray Calendar; Fruit Spray Calendar; (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying; (71) Dust Sprays; (33) Strawberry-Root Weevil. *Field Crops.*—(6) The Jerusalem Artichoke; (10) Cereal Smuts; (9) Production and Preparation of Grain; (8) Field Corn; (12) Crop Rotation; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; (86) The Potato in B.C.; (7) Root-Seed Production; (98) Roots and Root-Growing; (11) Soil Fertility; (5) Soils, Peat and Muck; (106) Weeds and their Control; (4) Noxious Weeds. *Fruits and Vegetable-Growing.*—(57) Blackberry Culture; (69) Cantaloupe-Growing in B.C. Dry Belt; (70) Celery Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (54) Loganberry Culture; (51) Orchard Cover Crops; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (60) Pruning Fruit-Trees; (55) Raspberry Culture; (67) Rhubarb Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (65) Tomato-Growing in B.C.; (42) Top-working of Fruit-Trees and Propagation; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Planting in B.C. *Live Stock.*—(67) Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle; (53) Feeding Farm Live Stock in B.C.; (64) Goat-raising in B.C.; (60) Swine-Raising in B.C.; (99) Care and Management of Sheep. *Poultry.*—(27) Breeding-Stock Hints; (32) Fattening Young Ducks; (15) Profitable Ducks; (25) Hints on Egg Hatching; (35) The Use of Feathers; (12) Management of Geese; (36) The Green Feed Deficiency in Poultry; (33) Management and Rearing of Guinea-Fowls; (39) Natural and Artificial Incubation and Brooding; (63) Poultry-House Construction; (11) Poultry-Keeping on a City Lot; (34) Care of Poultry Manure; (49) Market Poultry; (26) Practical Poultry-Raising; (19) Poultry Rations for Chicks and Layers; (80) Fur-Bearing and Market Rabbits; (28) Rabbit Recipes; (30) Sod-House Construction; (4) Management of Turkeys. *Economic Survey Bulletins.*—(101) An Economic Study of Small-Fruit Farming in B.C.; (39) Small-Fruit Survey, 1921; (49) Tree-Fruits Survey, 1921-25. *Miscellaneous.*—(92) Bee Culture in B.C.; (52) Better Farming Suggestions; (50) Exhibition Standards of Perfection; (48) Recommendations and Suggestions to Fall Fair Associations; Farm Account Book; Farmers' Institute By-Laws; Farmers' Institute Rules and Regulations; (47) Use of Water in Irrigation; (45) Judging Home Economics and Women's Work; List of Publications; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock; (83) Preservation of Food; (66) Silos and Silage; Women's Institute By-Laws; Women's Institute Rules and Regulations. *Reports.*—Agricultural Statistics; Climate of B.C.; Department of Agriculture Reports.

Kings' Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette.*

Lands.—*Forest Branch.*—Circulars: "How to Obtain a Timber Sale" and "Forests and Forestry in British Columbia"; Grazing Regulations.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, special bulletins, preliminary reports, etc. obtainable on application to the Department of Mines.

Bureau of Provincial Information.—The Manual of British Columbia; British Columbia invites you to the Land of the Golden Twilight; Alluring British Columbia; Picturesque Highways of British Columbia; Rod and Rifle in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; Synopsis of Hunting and Fishing Regulations. *Lands Series of Bulletins.*—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—Northern and Central Interior; (5) British Columbia—Southern Interior; (6) British Columbia Coast, Lower Mainland; (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Strait; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Strait to Milbanke Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbanke Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, Purchase and Lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (12) Kamloops Land Recording Division; (13) Similkameen Land Recording Division; (14) Vancouver Island; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording Division; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Division; (22) Skeena Land Recording Division; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Division; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River District; (26) Omineca District, Nation Lakes, etc.; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) François-Ootsa Lakes; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd Parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western Portions; (36) South Fork of the Fraser and Canoe River Valleys; Mount Robson Park; Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island.

Section 5.—Reports of Dominion and Provincial Royal Commissions, Together with a Selection of Reports of British Royal Commissions having a Bearing on Canada.

DOMINION ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

(As this is the first list of this nature published in the Year Book, reports of important Royal Commissions back to 1884 have been included. Only those reports where a price is quoted are in print; these may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.)

Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, 1884. Royal Commission on the Relations of Capital and Labor (*sic*) in Canada; Evidence, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, 1889, 4 v. Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration: Report, 1902. Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the Province of British Columbia: Report and minutes of evidence, 2 pts., 1903-04. Royal Commission on the Alleged Employment of Aliens in Connection with the Surveys of the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 1905. Royal Commission on a Dispute Respecting Hours of Employment Between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd., and Operators at Toronto, Ont., 1907, 102 p. Royal Commission on (Life) Insurance: Evidence, 4 v.: Report, 1907, 204 p. Royal Commission Quebec Bridge Inquiry: Report, 1908, 2 v. 206+ p.: List of plans accompanying the report, 1-37. Royal Commission to Inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of Quebec: Report, 1909, 32 p. Royal Commission of Inquiry in the Matter of the Farmers Bank of Canada: Proceedings, 1913, 717 p. Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education: Commissioners Report, 1913, 4 v. (\$2.00). Royal Commission on Penitentiaries: Report, 1914, 44 p. (10 cents). Royal Commission re Parliament Buildings' Fire at Ottawa, February 3, 1916 (10 cents). Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1917 (Drayton-Acworth Comm.) (15 cents). Royal Commission on Industrial Relations: Report together with a minority report, 1919, 26 p. (20 cents). Royal Commission on Racing Inquiry: Report of J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Commissioner, 1920 (10 cents). Royal Commission on Lake Grain Rates: (Report of) S. J. McLean, T. L. Tremblay, Levi Thompson, W. T. R. Preston, 1923 (10 cents). Royal Commission on Pulpwood: Report, Ottawa, July, 1924, 298 p. (\$1.00). Royal Grain Inquiry Commission: Report, 1925, 217 p. (\$1.00). Royal Commission on Maritime Claims: Report 1926, 45 p. (25 cents). Royal Commission Investigating the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, 1928, 125 p. (50 cents). Royal Commission on Customs and Excise: Interim reports 1-10, 119 p. final report, 1928, 24 p. (25 cents). Royal Commission on Reconveyance of Land to British Columbia pursuant to Order in Council of Mar. 8, 1927, 1928, 57 p. (25 cents). Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into Pilotage in British Columbia Waters, 1929, 10 p. (10 cents). Royal Commission on the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba: Report of W. F. A. Turgeon, T. A. Crerar, C. M. Bowman, and Oliver Master, 1929, 46 p. (25 cents). Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services: Report February, 1930, 60 p. (Beatty Comm.) (15 cents). Royal Commission to Inquire into Trading in Grain Futures: Report, 1931, 90 p. chart (Stamp Comm.) (25 cents). Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada. 1931-32, 115 p., maps, chart (Duff Comm.) (75 cents). Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada, 1933, 119 p. (Macmillan Report) (60 cents). Royal Commission on Price Spreads: Report, 30+506 p., 1935. (Stevens Comm.) (\$2.00). Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Alberta, 1935, 42 p. (A. K. Dysart, Chairman) (25 cents). Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, 1935, 68 p. (A. K. Dysart, Chairman) (25 cents). Royal Commission on Financial Arrangements Between the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces: Report, 24 p., 1935 (Sir Thomas White; Comm.) (10 cents).

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Prince Edward Island.—Report of the Royal Commission on Education, 1930, 55 p. McPhee, H. F., Brief for the Province of Prince Edward Island for Readjustment of Financial Arrangements with the Dominion Government and Full Implementation of the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, August, 1934, 30 p.

Nova Scotia.—Report of Commission appointed under Chapter 10, Acts 1907, Entitled "An Act Respecting Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies", 1908. Royal Commission re Expenditures in Connection with the Construction of Certain Federal Aid Roads by the Provincial Highway Board: Report, 1921, 20 p. Report of the Royal Commission Respecting the Coal Mines of the Province, 1925, 59 p. chart. Report of Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, 1926, 31 p. Province of Nova Scotia: a Submission of Its Claims with Respect to Maritime Disabilities Within Confederation as Presented to the Royal Commission, Halifax, N.S. July 21, 1926, 178 + 4 p. Royal Commission on Ratings of the Lunenburg Fishing Fleet and Lumber Industries as Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Board, Nova Scotia: Report and findings, 42 p., 1927. Royal Commission on the Mentally Deficient Persons in Nova Scotia, 1927: Report, 4 p., 1928. Report of the Royal Commission Investigating the Apple Industry of the Province

of Nova Scotia, 1930. 71 p. Report of the Royal Commission Respecting the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, 1932, 32 p., charts. Report of the Royal Commission Concerning Jails, 1933, 115 p. Royal Commission of Economic Inquiry: a Submission on Dominion-Provincial Relations and the Fiscal Disabilities of Nova Scotia Within the Canadian Federation, 1934, 263 p.: Report 238 p., bibl., appendices, 133 p.

New Brunswick.—Royal Commission Concerning St. John and Quebec Railway Company Charges: Report (N.B. pa. sup. appx., p. 116-147, 1915). Report of the Royal Commission in Respect to the Lumber Industry, 1927, 15 p. Report of the Royal Commission to Investigate Working of Compensation Act in Respect to Lumber Industry, 1927, 10 p. Harrison, W. H. Special Brief for New Brunswick, for Readjustments of Financial Arrangements with Dominion Government, and Further Implementation of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, 1934, 27 p.

Quebec.—Royal Commission on Lunatic Asylums of the Province of Quebec: Report, 1888, 182 p.

Ontario.—Royal Commission on Certain Charges Against the Warden of the Central Prison: Report and Evidence of Wardens of Prisons in the United States and Canada, 1883, 181+63 p. Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario and Measures for their Development, 1890. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park, and Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools . . . 1893.

Note.—Return showing the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, together with the date of the issue thereof, subjects inquired into. . . . 1894, 7 p.

Royal Commission on the Financial Position of the Province of Ontario: Report, 1901, 29 p. Report of the Royal Commission on the Gamey Charges, Toronto, 1903, 952+98+48 p. Royal Commission on the University of Toronto: Report, 1906, 60+268 p. In the Matter of a Royal Commission to Inquire into the Administration, Management and Welfare of the Ontario School for the Blind: Report and recommendations by Norman Blain Gash, 1917, 35 p. Royal Ontario Nickel Commission: Report and appendix, 1917. Royal Commission on University Finances: Report, 1921, 160 p. Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance Premium Rates: Interim Report on Compulsory Insurance and Safety Responsibility Laws, 1930, 85 p. Royal Commission on Public Welfare: Report, 1930, 111 p. Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into Certain Matters Concerning the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario: Report, 1932, 11 p. Royal Commission on the Use of Radium and X-rays in the Treatment of the Sick 1932, 171 p. Royal Commission to Investigate Charges Against Certain Members of the Toronto Police Force, 1935-36.

Manitoba.—Royal Commission on the Financial Affairs of the Province: Report (Man. pa. 21, p. 389-538, 1900). Royal Commission upon the University of Manitoba: Report (Man. pa. p. 397-492, 1910). Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training: Report (Man. pa. p. 281-356, 1912). Royal Commission Appointed to Investigate the Charges Made in the Statement of C. P. Fullerton, K.C.: Report, 1916, 17 p. Royal Commission on the New Parliament Buildings: Report, 1916, 85 p. Royal Commission on all Expenditure for Road Work during the Year 1914: Report, 1917, 60 p. Royal Commission on all matters Pertaining to the Manitoba Agricultural College: Interim report (Man. pa. No. 17, p. 1161-1205, 1917). Royal Commission on Education: Reports on the College of Agriculture and the University of Manitoba Submitted by the Royal Commission and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1924. Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Administration of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, 1929, 54 p., chart.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Grain Inquiry Commission: Reports, 1928. 157 p. Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Settlement: Report, 1930, 206 p. Royal Milk Inquiry Commission: Report, 1933, 42 p. mimeo.

British Columbia.—Royal Commission for Instituting Inquiries into the Acquisition of Texada Island: Papers (B.C. pa. p. 181-246, 1875). Kootenay Royal Commission: Proceedings (B.C. pa. p. 141-156, 1879), 1880. Royal Commission on the Conduct of the Affairs of the Municipal Council of Victoria: Report (B.C. pa. p. 481-512, i-exli, 1892). Royal Commission on the Management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at New Westminster: Report (B.C. pa. p. 503-574, 1894). Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry: Final report, 1909-10. Royal Commission on Municipal Government, 1912: Report, 18 p., 1913. Royal Commission on Taxation: Synopsis of report and full report, 1912, 38 p. Royal Commission on Matters Relating to the Sect of Doukhobors in the Province: Report of William Blakemore, 1913, 66 p. Royal Commission on Milk Supply: Report, 1913, 29 p. Royal Commission on Agriculture: Report, 1914, 9+42 p.: Full report, 1914, 9+398 p. Royal Commission on Labour: Report, 1914, 28 p. Royal Commission on Mental Hygiene: Report and final report, 2 pts., 1927-28. Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits: Progress report, Feb. 11, 1930, 30 p.: Final report, 1932, 63 p.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of Certain Portions of H. M. Dominions, 1912: Reports and minutes of Evidence, 1st Interim Report, 1912, 3 p. 5th interim report (Canada), 1917, 6+61 p. Final report, 1917, 9+199 p.—Minutes of evidence, pt. 1: Migration, 1918, 293 p., pt. 2: Natural Resources, Trade, 1912, 3+432 p.: Minutes of evidence taken in Maritime Canada in 1914, 1915. 5+191 p.: Minutes of evidence taken in Central and Western Canada in 1916; pt. 1, 1917, 12+464 p.; pt. 2, 1917, 7+462 p.

CHAPTER XXX.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1934-36.

Section 1.—Dominion Legislation, 1934-35.

NOTE.—In the review of Dominion legislation of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament, pp. 1178 to 1189 of the 1934-35 Year Book, the Canada Shipping Act, c. 44, was not dealt with since, at the time of going to press, it had not been proclaimed. Notice has been given that the Act will come into force on Aug. 1, 1936, and it is, therefore, summarized hereunder.

The reasons for the enactment of the Shipping Act, which is a very comprehensive piece of legislation, are as follows: Until the passage of the Statute of Westminster, in 1931, the Canadian Parliament had not the full responsibility of regulating Canadian shipping. That is, certain phases of our shipping business were regulated by the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts. With the passage of the Statute of Westminster the responsibility to legislate with regard to shipping was entirely passed to the Parliament of Canada. By that statute the Parliament of Canada is enabled, if it so desires, to repeal sections of Imperial statutes applicable to this Dominion and to re-enact their provisions or to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof. The purpose of the Shipping Act of 1934 was to meet this provision of the Statute of Westminster (it repeals certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts of the United Kingdom which have heretofore been applicable to Canadian shipping) and at the same time to remodel the Shipping Act of Canada so as to bring it more into conformity with present developments. There are also included in the new Act provisions of certain international conventions on the subject of shipping which are of importance. The four which are included practically in their entirety in this Act are the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, the Load Line Convention, the International Convention Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, and the International Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen. The incorporation of these conventions into the fabric of our shipping law involved a large number of changes.

Certain other Acts of the Parliament of Canada have been incorporated into the present shipping law as the subject matter of this legislation properly comes under this heading of Dominion legislative authority. For example, the Maritime Conventions Act, Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has been incorporated in the new revision and is now made a part of the Shipping Act of Canada.

The Act has been framed so as to be in conformity with any similar Acts which may be enacted by the other Dominions or by the Imperial Parliament.

The Canada Shipping Act—Passed at Fifth Session, Seventeenth Parliament, Jan. 25 to July 3, 1934.

Canada Shipping Act.—This Act, administered by the Minister of Marine (except as regards Part V, which governs the health and hospitalization of mariners) deals in 16 parts with the regulation of coasting and inland as well as ocean shipping. Part I deals with the conditions governing the recording and the registering of vessels; vessels about to be built *may* be recorded, and vessels being built or equipped *must* be recorded, by a registrar of British ships under the Act. Section 7 states that unregistered ships, even though owned by persons qualified to be owners of British ships, are not recognized as British ships unless of a class exempt from registration. The procedure for the registration in Canada of British ships and the issuance of certificates is laid down in ss. 9-36. Ss. 64-70 govern the registry of alterations (or the registering anew if such be required) and lay down penalties for non-compliance with the requirements. The conditions governing transfer of registry are also laid down.

Part II of the Act deals in detail with the proper certification of masters, mates and engineers of all except certain smaller vessels.

Part III is concerned with the engagement and discharge of seamen and the facilities to be provided by shipping masters for this purpose, as well as for the making of apprenticeships to the sea service. The payment of wages to seamen, and the rights of seamen in respect thereto, are dealt with in ss. 184-214. The remainder of this Part is concerned with various protective measures for the employment and welfare of seamen.

Part IV lays down provisions for the relief and repatriation of distressed seamen.

Part V governs the treatment of sick mariners and the establishment of marine hospitals. This Part of the Act is to be administered by the Minister named by the Governor in Council.

Part VI treats of pilotage, defines the pilotage districts and allows for the constitution of pilotage authorities and the creation of new districts. The duties and powers of pilotage authorities are laid down and the requirements with regard to the payment of pilotage dues.

Part VII has reference to the safety of shipping, which is ensured through a properly appointed and competent steamship inspection service. Penalties are provided against the overloading of passenger ships, safety precautions are laid down, and the installation of radio equipment made compulsory on all passenger ships and other ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards registered in Canada. Regulations governing the inspection of radiotelegraph apparatus and the qualification of radio operators are described. Elaborate provisions are made regarding load lines and loading as these matters refer to different classes of ships registered in Canada or not registered in Canada.

Part VIII treats of wrecks, salvage and investigations into shipping casualties. An official Receiver of Wrecks, or, in his absence, the Chief Officer of Customs, or the agent of the Department of Marine, shall have power to take command of a wreck in his district and assign duties to each and all persons present, for the preservation of the vessel and lives of shipwrecked persons. Important further powers of Receivers of Wrecks are also enumerated. All wrecks (including aircraft) shall be delivered to the Receiver as soon as possible by any person taking possession. Conditions governing disposition of wrecks, of procedure in salvage and inquiries into casualties are laid down.

Part IX deals with safeguards to navigation—lighthouses, buoys, beacons and the government of Sable island.

Parts X and XI govern the creation and extension of Public Harbours, the appointment of Harbour Masters and Port Wardens.

Part XII lays down the rules, regulations and orders regarding collisions and limitation of liability of owners.

Parts XIII–XVI are taken up with matters pertaining to the coasting trade, delivery of goods, legal proceedings, etc.

Appended to the Act are twelve schedules, the first six set out the text of certain international conventions which have been incorporated to a large extent in the Act and which are referred to in the definition section and in other sections of the Act. The other schedules are forms which are used in connection with the administration of the Act.

Legislation of the Sixth Session, Seventeenth Parliament, Jan. 17, 1935, to July 5, 1935.

Finance and Taxation.—Six Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, *viz.*, cc. 11, 12, 15, 27, 49 and 50, c. 12 applying to the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, and cc. 11, 15, 27, 49 and 50 to the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936. C. 11 granted \$16,058,144·05 towards defraying the expenses of the public service, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the items set forth in the Estimates for the said year; an interim vote of \$3,914,063·00, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in Schedule A to the Act; and a further sum of \$278,083·33, being one-twelfth of each of the items set forth in Schedule B. By c. 12, the sum of \$49,285,095·37 was granted towards defraying the expenses of the public service set forth in the Schedule to that Act and based on the Supple-

mentary Estimates, 1934-35. C. 15 granted \$16,058,144.05, being one-twelfth of the amount of the several items set forth in the Estimates for the said year, and further sums of \$820,889.37 and \$278,083.33, the said sums being one-sixth of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule A to the Act and one-twelfth of the items in Schedule B, respectively. C. 27 provided for \$16,058,144.05 to cover one-twelfth of the items set forth in the Estimates. Further grants towards defraying the expenses of the public service were made under this chapter of: \$1,063,339.90, being one-twelfth of the items set forth in Schedule A; \$82,633.33, being one-third of the items in Schedule B; and \$278,083.33, being one-twelfth of the items in Schedule C. By c. 49 an amount of \$138,642,370.82 was granted to meet the items set forth in the Estimates (Schedule A to the Act), less certain deductions voted in cc. 11, 15 and 27. A further grant was also made of \$2,502,750.01, being three-fourths of the several items set forth in Schedule B. Under s. 4 of this same chapter, the Governor in Council was empowered to raise a loan of \$200,000,000 for public works and general purposes. C. 50 granted the sum of \$16,359,978.34 towards defraying the expenses of the public service set forth in the Schedule to the Act and based on the Supplementary Estimates for 1935-36.

C. 21 amends the Gold Export Act (c. 33 of the Statutes of 1932) by providing that the Bank of Canada may issue licences for export of gold.

By the Loan Act, 1935 (c. 43), the Governor in Council is empowered to raise certain sums of money for the public service by way of loan, principal and interest of same to be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

The establishment of an exchange fund is provided for by the Exchange Fund Act (c. 60), the aim being to aid in the control and protection of the Canadian monetary unit. The basis of this fund is the profit resulting from the taking over by the Bank of Canada of gold reserves (except when held against liabilities elsewhere than in Canada) of the chartered banks, on the basis established by the Currency Act, and the current market price of such gold. The manner of investment of the fund and how surplus funds are to be dealt with, as well as provision regarding the winding up of the account when expedient and the non-disclosure of information regarding the operation of the account, are laid down.

Income Tax.—C. 22 continues the levy of a special income tax on the salaries of members of the judiciary and commissioned officers of the military, naval and air forces and R.C.M.P. for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1936, the rate being reduced from 10 p.c. to 5 p.c.

C. 40 provides for additional rates on investment income surtax of all such taxpayers other than corporations and joint-stock companies. The corporation income tax is increased from $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to $13\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and on consolidated returns from $13\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 15 p.c. "Earned income", "investment income" and "income bond" or "income bond debenture" are defined. All income in excess of \$14,000, from whatever source, is considered investment income, but under s. 5 all income up to \$5,000, whether "investment income" or "earned income" or both, is not liable to surtax. The income of religious, charitable, agricultural and educational institutions is exempt when no part of the income inures to the personal profit of any proprietor or shareholder. The Minister may in certain circumstances disallow as a deduction expenses payable to controlling companies abroad; losses sustained abroad; dividends on income bonds or income debentures. Under s. 7, the amount of any "earned income" may be reduced when, in the opinion of the Minister, it is not commensurate with the services actually rendered, and such reduction shall be treated as "invest-

ment income". Under s. 8, the manner in which the total income of a taxpayer other than a corporation or joint-stock company shall be compiled is defined in order to determine the additional rate payable on investment income. Certain copyrights and copyrighted works used and produced or reproduced in Canada are subject, under s. 9, to the additional 5 p.c. tax applicable to non-residents of Canada. Provision is made to guard against evasion of the tax through the exemption from the special tax of 5 p.c. allowed in the case of dividends paid to a non-resident company by a Canadian company. Payments on income bonds or income debentures are considered to be a dividend. Under s. 14, a tax ranging from 2 p.c. to 10 p.c. on gifts and donations is imposed and the conditions of its application and the varying rates defined as well as the exemptions allowed. The gift tax is effective from Jan. 1, 1935, and the provisions with respect to most other sections are applicable to the 1934 taxation period.

National Revenue.—C. 28 is an Act to amend the Customs Tariff (c. 44, R.S.C., 1927) as regards the extension or withdrawal of most-favoured-nation treatment to any British country. Under s. 2, the Netherlands, Indies, Surinam and Curaçao are regarded as part of the Netherlands. It is also provided that a reduction of duty on spirituous or alcoholic liquors shall be passed on to the consumer or the full duties may be restored. Schedules A, B and C of the Customs Tariff are amended as regards specific items enumerated in the Act.

The Excise Act (c. 52 of the Statutes of 1934) is amended by c. 29 to reduce the duty on spirits distilled in Canada from \$7 per proof gallon to \$4. It is also provided that, as in the case of c. 28 above, duties reduced may be fully restored if the benefit is not passed on to the consumer in full.

Under c. 33, the Special War Revenue Act (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927) is amended in several respects. The excise tax on duty-paid value on articles enumerated in Schedule V is modified; refunds of taxes paid under certain Parts of the Act are granted where goods are sold to Provincial Governments and are not for resale or for use by any business organization or university operated by the province concerned; and also, in certain cases, as regards the collection of taxes direct from third parties by the Minister instead of through a licensee. Schedules I, III, IV and V to the Act are amended as regards specific items, and a section is added after s. 120 to the effect that rights and obligations under Part XV of the Act shall not be affected by expiration of that Part.

Agriculture.—The Farm Loan Act (c. 66, R.S.C. 1927), as amended by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1934 (see p. 1182 of the 1934-35 Year Book), is further amended by c. 16 as regards the constitution of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, how the capital requirements shall be provided, provisions respecting loans and their repayment, priority of liens made or given to the Board. The aggregate loans made to one borrower under the Act and the 1934 amendment is reduced from \$7,500 to \$6,000 and is not to exceed 60 p.c. (instead of two-thirds) of the appraised value of the land and buildings in any province where chattel security may not be taken. Provision is made to incorporate Part II of the 1934 Amendment Act into the original statute as Part II thereof.

C. 20 amends the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act of 1934. The jurisdiction in bankruptcy is restricted as to release of debtors under the Act. Provision is also made under s. 7 for insolvent debtors resident in the province of Quebec, whose provable liabilities exceed \$500, to make assignments under the Bankruptcy Act in any case where the Board declines to formulate a proposal and certifies that

the debtor's affairs can be best administered under the Bankruptcy Act. The effective term of a stay of proceedings under s. 11 of the Act is extended from 60 days to 90 days. Commissioners under the Act are given power to name an *ad hoc* Commissioner to hear and deal with any case if either of the Commissioners, previously appointed to represent either debtor or creditor respectively under s. 12 of the original Act, is unable to hear such case.

C. 61 of the Statutes relates to the application of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in British Columbia. It is enacted that upon proclamation of the Governor in Council the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act shall cease to be in force in that province except in the case of proposals duly approved before c. 61 was enacted.

C. 23 is cited as the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and provides for the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifting areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the taking of such measures as will afford greater economic security to the area. The constitution of a Committee formed for this purpose is outlined, and an appropriation of \$750,000 during the fiscal year 1935-36, and for each fiscal year for a further period of four years a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 per annum, is appropriated.

By c. 31, an amendment is made to the Meat and Canned Foods Act vesting in the Governor in Council power to prescribe fees for inspection of canned fish and shellfish. Without the concurrence of the creditor the Act is not to apply in case of any debt incurred after May 1, 1935.

An amendment to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act (c. 120 R.S.C., 1927) is the purpose of c. 42. The amendment covers the defining of new terms, or redefinition of certain terms used in the original legislation, and certain minor amendments regarding regulations which may be made under the Act.

The creation, constitution and powers of the Canadian Wheat Board are provided for by c. 53. The Board is to consist of three members appointed by the Governor in Council—a Chief Commissioner who shall preside at sessions, and an Assistant Chief Commissioner are to be appointed from among the three members. The powers of the Board respecting the marketing of wheat in interprovincial and export trade are detailed and the duties of the Board, which include: the fixing of the price to be paid to producers; the sale of wheat at such price as the Board may consider reasonable, and of contracts for delivery acquired from Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; to utilize without discrimination such marketing agencies as the Board may determine; to offer continuously wheat for sale in the markets of the world through established channels, provided that the Board may, if need be, take such steps as it deems expedient to establish its own marketing agencies or channels; to make investigations, if necessary under certain circumstances, of the operations of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Grain Exchanges and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association. Every grain elevator shall be operated for and on behalf of the Board, but such as are excepted from the operations of the Act. Such elevators as do not conform are penalized. The approved form of official certificates is to be decided by the Board; the proper deductions to be made from money receipts are laid down and the method of distributing the balance. The Act may, by approval of the Governor in Council, be made to apply to oats, barley, rye or flax produced in Western Canada, as well as to wheat.

C. 62 is the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to make regulations with respect to grading and classifying, inspection,

the issuance of licences and other matters. The powers of inspectors appointed under the Act are laid down. Commission agents, dealers and brokers, as defined in the Act, must be licensed and honey exporters must be registered. The Act also provides for proper transportation, packing, sale, etc., of produce of proper grade (except green vegetables and certified seed potatoes), and penalties are laid down for offences against and infractions of the legislation. S. 26 of the Act repeals the Root Vegetables Act (c. 181, R.S.C., 1927) and the Fruit and Honey Act, 1934.

The Natural Products Marketing Act is amended by c. 64. A new section provides for the equalization of returns received from the sale of regulated products as between producers. By an amendment to s. 3, the Dominion Marketing Board is authorized to make loans to local boards upon such terms as the Governor in Council approves.

Civil Service.—C. 26 is cited as the Salary Deduction (Continuance) Act. Provision is made for the deduction of 5 p.c. (in place of 10 p.c. as provided for in c. 22, 1934 and earlier legislation) from the compensation of members of the public service for the fiscal year 1935-36, except those in receipt of \$1,200 and less per annum. "Member of the public service" is defined as covering the same groups and classes in the earlier legislation governing salary deduction. (See pp. 1184-1185 of the 1934-35 Year Book.)

Fisheries.—C. 5 is an amendment to the Fisheries Act, 1932, whereby power to prescribe fees for fishing licences, except where already prescribed, are vested in the Governor in Council.

The Canadian Fisherman's Loan Act, c. 52 of the Statutes, empowers the Canadian Farm Loan Board to make long-term loans to fishermen and invests the Board with all the necessary authority to hold real estate secured to it, issue and sell or buy and retire Fisherman's Loan bonds, invest its funds, accept and hold collateral, make compositions, etc., as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The capital requirements of the Board are provided for by subscription on the part of the Government of Canada of an amount not exceeding \$300,000 and the issue of capital shares by the Board of \$1 each, subscribed for by the Government of Canada from time to time as loans are made under the Act and to an amount equal to 5 p.c. of such loans. A limit on outstanding bonds to twenty times the paid-up capital stock subscribed by the Government is set. Terms of issue of the bonds, conditions for loans and their repayment, establishment of reserve funds, payment of dividends and other matters connected with the purpose of the legislation are dealt with.

Justice.—The Interpretation Act (c. 1, R.S.C., 1927) is amended by c. 6 and c. 30, in the first case to include Armistice Day in the definition of "holiday" and in c. 30 as regards the effect of revision or consolidation.

References in unrepealed legislation to repealed legislation shall be references to substituted legislation where such relates to the same subject matters or in case of there being no substituted legislation the repealed legislation shall stand good and unrepealed, but only in so far as it is necessary to the interpretation of unrepealed legislation.

C. 35 amends s. 24 of the Admiralty Act, 1934, in a minor detail.

C. 36 amends s. 215 of the Criminal Code (c. 36, R.S.C. 1927) as amended by c. 53, 1932-33, in two particulars. A proviso is added to the definition of what shall be regarded as "irrebuttable presumption" in connection with the moral corruption of children, where a child is the offspring of unmarried persons living

together as man and wife; prosecutions under this section are limited in time to a period of one year after commission of an offence. C. 56 amends s. 235 of the Criminal Code as regards race meetings and trotting or pacing races, as regards the duration of such meetings and races in any year; the Minister of Agriculture is also empowered to make regulations governing betting, pool-selling and book-making. Amendment is also made to the subsection of s. 236 relating to the conduct of gambling devices; to s. 405 by making untrue or misleading statements given to procure passports an indictable offence; to s. 406 whereby the publication of a false statement regarding the efficacy of any product, which statement is not based on adequate tests, is made an indictable offence except where such statement is accepted in good faith and in the ordinary course of business by the person publishing such advertisement—"adequate and proper test" is defined; to s. 415 by the addition of a section making the employment of persons at lower rates than the minimum wage fixed by law an indictable offence, as well as the falsification of records and certain other deceptions; to s. 431 in minor details; to s. 498 by making stated discriminations against competitors in trade an indictable offence, except that co-operative societies are allowed to distribute to members surpluses made in trading operations; to s. 970 regarding the removal of feeble-minded or mentally ill prisoners to places of safe keeping and their disposition when not liable to return; amendments also extend to other minor matters.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act (c. 46, 1929) is amended by c. 41. Probation officers are now put under the control of the judge of the court with which connected in all provinces including Alberta, and, with regard to the liability of adults who contribute to the delinquency of children it shall not be valid defence if the child is of too tender years to understand the conduct of the accused. Other minor amendments are also included.

Labour.—The Relief Act, 1935 (c. 13), enacted for a period of one year, continues the powers vested in the Governor in Council by previous legislation to make agreements with the provinces respecting unemployment relief measures; to take all means deemed advisable to maintain peace, order and good government, and to provide special relief works.

C. 14 is the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and provides for a weekly day of rest in accordance with a Convention adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. In every period of seven days, a period of rest of at least 24 consecutive hours shall be granted to the whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking as defined by the Act. Such period of rest shall be granted simultaneously to the whole staff and shall be the Lord's Day, whenever possible. These provisions, however, do not apply to persons employed in industrial undertakings, as defined, who hold positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity. The Governor in Council may make regulations for total or partial exception in special cases with compensatory periods of rest, as far as possible. Penalties are imposed for breaches of the Act.

The Employment and Social Insurance Act (c. 38), is an Act to establish an employment and social insurance commission, provide for a national employment service, for insurance against unemployment, and for other forms of social security. The Act is in five Parts and three Schedules are appended. Part I relates to the organization, duties and powers of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission: the Commission shall undertake investigations, based upon which, proposals are to be made to the Governor in Council with regard to providing unemployment

insurance in special cases not otherwise covered (in Part III) and providing for assistance or training during unemployment. Part II deals with the organization of the Employment Service by the Commission, with regional divisions each with a central office co-ordinated under the Commission. Local committees may be established for any such central office for the purpose of advising and assisting the Commission. The Commission is further empowered to advance funds to workers towards meeting travelling expenses incurred in taking up employment found for them through an employment office. Part III relates to unemployment insurance and defines the classes of persons to be so insured, the contributions to be made by employers and by employed persons through such employers, and how payment is to be made. The conditions which qualify a contributor to unemployment benefits are also laid down in detail and disqualification for unemployment benefits by insured contributors. Ordinarily benefits may run for 78 days of continuous unemployment but additional days may be allowed under conditions laid down in the Act. Provision is made for the determination of all questions which might arise concerning the rights of persons and the refereeing of claims. Legal proceedings, when found necessary for various offences under the Act, are provided for, and the management of the Insurance Fund by the Minister of Finance is outlined. An Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee is to be set up to advise and assist the Commission and to perform specified duties. Part IV requires the co-operation of the Commission, as far as practicable, with official public health bodies throughout Canada in matters of health insurance, in relation to the collection of data, and in the making available of assembled information. Part V is concerned with details regarding the general administration of the Act.

By c. 39—the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935—the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, is repealed and revised conditions governing the employment of workmen by the Government, except under the Civil Service Act, are outlined with regard to fair wages, the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week. The latter shall govern except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may provide or except in cases of emergency approved by the Minister of Labour. In all works involving government aid, conditions shall be stipulated in the agreement designed to secure the conditions of fair wages, the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, except in special or emergency cases.

C. 44 is cited as the Minimum Wages Act and provides for minimum wages in accordance with a convention adopted by the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. The Minister of Labour is given power to specify rateable trades and to create machinery for the fixing of minimum wages in such trades. The employer and operators, however, must be associated in the operation of such machinery. Under certain conditions the Governor in Council may fix minimum wages where he is satisfied that the particular trade is injuriously affected by the absence of such rates, or that workers are being oppressed.

Under c. 54, the Combines Investigation Act is amended mainly as regards the definitions of "combine", "merger, trust or monopoly" and as regards details concerning the duties of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission and the administration of the Act.

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act (c. 63) provides for the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings as defined in the Act. Where the hours of work on one or more days are less than eight, the limit may be exceeded on the remaining days by sanction of the Governor in Council or by agreement between employers' and workers' organizations or representatives, but in no case

shall the limit be exceeded by more than one hour in any one day. Special provisions govern persons employed in shifts and cases of urgency or *vis major*, and the Governor in Council may except any industry under prescribed conditions. The duties of employers in carrying out the provisions of the Act are laid down, and this legislation is not to relieve any employer from obligations under any provincial statute establishing still shorter hours of employment.

Legislation to assist the construction of houses is the subject of c. 58, the Dominion Housing Act. The Economic Council of Canada, when so required, must investigate and report as to housing conditions and accommodation, upon schemes submitted by local authorities and other stated matters. The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make loans, upon conditions set forth in the Act, to assist in the building of houses. The Minister may only advance up to 20 p.c. of the cost of construction or appraised value, whichever is lower, and a lending institution or local authority must advance 60 p.c. The security for such loans is to be a first mortgage or hypothec given in favour of the Minister and the lending institution. Rates of interest and other terms of the loans are laid down. Further details regarding this legislation are given on pp. 472-473.

Parliamentary Representation.—The Representation Act is amended by c. 10 as regards the description of the electoral districts of Hamilton East and Hamilton West.

By cc. 37 and 57, the Dominion Franchise Act and the Dominion Elections Act are amended. In the former case, a subsection is added denying a judge power to rescind the final ruling of a registrar with regard to appeals affecting the addition or removal of names from the list of electors, unless evidence satisfactory to the judge has been adduced at the hearing. In the case of the Dominion Elections Act, amendments govern matters of detail and no fundamental changes are made.

Pensions and Soldier Settlement.—Cc. 8 and 45 amend the Pension Act as regards the tenure of office of Commissioners and the Acting Chairman, respectively.

The Soldier Settlement Act is amended by c. 66 whereby officers and employees whose positions are certified to be of indeterminate duration on July 1, 1935, shall, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, be deemed to be permanent employees.

Post Office.—The Post Office Act is amended by c. 46, permitting the Postmaster General to extend or renew contracts for a further term of four years or terms not exceeding four years each.

Public Works.—The Public Works Construction Act (c. 34) authorizes the creation of employment by certain public works and undertakings throughout Canada, and guarantees certain railway equipment securities to the amounts of \$8,000,000 for the C.N.R. and \$7,000,000 for the C.P.R. under certain conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council, or, in lieu of guarantee of securities, empowers the Minister of Finance to expend money for the purchase, on behalf of the Crown, of railway equipment and sell or lease same to the two railways.

The several works and expenditures authorized in the first part of the legislation are detailed in Schedule A to the Act and are estimated to cost \$17,940,000. Preference in employment is to be shown to unemployed ex-service men and unemployed married and single men with dependants.

Railways.—Auditors for the National Railways are appointed by c. 1 for the year 1935 to make a continuous audit under the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933.

C. 3 is the Canadian National Railways Refunding Act, 1935, under which the Governor in Council may, after approval of certain conditions, provide for the refunding of maturing or callable or other obligations of the C.N.R. "Substituted securities" guaranteed by the Government, may be issued by the C.N.R., but only of sufficient amount to provide for such refunding and not to exceed \$200,000,000. The proper cancellation of the original security is provided for.

By the Canadian National Railway Financing Act, 1935, c. 17 of the Statutes, the C.N.R. is given power, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to issue notes for refunding and capital expenditures to meet authorized expenditures or indebtedness incurred in 1935 and not sufficiently covered by net operating income or investments. It is stipulated, however, that there shall not be more than \$14,200,000 value of such notes outstanding at any one time. The Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council may make loans out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of meeting authorized expenditures, and may take the notes as security therefor to the value of \$14,200,000. The Minister of Finance may also make advances on account of net income deficits to the amount of \$44,000,000 during the year 1935-36 out of the Consolidated Fund.

Radio.—Under c. 65—an Act respecting Radio Broadcasting, the provisions of certain sections of c. 35, 1932-33 are extended from April 30, 1934 to Mar. 31, 1936, and c. 35 of the Statutes of 1932-33, c. 60 of the Statutes of 1934, and c. 24 of the Statutes of 1935 are not to influence the interpretation of c. 51 of the Statutes of 1932 on and after April 1, 1936.

Trade and Commerce.—C. 4 of the Statutes is an amendment to the French version of the Electricity Inspection Act, 1928.

The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928, is amended mainly with regard to the definitions of "mount" and "Sheffield reproduction", and it is further enacted that in regard to the marks "B.M." and "W.M.", used for plated ware, when the inferior metal contains less than 90 p.c. of pure tin, the name of the predominating metal must be legibly stamped on the article.

C. 18 amends the Copyright Amendment Act, 1931. The right of action for infringement of the performing right in dramatico-musical or musical work is barred against any person who has tendered or paid fees in accordance with the Act, or pending an official inquiry.

A consolidation of the legislation relating to patents of invention (c. 150, R.S.C., 1927, as amended by c. 4, 1928; c. 34, 1930; and c. 21, 1932) is brought about in the Patent Act, 1935—c. 32 of the Statutes.

The Weights and Measures Act (c. 212, R.S.C., 1927) is amended by c. 48. "Pre-packaged goods or articles" are defined, the meaning of "inspector" is amended, and the units "cord" and "fluid ounce" are clearly described. A subsection is added to s. 41 of the original legislation enacting that an official certificate of comparison and verification of local standards of measure and weight shall be *prima facie* evidence that the comparison and verification has been performed as described. The powers of "inspectors" to enter places within their divisions are more specifically defined and the proceedings and penalties in case of offences for short weights, measure or counts, for false weights, etc., are extended under ss. 63 and 64 of the original legislation. The size or capacity of containers is to be in terms of Dominion measure as laid down in an amendment to s. 74. Other amendments of a minor nature are included.

C. 55 amends the Companies Act, 1934. A company carrying on business not within the scope of its letters patent may be wound-up or dissolved. Consideration for any shares allotted must be a fair equivalent of cash except where a declaratory order of a court is obtained. No shares are to be issued with exclusive rights of control (preferred shares with preferential voting rights in a stated event only are not affected). The conditions under s. 75 of the 1934 Act, under which applications for any of its securities may be accepted by a company, are modified. S. 83 is amended with regard to the non-payment of dividends by insolvent companies and how solvency is to be determined. Subsections are added to ss. 88, 94, 96 and 98 regarding the responsibility of elected directors, the action to be taken where serious impairment of capital is discovered, the extension of the liability of directors, and the voting rights of shareholders, respectively. There are other amendments of lesser importance.

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission is established under c. 59 of the Statutes, the members for the time being to be the Commissioners. Where the Commission, after investigation, finds that wasteful or demoralizing competition exists in any specific industry, it may advise the Governor in Council and recommend certain arrangements. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for prosecution of offences relating to commodity standards and is vested with certain powers in that regard. A Director of Prosecutions with specified duties may be appointed. The Commission may call upon the National Research Council to assist in investigations. The words "Canada Standard" or initials "C.S." shall be a national trade mark, the exclusive property of which is declared vested in His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada. The Commission may investigate unfair trade practices on receipt of complaints and may convoke fair trade conferences, co-operate with boards of trade, investigate economic or social conditions when so required and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada to this end.

International Trade Agreements.—An additional protocol is made to the Canada-France Trade Agreement of 1933 by c. 2—the Supplementary Canada-France Trade Agreement Act, 1935. This protocol is set out in thirteen Articles as a Schedule and there are four itemized Supplementary Schedules listing the products affected by the legislation. The legislation is outlined in the chapter on External Trade, pp. 487-488. Similarly c. 51 is the Canada-Poland Convention of Commerce Act, 1935. The main Schedule here consists of twenty articles and there are two itemized Supplementary Schedules.

Miscellaneous.—Under c. 7, the Agreement of Mar. 30, 1920, with the city of Ottawa is extended for one year from July 1, 1932.

C. 19 establishes the Economic Council of Canada, which is to consist of the Prime Minister and fifteen duly appointed members selected from the Public Service or representing organized bodies (not to exceed five in number) or persons having special experience (not to exceed three in number). No fees or emoluments are to be paid to members except actual travelling and living expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Council. The Dominion Statistician is to be Secretary of the Council. The duties of the Council are specifically defined.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (c. 160, R.S.C., 1927) is amended by c. 25 with regard to certain offenders, under s. 31 of the original legislation as amended in 1934, being required to pay the amount specified in the charge by pay stoppages. S. 33 is also amended with regard to penalties imposed under ss. 30, 31 and 32 and ss. 78 and 81 with regard to widows' and orphans' pensions.

Section 2.—Provincial Legislation.

A list of the public Acts of the Provincial Legislatures usually appears at this place in the Year Book. In order to conserve space, it has been decided to refer the reader to the different provincial authorities for information in this connection. It is felt that whatever is lost to those readers who are interested in having all provincial legislation brought together and listed under one head, is more than offset by the information of more general interest which it has been possible to include in the limited space available, but which would otherwise have had to be omitted.

Section 3.—Principal Events of the Year.

Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Year 1935.*

The trend of economic conditions was irregularly upward during the year 1935. Productive operations on the whole were more active, a few industries, such as metal-mining and metallurgical operations, even reaching the levels of the period culminating in 1929. Such cases, however, were exceptional and factors significant of productive activity indicate that a normal position has not yet been regained especially if adequate allowance is made for the long-term growth.

Industrial production in the United States and Great Britain with which Canada has close trading relations, recorded gains over 1934. The volume of Canadian crops, despite the decline in the wheat harvest, was greater than in the preceding year. The activity of the industries producing materials for the expansion of plant and equipment was considerably accelerated in 1935. This suggested that many enterprises were preparing for greater operations. The production of manufacturing plants, according to the official index, was appreciably in advance of the preceding year, while the gain in manufacturing employment was 7.6 p.c. The general average of wholesale prices was stable at the level maintained since the beginning of 1934. High-grade bonds for the greater part of the year were quoted at the highest level since the war period, when Dominion issues first became an important factor in the domestic market. Such high bond prices indicate an abundance of cheap money which is a potent influence for recovery. The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks showed a significant gain commencing with the summer of 1934. Reflecting the lack of expansion in bank loans, the security holdings and the readily available assets of the banks reached new high levels.

Agriculture.—The agricultural situation showed little improvement in 1935. Drought, rust and frost reduced the yields and quality of grain in the Prairie Provinces and the prices for oats and barley particularly were considerably below the 1934 level. Potatoes returned a poor harvest in the Maritime and Eastern Provinces, but prices were sharply increased. The reduced revenue from cash crops was slightly more than offset by increased revenue from live stock, dairying and certain minor farm enterprises. The inventory value of farm live stock and poultry, as at June 1, 1935, showed a pronounced increase over the figure for the previous year.

Forestry.—The forestry group has recently shown marked expansion. While prices of newsprint have remained close to depression levels, production schedules have recently reached a new maximum in history. Production of newsprint at 2,753,289 tons increased 6 p.c. over 1934, and the export of wood pulp was 9.4 p.c. greater. External markets developed for shingles, the export at 2,756,882 squares being 96 p.c. greater than in 1934. Owing mainly to the reduced shipments to the

*Abbreviated from the bulletin "Business Conditions in Canada, 1935", prepared by Sydney B. Smith M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

British market, the export of planks and boards declined 2·2 p.c. to 1,337,041 M ft. b.m. Employment in the lumber and paper industries was on a much larger scale in 1935. The gain of employment in the lumber industry was computed at 8·0 p.c., while that of the pulp and paper industry was 4 p.c.

Minerals.—The activity displayed by metal mining was one of the factors in alleviating the worst phases of the economic dislocation. The mining industry has contributed a constructive influence beyond the mere monetary measure of the output, for exploration and development precede recorded production. Canada's mineral production, valued at \$310,162,455 in 1935, showed a gain of 11·5 p.c. over the preceding year. The results almost equalled the peak year of 1929, when the production was valued at \$310,850,000. The quantity production of gold, copper, nickel, and zinc established new records. With the higher price of gold offsetting the lower prices of other metals as compared with 1929, the value of metal production in 1935 was 44 p.c. greater than that of 1929. Values for fuels, other non-metallies and structural materials, however, were still considerably below those of 1929. The index of employment in the mining industry was 123·3 for 1935, as compared with 110·8 for 1934 and 120·1 for 1929.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The output of central electric stations, which supply over 90 p.c. of the electric power production of Canada, was, for the latest calendar year, 23,404 million kilowatt hours. The December output was 2,157 million hours as against 2,053 million hours in December, 1934. The peak annual production of electric power previous to the year under review was placed at 21,160 million kilowatt hours, the figure for 1934. The previous peak was recorded in 1930 at 17,863 million kilowatt hours.

Manufacturing.—Sufficient evidence is at hand to indicate that a modest increase was shown in the putput of manufacturing plants in the year under review. The official index of manufacturing production based on 29 factors indicating the trend in the principal industries showed an appreciable gain over 1934. The index of employment computed from returns received from plants employing 15 hands and over, averaged 7·6 p.c. greater.

The output of industries engaged in the manufacture of producer goods showed the marked gain of nearly 16 p.c. in the same comparison. The decline in the operations of this group was severe for four years, the turning-point being reached in the early part of 1933. The extremely low level of operation was one of the elements in the depression, and the repeated gains of the group in the latest three years have contributed to the recovery. The iron and steel industry is typical of this group. The gain in the output of consumer goods, on the other hand, was less than 3 p.c. The demand for consumer goods such as food and clothing, is normally without wide fluctuation. If the decline from 1929 to 1933 was relatively moderate, the increases since that time have also been of slight proportions. The index of the output of consumer goods was 107·6 in 1935 as against 104·9 in the preceding year.

Construction.—While marked percentage gains over the preceding year were shown in the records of new business obtained by the construction industry in 1935, the level was still low relative to the pre-depression years. The gain in contracts awarded, from \$125,812,000 in 1934 to \$160,305,000 in 1935 was 27·4 p.c. Engineering projects took the lead in the main groups of construction, the total advancing from \$49,705,000 to \$65,162,000, a gain of no less than 31·1 p.c. The gains in residential and business contracts were 19·0 p.c. and 29·2 p.c. respectively, while the increase in industrial projects was 28·0 p.c.

External Trade.—The substantial gain in external trade was a feature of the economic betterment of the year. The total exports of merchandise in 1935 were \$742,400,000 compared with \$660,300,000 in 1934, an increase of \$82,000,000 or 12·4 p.c. Exports of coin and bullion not included with merchandise exports also scored an advance due to the increase in the quantity. The value of imports advanced from \$513,500,000 in the preceding year to \$550,300,000, a gain of 7·2 p.c.

Transportation.—Railway traffic in 1935 showed only a modest increase over the preceding year. The gain in carloadings over 1934 was 1·5 p.c., the total having been 2,358,393 cars against 2,324,621. The decline in the grain movement was 10,218 cars, or 3·2 p.c., and coke recorded a decline of 5·2 p.c. Minor recessions were shown in live stock, coal and lumber. An encouraging feature was the gain of nearly 24,000 cars, or 4·6 p.c. in the movement of miscellaneous commodities. Forestry products such as pulpwood, pulp and paper and miscellaneous wood products were moved in greater volume. Ore recorded a gain of 8·0 p.c. The index of employment in transportation averaged 81·2 for 1935, compared with 80·3 in 1934 and 79·0 in 1933.

Employment.—From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, there were only two interruptions in the general upward movement of employment. The index on Dec. 1, stood at 104·6 or 10·8 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. The average increase during this period in the years 1921 to 1934, was between 7 and 8 p.c., so that the increase during 1935 was unusually great. The index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 99·4 in the twelve months, satisfactorily comparing with the averages of 96·0 in 1934, 83·4 in 1933 and 87·5 in 1932. However, the 1935 average was lower than in 1931 and immediately preceding years.

Prices.—The general level of wholesale prices was well maintained for the two years following the sharp rebound from the low point of the depression during 1933. Since January, 1934, the Canadian index of wholesale prices has fluctuated within a narrow range, around 72 p.c. of the 1926 levels, although a slight gain in the last quarter was sufficient to result in a new high point on the recovery. Animal products and non-ferrous metals recorded advances in the latter part of the year, while several main groups were at a lower level than in the last quarter of 1934.

Throughout the decline persisting from August, 1929, to the early months of 1933, raw material prices had fallen more rapidly than those for finished products and the resultant contraction in primary producers' incomes affected business adversely. Abnormally low prices received by primary producers, who represent roughly one-half of the occupied population of Canada, had greatly diminished purchasing power. This disparity had been greatly reduced during 1933 and 1934, and the gain in the prices of raw materials of about 4 p.c. compared with a slight decline in the price of manufactured goods, shows that the gap was further narrowed in the twelve months ended December, 1935.

Subsection 2.—Other Principal Events of 1935 and 1936.

The Throne.—On May 6, 1935, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of H. M. King George V to the Throne was celebrated throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. On Jan. 20, 1936, the news of the death of His Majesty was received with world-wide regret. The Prince of Wales succeeded to the Throne, taking the title of King Edward the Eighth.

The Governor General.—On the retirement of the Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, G.C.M.G., C.H., was appointed Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir took the oath of office at Quebec on Nov. 2, 1935.

Dominion General Election.—A General Election to the House of Commons was held on Oct. 14, 1935, when the Administration of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was defeated by the Liberal Party under the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. A list of the members returned will be found at pp. 82-86 of this volume.

Provincial General Elections.—General elections took place in 1935 in four of the provinces. In New Brunswick, on June 27, 1935, the Conservative Administration of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley was defeated by the Liberals under A. A. Dysart. In Prince Edward Island, on July 23, 1935, the Liberals under W. M. Lea defeated the Conservative Administration of Hon. J. P. MacMillan. In Alberta, on Aug. 22, 1935, the United Farmers of Alberta Administration of Hon. R. G. Reid was defeated by the Social Credit Party under W. Aberhart. In Quebec, on Nov. 25, 1935, the Liberal Administration of Hon. L. A. Taschereau was returned to office.

International Relations.—During the past twelve months, three events were of significance to Canada, as a member of the League of Nations, *viz.*, the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia on Oct. 2, 1935, the reoccupation of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland by Germany on Mar. 8, 1936, and the similar reoccupation by Turkey of the Dardanelles region on Apr. 17, 1936.

Trade Agreements.—During the year agreements were concluded with the United States and New Zealand, while further mutual concessions were made on Feb. 26, 1935, in the Trade Agreement between Canada and France of 1933 following an exchange of Notes of 1934. An exchange of Notes with Japan resulted in the clarifying of the exchange situation which had been the cause of some friction. Particulars of these agreements and changes in trade relations will be found at pp. 485-489 of this volume.

Dominion-Provincial Conference.—From Dec. 9 to Dec. 13, 1935, a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments was held at Ottawa. Important among the matters upon which future policy was defined were: amendments to the Constitution, unemployment, the regulation of provincial finance, mining development, agricultural and marketing problems.

Subsection 3.—Obituary.

1935.—(See also pp. 1192-1196 of the 1934-35 Year Book). June 1, Joseph Ignatius Power, Quebec, Que., M.L.A. for Quebec West. June 6, Field Marshal Julian Hedworth Byng, Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Thorpe-le-Soken, England, Governor General of Canada, 1921-1926. June 17, Hon. Louis Tellier, St. Hyacinthe, Que., former Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec. July 8, Einar S. Jonasson, Gimli, Man., M.L.A. for Gimli. July 12, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton, Toronto, Ont., General Manager of the Toronto Harbour Commission and former Paymaster General. July 15, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, Kt., Portland, Ont., Former Director of Naval Service. July 16, J. A. Mercier, Montreal, Que., M.P. for Laurier-Outremont. July 30, J. O. Renaud, Quebec, Que., M.L.A. for Laval. Aug. 5, Mr. Justice Louis Edmond Panneton, K.C., Montreal, Que., former Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec and former M.L.A. for Sherbrooke. Aug. 9, J. Emery Phaneuf, St. Hugues, Que., M.L.A. for Bagot. Sept. 2, Edmund John Reynolds, K.C., Brockville, Ont., Junior Judge of the

County Court of Leeds and Grenville. Sept. 4, Henry C. Scholfield, Toronto, Ont., former Minister without Portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet. Sept. 20, George H. Cowan, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., former M.P. for Vancouver City. Hon. Benjamin Russel, M.A., D.C.L., Halifax, N.S., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of N.S. Sept. 24, Mr. Justice F. G. T. Lucas, Vancouver, B.C., Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Oct. 1, Charles F. Duguid, Vancouver, B.C., Chief of Naval Construction, Dept. of Marine. Oct. 3, Brigadier J. L. R. Parsons, Saint John, N.B., former District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 7. Nov. 20, Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M., Admiral of the Fleet, London, Eng. Nov. 24, W. A. Loudoun, C.A., Fredericton, N.B., Comptroller General of the Province of New Brunswick. Hon. Charles Murphy, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Senator for Russell, Ont., and former Secretary of State and Postmaster General. Nov. 29, Lionel E. Dansereau, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Clerk of French Journals, House of Commons. Nov. 30, Thomas Mulvey, C.M.G., K.C., B.A., Ottawa, Ont., former Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General. Dec. 3, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, London, Eng., Sister of H.M. King George V. Dec. 6, Hon. James Malcolm, Kincardine, Ont., former Minister of Trade and Commerce. Dec. 23, Robert W. Breadner, St. Petersburg, Fla., Tariff Adviser, Department of Finance. Dec. 25, His Honour J. H. Scott, Perth, Ont., former Judge of the County of Lanark. Dec. 30, Judge J. C. Pouliot, Quebec, Que., Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. **1936.**—Jan. 10, Hon. Walter M. Lea, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Premier of Prince Edward Island. Feb. 9, Dr. A. H. V. Colquhoun, Toronto, Ont., former Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario. Feb. 15, Mr. Justice J. R. Boyle, Ottawa, Ont., Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Feb. 20, Hon. John McLean, Souris, P.E.I., former Senator for Souris. Feb. 21, Hon. John McCormick, Sydney Mines, N.S., Senator for Sydney Mines. Feb. 24, George W. Taylor, Toronto, Ont., former Commissioner of Excise. Mar. 9, Dr. L. W. Johnstone, Sydney Mines, N.S., former M.P. for Cape Breton North-Victoria. Mar. 10, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., London, Eng., Commander of the Grand Fleet, 1916-19. Mr. Justice John H. Lamont, Ottawa, Ont., Supreme Court of Canada. Mar. 19, Angus MacLean, Abbotsford, B.C., former Premier of B.C. Mar. 26, Brig.-Gen. Robert W. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., Commander of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in the Great War. Hon. James E. Thompson, Whitby, Ont., Senior Judge of the County Court of Ontario. April 5, Hon. Albert C. Malouin, Daytona Beach, Fla., Former Justice of the Superior Court of Canada. April 7, Mr. Justice Charles A. Wilson, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Court of King's Bench. April 11, Sir Frank Barnard, K.C.M.G., Victoria, B.C., former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. April 28, Hon. William Chisholm, Antigonish, N.S., late Cabinet Minister in Nova Scotia and former M.P. for Antigonish. May 3, D'Arcy B. Plunkett, Ottawa, Ont., M.P. for Victoria, B.C.

Section 4.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Privy Councillors, 1935.—To be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada: Aug. 14, Samuel Gobeil, Esq., M.P., La Patrie, Que.; William Gordon Ernst, Esq., M.C., M.P., K.C., Bridgewater, N.S.; Lt.-Col. George Reginald Geary, O.B.E., M.C., M.P., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; James Earl Lawson, Esq., M.P., K.C., Toronto, Ont. Aug. 30, Lucien Henri Gendron, Esq., K.C., Montreal,

*This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1197-1208 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Que.; William Earl Rowe, Esq., Newton Robinson, Ont.; Onesime Gagnon, Esq., K.C., Quebec, Que. Oct. 23, Major Charles Gavan Power, M.C., K.C., LL.L., Quebec, Que.; James Lorimer Ilsley, Esq., K.C., LL.B., Kentville, N.S.; Joseph Enoil Michaud, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Edmundston, N.B.; Norman McLeod Rogers, Esq., Kingston, Ont.; Clarence Decatur Howe, Esq., Port Arthur, Ont. Oct. 28, Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, B.A., LL.D., Regina, Sask.

Cabinet Ministers, 1935.—Aug. 14, Hon. William Gordon Ernst, P.C., to be Minister of Fisheries, Hon. George Reginald Geary, P.C., to be Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, *vice* Hon. Hugh Guthrie, resigned. Hon. James Earl Lawson, P.C., to be Minister of National Revenue, *vice* Hon. R. C. Matthews, resigned. Aug. 16, Hon. Samuel Gobeil, P.C., to be Postmaster General, *vice* Hon. Arthur Sauvé, resigned. Aug. 30, Hon. Lucien Henri Gendron, P.C., to be Minister of Marine, *vice* Hon. Alfred Duranleau, resigned; Hon. William Earl Rowe, P.C., to be Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., to be Minister without Portfolio. Oct. 23, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada and a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada; to be President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs. Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C., to be a Member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio. Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, P.C., to be Minister of Mines, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, P.C., K.C., to be Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada. Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, P.C., K.C., to be Minister of Public Works. Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, P.C., to be Minister of Finance. Hon. John Campbell Elliott, P.C., K.C., to be Postmaster General. Hon. William Daum Euler, P.C., to be Minister of Trade and Commerce. Hon. Fernand Rinfret, P.C., to be Secretary of State of Canada. Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, P.C., K.C., to be Minister of National Defence. Hon. Charles Gavan Power, P.C., to be Minister of Pensions and National Health. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, P.C., to be Minister of National Revenue. Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, P.C., to be Minister of Fisheries. Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, P.C., to be Minister of Labour. Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, P.C., to be Minister of Railways and Canals and Minister of Marine. Oct. 28, Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, P.C., B.A., LL.D., Regina, Sask.; to be Minister of Agriculture.

Senators, 1935.—July 20, Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, P.C., B.A., LL.B., D.C.L., Amherst, N.S.; Col. Thomas Cantley, LL.D., New Glasgow, N.S.; Felix Patrick Quinn, Bedford, N.S.; John Louis Philip Robicheau, Maxwellton, N.S.; Hon. George Burpee Jones, P.C., Apohaqui, N.B.; Hon. John Alexander MacDonalld, P.C., Cardigan, P.E.I.; Hon. Arthur Sauvé, P.C., St. Eustache, Que.; Hon. Donald Sutherland, P.C., Ingersoll, Ont.; Iva Campbell Fallis, Peterborough, Ont.; Lieut.-Col. James Arthurs, Parry Sound, Ont. Aug. 14, Antoine Joseph Léger, M.A., K.C., Moncton, N.B.; Benjamin Franklin Smith, East Florenceville, N.B.; Col. Henry Alfred Mullins, M.P., Winnipeg, Man.; John Thomas Haig, M.L.A., K.C., Winnipeg, Man.; Emile Fortin, M.D., Lévis, Que.; Hon. Eugene Paquet, P.C., M.D., Bonaventure, Que. Aug. 15, Charles Bourgeois, B.A., LL.M., K.C., Three Rivers, Que. Dec. 6, Frank Patrick O'Connor, Esq., Toronto, Ont. Dec. 30, Charles McDonald, Esq., Vancouver, B.C. 1936.—Feb. 28, William Duff, Esq., Lunenburg, N.S.

New Members of the House of Commons.—1935.—Dec. 31, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, elected for Queens, P.E.I. **1936.**—Jan. 6, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, elected for Assiniboia, Sask.; Jan. 29, Dr. P. Gauthier, elected for Portneuf, Que.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, 1935.—Dec. 23, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, *viz.*: Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Ottawa, Ont. Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., Reserve of Officers, Quebec, Que. Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) A. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Yorkton, Sask. Gr. Capt. (Hon. Air Commodore) R. H. Mulock, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.A.F. Reserve, Montreal, Que. Col. J. A. Cross, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Regina, Sask. Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Ottawa, Ont. Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., 4th Res. Bn. Canadian Scottish Regt., Victoria, B.C. Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Ottawa, Ont. Col. G. E. Reid, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, London, Ont. Col. H. S. Tobin, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Vancouver, B.C. Col. P. J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D., 6th Mounted Brigade, Winnipeg, Man. Col. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Westmount, Que. Col. L. E. Jones, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 2nd Infantry Brigade, Guelph, Ont. Col. W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Infantry Brigade, London (Windsor), Ont. Lt.-Col. H. DesRosiers, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Montreal, Que. Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, Montreal, Que. Lt.-Col. B. W. Roscoe, D.S.O., V.D., Reserve of Officers, Kentville, N.S. Lt.-Col. J. P. Mackenzie, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers, Vancouver, B.C. Lt.-Col. S. C. Oland, V.D., Reserve of Officers, Halifax, N.S. Com. L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Halifax, N.S. Com. G. C. Jones, R.C.N., Esquimalt, B.C. Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D., 2nd Res. Bn. R.H.L.I., Hamilton, Ont. Lt.-Col. G. G. Chrysler, M.C., V.D., G.G.F.G., Ottawa, Ont. Lt.-Col. G. E. A. Dupuis, M.C., Royal 22e Regiment, Quebec, Que. Lt.-Col. A. J. Everett, M.C., V.D., G.G.B.G., Toronto, Ont. Lt.-Col. H. F. Morrissey, 3rd (N.B.) Medium Brigade, R.C.A., Saint John, N.B. Lt.-Col. E. H. Strickland, Univ. of Alberta C.O.T.C., Edmonton, Alta. Lt.-Col. J. D. Fraser, V.D., P.L.D.G., Ottawa, Ont. Capt. (Acting Lt.-Col.) H. S. McGreevy, 2nd Res. Bn. R.R. of Canada, Quebec, Que. Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C., 2nd Res. Regt., 15th C.L.H., Calgary, Alta. Major P. S. Fielding, M.M., 1st (P.E.I.) Med. Bde., R.C.A., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Major H. E. J. Vautelet, 2nd Res. Field Bde., R.C.A., Montreal, Que. Major E. W. Haldenby, M.C., V.D., 48th Highlanders, Toronto, Ont. Squadron Leader A. D. Bell-Irving, M.C., R.C.A.F. (N.P.), Vancouver, B.C. Major M. Forget, les Fus. Mont-Royal, Montreal, Que. Squadron Leader A. J. Sully, A.F.C., R.C.A.F. (N.P.), St. James, Man. Lt.-Com. E. C. Sherwood, R.C.N.V.R., Ottawa, Ont. Flight Lieut. (Baron) C. Falkenberg, D.F.C., R.C.A.F. (R.O.), Quebec, Que.

Honorary Physician.—Lt.-Col. and Bvt.-Col. P. G. Bell, D.S.O., V.D., Res. Genl. List., C.A.M.C., Winnipeg, Man.

Official Appointments, 1935.—May 15, John Barnett, Esq., Regina, Sask., to be Canadian Farm Loan Commissioner for the term of ten years; John Duncan MacLean, Esq., M.D., C.M., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., to be a Member of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for a term ending Jan. 1, 1939; Charles Duquette, Esq., Montreal, Que., and Bennett J. Roberts, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Members of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for a term of five years. May 18, Aquila Berthe, Esq., St. Jean Bap-

tiste; W. H. Newcombe, Esq., Buctouche; and Anthime Boudreau, Esq., St. François de Kent, N.B.: to be Pilot Commissioners for the District of Buctouche. May 21, Hon. Horace Harvey, Edmonton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Alberta during the absence of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor from May 29 to June 20, 1935, both dates inclusive. May 31, Dr. A. S. MacKenzie (formerly President, Dalhousie University), Halifax, N.S.; Abbé A. Vachon, Ecole Supérieure de Chimie, Laval University, Quebec, Que.; Professor C. J. MacKenzie, Dean and Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.; Dr. H. E. Bigelow, Professor of Chemistry, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.: to be members of the National Research Council for a period of three years expiring Mar. 31, 1938. June 1, Major-General Andrew George Latta McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., Chief of the General Staff of Canada: to be President of the National Research Council for a period of seven years, dating from June 1, 1935. June 29, Paul Felix Baillargeon, Esq., Montreal, advocate: to be Secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. July 20, Col. Gordon Sidney Harrington, K.C., LL.B., Halifax, N.S., to be Chief Commissioner of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission; Tom Moore, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Nazaire Romeo Beaudet, Esq., Montreal, Que., Civil Engineer and Insurance Manager; to be Members of the said Commission, the appointments effective for a period of ten years from July 20, 1935; James Thomson Mitchell, Esq., B.Sc., Ottawa, Ont.; to be Commissioner of Patents, effective Aug. 1, 1935. July 24, Charles Fremont, Esq., K.C.: to be Secretary of the National Battlefields Commission. Aug. 10, Robert James Hamilton, Esq., Vancouver, B.C., lumberman, to be a member, and the President, of the Vancouver Harbour Commission, *vice* Lt.-Col. Reginald W. Brock, deceased; Charles Heber Bland, Esq., B.A., Ottawa, Ont., a Member of the Civil Service Commission: to be Chairman of the said Commission; James Herbert Stitt, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Winnipeg, Man.: to be a Member of the Civil Service Commission; Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett Gowler Taylor, D.S.O., to be Acting Chairman of the Canadian Pension Commission for a further period of one year from Aug. 6, 1935. Aug. 12, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, P.C., K.C., Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and Chief Commissioner of the Board. Aug. 14, Robert Knowlton Smith, Esq., LL.B., K.C., Amherst, N.S. to be Deputy Minister of Marine. John Alexander Sullivan, Esq., B.C., B.A., LL.B., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be Deputy Postmaster General. Charles Auguste Chauveau, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Quebec, Que.; to be Member and Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, *vice* Jacques Narcisse Cartier, resigned. Rev. J. B. Miller, M.A., D.D., St. Andrew's United Church, Winnipeg: to be Full Time Protestant Chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary, effective Aug. 1, 1935. John Irvine McFarland, Esq., Calgary, Alta., Manager; David Livingstone Smith, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., Agent; Henry Clark Grant, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., Professor of Economics at the University of Manitoba: to be Members of the Canadian Wheat Board, John Irvine McFarland to be Chief Commissioner and David Livingstone Smith, Assistant Chief Commissioner. Robert McKee, Esq., Vancouver, B.C., Agent; Lew Hutchinson, Esq., Duhamel, Alta., farmer; Louis C. Brouillette, Esq., Regina, Sask., farmer; Brooks Catton, Esq., Hanley, Sask., farmer; Sidney T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., grain dealer; Paul F. Bredt, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., farmer; Charles Herbert Garner Short, Esq., Montreal, Que., Manager: to be Advisory Committee to the Canadian Wheat Board. Aug. 17,

James Morey Wardle, Esq., B.Sc., C.E., M.E.I.C., Ottawa, Ont., Chief Engineer of the National Parks of Canada: to be Deputy Minister of the Interior. Aug. 21, Arthur Shuldham Redfern, Esq., to be Secretary to the Governor General and Private Secretary, effective upon the assumption of office by His Excellency the Governor General designate, Lord Tweedsmuir. Aug. 30, Loring C. Christie, Esq., formerly Legal Adviser for the Department of External Affairs: to be Counsellor on the staff of the Canadian Legation at Tokyo, Japan, effective Sept. 1, 1935. Sept. 5, Hugh Ronald Stewart, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of Signing Certain Warrants and Land Grants. Sept. 18, Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Alberta during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor from Sept. 24 to Oct. 15, 1935. Oct. 25, Hon. James Alexander MacDonald, Chief Justice of British Columbia; to be Administrator of the Government of the said Province during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor from Dec. 1, 1935, to Jan. 20, 1936, both dates inclusive. Nov. 4, Arthur Shuldham Redfern, Esq., Frederick Linwood Clinton Pereira, Esq., and Hugh Ronald Stewart, Esq., to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of Signing Warrants of Election, Proclamations, Writs for the election of Members of the House of Commons and Letters Patent of Dominion and other lands. Nov. 8, Right Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General. Dec. 2, Hon. James Alexander MacDonald, Chief Justice of British Columbia, Appointed Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia from Dec. 1, 1935, to Jan. 20, 1936, to continue as Administrator until Feb. 1, 1936, during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor. Dec. 3, James R. Murray, Esq., George McIvor, Esq., and Alexander Malcolm Shaw, Esq.: to be Members of the Canadian Wheat Board; James R. Murray to be Chief Commissioner and George McIvor to be Assistant Chief Commissioner, in place of John Irvine McFarland, Esq., Chief Commissioner, David Livingstone Smith, Esq., Assistant Chief Commissioner, and Henry Clark Grant, Esq., Member of the Board, who were retired Dec. 3, 1935. Dec. 9, Robert McKenzie, Esq., Member-elect of Parliament for the Constituency of Assiniboia, Sask.: to be a Member of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for the term of ten years. Dec. 17, Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, Director, School of Hygiene and Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, Ont., to be re-appointed a Member of the Dominion Council of Health, to date from Sept. 1, 1935. Dec. 18, J. James Larabee, Esq., Eldon, P.E.I., Member-elect of Parliament for the Electoral District of Queens in the said Province, to be a Special Officer in the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada. Dec. 23, John Duncan MacLean, Esq., a Member of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, to be designated Canadian Farm Loan Commissioner and Chairman of the Board, replacing John Barnett, Esq., Chairman of said Board, to be effective Dec. 31, 1935. 1936.—Feb. 25, Mrs. T. W. Sutherland, Wells, B.C., to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health, pursuant to the Department of Pensions and National Health Act, *vice* Mrs. Helen Vincent, Saint John, N.B., to be effective June 1, 1936. Mar. 20, Captain C. H. Talbot, to be Liaison Officer, pursuant to the Relief Act, 1935, to assist in effecting an efficient and expeditious closing of the relief camps presently operated under the Department of National Defence, to be effective from and including Nov. 1, 1935. Mar. 26, Donald Stewart, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., to be Assistant Chief Electoral Officer (Chief Clerk) to be effective April 1, 1936. Mar. 30, Messrs. Fred Ferguson, J. Harry Baird and George S. Daigle, of Richibucto, Province

of New Brunswick; to be Pilot Commissioners, pursuant to the Canada Shipping Act, for the Pilotage District of Richibucto, New Brunswick. April 22, E. H. Mayhew, Esq., and Ray Perry, Esq., Trenton, Ont.: to be Members of the Trenton Harbour Commission. April 27, A. H. Ketchum, Esq., and Harry Earle, Esq., Belleville, Ont.: to be Members of the Belleville Harbour Commission.

Judicial Appointments, 1935.—June 29, Sergeant Walter Withers, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police: to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Yukon Territory with the powers and authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any law or ordinance in force in the said territory. July 20, Hon. Alfred Duranleau, P.C., K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Hon. Louis Coderre, deceased; Hon. Patrick Kerwin, a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Charles Patrick McTague, Esq., K.C., Windsor, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario; Donald McKinnon, Esq., K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.: to be a District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the Admiralty District of Prince Edward Island. July 24, Donald James Cowan, Esq., K.C., Port Arthur, Ont.: to be a Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant, Ont., and a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Aug. 3, His Honour Lucien Dubuc, Judge of the District Court of the District of Edmonton, Alta.; His Honour John Lynden Crawford, Junior Judge of the District Court, District of Edmonton; His Honour Joseph Duncan Matheson, Judge of the District Court, District of Peace River, and His Honour James Jeffers Mahaffy, Judge of the District Court of the District of Red Deer: to be each appointed a Judge of the District Court of Northern Alberta; His Honour William A. MacDonald, Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary; His Honour Edward Peel McNeill, Junior Judge of the District Court for the District of Calgary; His Honour John Ainslie Jackson, Judge of the District Court, District of Lethbridge; His Honour Angus Marcellus MacDonald, Judge of the District Court, District of Macleod, and His Honour George Wellington Green, Judge of the District Court of the District of Medicine Hat: to be each appointed a Judge of the District Court of the District of Southern Alberta; His Honour Judge Lucien Dubuc, His Honour Judge John Lynden Crawford, His Honour Judge Joseph Duncan Matheson, His Honour Judge James Jeffers Mahaffy, His Honour Judge William A. MacDonald, His Honour Judge Edward Peel McNeill, His Honour Judge John Ainslie Jackson, His Honour Judge Angus Marcellus MacDonald and His Honour Judge George Wellington Green: to be each a local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta during tenure of the Office of District Judge; Ambrose Upton Gledstanes Bury, Esq., K.C., Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Northern Alberta and a Local Judge of the Supreme Court in the said province. Aug. 7, Roland Chaplin Crowe, Esq., Trail, B.C., barrister-at-law: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Aug. 10, Percival Hector Gordon, Esq., K.C., Regina, Sask.: to be a Judge of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan and *ex officio* a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the said province. John Alexander MacDonald Patrick, Esq., K.C., Yorkton, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court for the District of Moosomin in the said province. James Fraser Bryant, Esq., K.C., Regina, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court for the District of Saskatoon in the said province. Alfred Edward Bence, Esq., K.C., Saskatoon, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court for the District of Battleford in the said province. Aug. 14, Leonard Percival De Wolfe Tilley, Esq., K.C., Saint John, N.B.: to be Judge of the County Court for the Counties of

Kings and Albert, N.B. Leonard Percival De Wolfe Tilley, Esq., Saint John, N.B.: to be a District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the Admiralty District of the Province of New Brunswick. William Henry Harrison, Esq., K.C., Saint John, N.B.: to be a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of N.B. and a Judge of the Chancery Division of the said Court. Jack Hall Alliger Lee Fairweather, Esq., K.C., Rothesay, N.B., to be a Puisné Judge of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of N.B. Andrew G. MacKinnon, Esq., K.C., Regina, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court for the District of Shaunavon, Sask. Lieut.-Col. Richard Burkett Mills, M.C., K.C., North Battleford, Sask.: to be a Judge of the District Court for the District of Kindersley, Sask. Hon. William Thomas Henderson, a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Lieut.-Col. John Keiller McKay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.B., K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Frederick Drummond Hogg, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Nov. 27, Alexander Malcolm Manson, Esq., K.C., Vancouver, B.C., to be a Puisné Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Dec. 19, His Honour, Judge Gregory Barrett, of the Central Judicial District of Manitoba, to be a Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. This appointment to be for the duration of the time Judge Barrett holds the office of County Court Judge for the District to which he was appointed; His Honour Judge S. E. Clement, of the Western Judicial District of Manitoba, to be a Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. This appointment to be for the duration of the time Judge Clement holds the office of County Court Judge for the District to which he was appointed; His Honour Judge F. E. E. Simpson, of the Northern Judicial District of Manitoba, to be Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. This appointment to be for the duration of the time Judge Simpson holds the office of County Court Judge for the District to which he was appointed; His Honour Judge A. L. Bonnycastle of the Dauphin Judicial District of Manitoba, to be a Local Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. This appointment to be for the duration of the time Judge Bonnycastle holds the office of County Court Judge for the District to which he was appointed. 1936.—Jan. 15, Hon. Lucien Cannon, P.C., K.C., Quebec, Que., Member-elect for the electoral district of Portneuf: to be a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, with his place of residence to be in the City of Quebec or the immediate vicinity thereof. Feb. 4, George E. Hunter, Banff, Alta., to be Stipendiary Magistrate, pursuant to Section 5 of National Parks Act, 1930, within Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks. Mar. 2, William Robinson Howson, Esq., K.C., Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and to be *ex officio*, a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Mar. 10, His Honour Judge Thomas Gallant, Gravelbourg, Sask., to be Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Gravelbourg, Sask., and to be Acting Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Assiniboia in the said Province, to be effective from and after Mar. 15, 1936. Mar. 24, Albert Bellock Hudson, Esq., K.C., to be a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Mar. 30, Alex Norquay, Esq., agent, Dept. of the Interior, Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, pursuant to the Northwest Territories Act, for the Northwest Territories, to be effective, upon, from and after April 1, 1936.

Commissioners, 1935.—Sept. 10, Hon. Mr. Justice Henry Hague Davis of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the industrial dispute involving the

Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and the longshore workers at Vancouver, B.C. Oct. 4, His Honour Henry Walter Whitla, Senior Judge of the County Court, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba, is nominated for appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as Chairman of a Board which has been created for the purpose of inquiring into complaints of unfair trade practices in connection with the sale of bread in the City of Winnipeg. Oct. 4, Harry Albert Scott, Esq., Shanghai, China, Canadian Trade Commissioner: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in China in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme and the Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in China. Henry Laurance Eddy Priestman, Esq., Auckland, New Zealand, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in New Zealand in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme and the Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in New Zealand. Oct. 31, Edwin Hawken, Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine; Arthur E. Dubuc, Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals and Bennett J. Roberts, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, all of Ottawa, Ont.: to be Commissioners of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Vancouver, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Chicoutimi, Saint John, and Halifax. 1936.—Jan. 21, Arnold M. Campbell, Esq., K.C., Winnipeg, Man., to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Manitoba. Jan. 27, Hon. Mr. Justice William Ferdinand Alphonse Turgeon, of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, to be a Royal Commissioner, under Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the cessation of work in the flat silk industry at Sherbrooke, Que., or any other such sudden cessation of industrial operations as may be referred to him. Feb. 12, Hon. William Lorimer Hall and Hon. John Doull, Puisné Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Province of Nova Scotia. Feb. 14, Hon. Hugh Edward Rose, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice for Ontario; Hon. Cornelius Arthur Masten, Hon. Robert Grant Fisher, Hon. Norman Scarth MacDonnell, Hon. William Thomas Henderson, Justices of the Court of Appeal for Ontario; Hon. Nicol Jeffrey, Hon. Arthur Courtney Kingstone, Hon. John Andrew Hope, Hon. George Franklin McFarland, Hon. John Alexander McEvoy, Hon. James Cardwell Makins, Hon. Charles Patrick McTague, Hon. John Keiller MacKay, Hon. Frederick Drummond Hogg, Justices of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Province of Ontario. Feb. 24, The Hon. Sir Joseph Mathias Tellier, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Albert Sévigny, appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice in the District of Quebec, the Hon. Louis Alphonse Joseph Bernier, the Hon. Adjutor Rivard, the Hon. Severin Letourneau, the Hon. A. Rives Hall, the Hon. Joseph Charles Walsh, the Hon. William L. Bond, the Hon. Antonin Galipeault, the Hon. Paul St. Germain, the Hon. Joseph Léon St. Jacques, the Hon. Gregor Barclay, Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec; the Hon. Charles Albert Duclos, the Hon. Albert Emmanuel Delorimier, the Hon. Louis Joseph Maurice Loranger, the Hon. George Farar Gibsone, the Hon. Edouard Fabre Surveyer, the Hon. Philemon Cousineau, the Hon. Charles Dickinson White, The Hon. Charles Adolphe Stein, the Hon. Joseph Demers, the Hon. Charles

Avila Wilson, the Hon. Arthur Trahan, the Hon. Louis Boyer, the Hon. Hyacinthe Adélard Fortier, the Hon. Aimé Marchand, the Hon. Pierre Bouffard, the Hon. Jean Joseph Denis, the Hon. Louis Cousineau, the Hon. Emile Gelly, the Hon. Wilfrid Laliberté, the Hon. Frank J. Curran, the Hon. Errol Malcolm William McDougall, the Hon. Noël Belleau, the Hon. Joseph Archambault, the Hon. Hector Verret, the Hon. J. Alfred Prevost, the Hon. Roméo Langlais, the Hon. Cecil Gordon MacKinnon, the Hon. Alfred Forest, the Hon. Joseph Alexandre Guibalt, the Hon. Alexandre Chase Casgrain, the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, the Hon. Lucien Cannon, Puisné Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec: to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to tender and administer to and take from persons in the Province of Quebec, the Oath of Allegiance and other oaths. Feb. 27, Hon. Joseph Archambault, a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; R. W. Craig, Esq., K.C., Winnipeg, Man., and Harry W. Anderson, Esq., Journalist, Toronto, Ont., to be Commissioners, under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon the penal system of Canada. Mar. 4, Jules Savard, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que., to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Avila Rouleau, Esq., St. Barthélemi, Que., to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Mar. 14, Dr. Thomas Robertson, to be a Commissioner, under Part II of the Inquiries Act, to make a general survey of conditions of the Indians of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Mar. 20, Wilfrid Lalonde, Esq., Barrister, Mont Laurier, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Blase Fournier, Esq., Barrister, Rivière du Loup, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Mar. 23, Hon. William Henry Harrison, a Puisné Judge of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; Hon. Arthur T. Le Blanc, Hon. Charles Dow Richards and Hon. Jack Hall A. L. Fairweather, Puisné Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick: to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Province of New Brunswick; Hon. Albert Edward McPhillips, Hon. Malcolm A. MacDonald and Hon. William Garland McQuarrie, Puisné Judges of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia; Hon. David A. MacDonald, Hon. Alexander Ingram Fisher, Hon. Harold Bruce Robertson and Hon. Alexander Malcolm Manson, Puisné Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Province of British Columbia; Georges Delisle, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Georges Potvin, Esq., Barrister, Roberval, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Mar. 26, Benoit Michaud, Barrister, Campbellton, N.B.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of New Brunswick, so as to include such charges of inefficiency or partiality on the part of such officers as may be referred to

him. Mar. 31, Dominique L  vesque, Esq., K.C., New Carlisle, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Charles-Alphonse Beaulieu, Esq., Barrister, Matane, Que., to be a Commissioner, pursuant to the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Paul Roy, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. April 3, Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Hon. Lawrence Arthur D. Cannon, Hon. Henry Hague Davis, Hon. Patrick Kerwin and Hon. Albert Bluelock Hudson, Puisn   Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada; and Hon. Alexander K. MacLean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and Hon. Eugene Real Angers, Puisn   Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada: to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem*, to administer oaths within the Dominion of Canada; Lucien Beliveau, Esq., Barrister, Montreal, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Fran  ois Caron, Esq., Barrister, Hull, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; P. N. Pontbriand, Esq., Barrister, Sorel, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; Robert Poisson, Esq., K.C., Ste. Rose, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. April 6, Leonidas Cloutier, Esq., Barrister, of Perc  , Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; J. Edmond Gagnon, Esq., Barrister, of Gasp  , Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. April 8, George J. Tweedy, Esq., K.C., of Charlottetown, P.E.I.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Prince Edward Island as may be referred to him. April 9, Gerard Denis, Esq., Barrister, of Joliette, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him; J. Frank Outhit, Esq., K.C., of Kentville, N.S.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia as may be referred to him. April 20, J. J. Bench, Esq., Barrister, St. Catharines, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1935, was appointed by proclamation as a “day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvests and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured”.

APPENDIX.

1.—Immigration in the fiscal year 1935-36.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, the immigrants into Canada, classified as in Table 2 of the Immigration Chapter, appearing on p. 186 of this volume, were as follows: from U.K., 2,049; from U.S.A., 5,121; from other countries, 3,933; total, 11,103.

Canadians returned from the United States during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 were classified as follows: Canadian-born, 4,854; British-born with Canadian domicile, 418; naturalized Canadian citizens, 542; total, 5,814. Corresponding figures for the calendar year 1935 were 4,961, 632, 785 and 6,378, respectively.

2.—External Trade of Canada in the fiscal year 1935-36.

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, show a grand total trade of \$1,341,876,197, as compared with a figure of \$1,189,990,110 in the preceding year, or an increase of \$151,886,087. The increase in the imports was \$40,387,822. Domestic exports increased by \$105,715,569 and foreign exports by \$5,782,696. Figures by industrial groups are given in the following table, where the figures of imports and exports may be compared with the totals given for previous years in the tables on pp. 526, 532-533 of this volume.

Imports and Exports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Industrial Group.	Imports.
	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	110,342,532
Animals and animal products.....	24,314,220
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	89,914,076
Wood, wood products and paper.....	23,271,631
Iron and its products.....	114,253,715
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	33,685,919
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	105,421,236
Chemicals and allied products.....	29,919,921
Miscellaneous commodities.....	31,695,725
Total Imports.....	562,818,975
Total, Dutiable Imports.....	309,933,096
Total, Free Imports.....	252,885,879
Duty Collected.....	82,584,035
Industrial Group.	Exports.
	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	242,861,877
Animals and animal products.....	100,932,110
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	10,273,697
Wood, wood products and paper.....	181,831,743
Iron and its products.....	52,368,057
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	129,132,518
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	19,083,643
Chemicals and allied products.....	16,018,391
Miscellaneous commodities.....	13,113,527
Total, Domestic Exports.....	765,615,563
Total, Foreign Exports.....	13,441,659
Total Exports.....	779,057,222
Grand Total, External Trade.....	1,341,876,197

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